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Judge Waring And The NAACP

From over in Oklahoma City where the NAACP recently held its National Convention comes the news that Judge J. Waties Waring did not appear on the convention program, although his appearance as a speaker at the convention had been a major item of convention publicity for weeks before the delegates gathered in the convention city.

According to the news reports which gives only a meagre insight into the trouble, Judge Waring failed to appear at the convention and speaks as scheduled because of a subsequent disagreement with Walter White, and or officials of the NAACP regarding the present policy and program of the organization.

There are a great many people in the United States, including many intelligent and courageous Negro Leaders in the South, who have stood up against overwhelming odds in the effort to give leadership to Negroes in the direction of first class citizenship, who do not agree with everything that the NAACP has adopted as a part of its present program and policy. One of the things which most Southern Negro Leaders as well as those of the rank and file, find themselves more and more in disagreement with the NAACP is its projection of the fight for FEPC to a position of greater importance than that of the right to register and vote, which is the real number one concern of the Southern Negro.

In his disagreement with the NAACP policy and program most Negroes are almost sure to find themselves running to the side of the Judge Waring.

Who's White And Who Isn't Vexes Color-Conscious Dixie Officials

Who's white and who isn't evidently depends on the way "last ditch" Dixie racists feel about it. Even so, the color question keeps them jumping like a cricket on a red hot stove.

The race supremacy boys South of the Mason-Dixon line have even gone so far as to overrule the U. S. government.

The United States census classes an Oriental as non-white Down in Dixie they not only call Uncle Sam a liar, but to emphasize the point the attorney general of Oklahoma ruled last week that a Japanese student couldn't enter Langston university because it's a school for Negroes.

The student had written Gov. Johnston Murray from Japan that he wishes to enroll at Langston because he had become acquainted with some of the school's graduates in Tokyo.

Fred Hansen, Oklahoma assistant attorney general, told Langston President G. L. Harrison that a Japanese is a white person under Oklahoma segregation laws and could not attend a Negro school.

Down in backward Alabama they're trying to decide whether an innocent eight-year-old boy is black or white. And while they are making up their minds, the lad has been removed from the "white school" at Satsuma.

Supt. K. J. Clark of the Mobile county school system ordered the withdrawal in 1950 on ground that the little boy had a percentage of Negro blood.

A Mobile Circuit Judge last Wednesday ruled, in effect, that white public schools in Mobile should be open only to 100 per cent white students.

The child's parents, Michael J. and Mamie La Coste Chestang, had contested the action in court.

The court wrangled three days over the student's racial identity before Judge Claude A. Grayson handed down the decision.

The child's mother is of French descent and her background is not challenged.

An appeal to the Supreme court is expected.

Sometimes it's hard to decide who is an who isn't. But it's easy to see, who's white and who isn't annoys Dixie.

2 Acquitted In Segregation Row at Mobile

MOBILE, Ala., April 17 — (AP) — Two white men were acquitted in federal court today of charges of beating a Negro fellow worker in a segregation row at Brookley Air Force Base last July.

President Truman's name cropped up in the all-day trial, involving a dispute over the Negro's right to use a drinking fountain.

The government charged the President's name was introduced in an effort to inject political issues into the case.

Emmert F. Brewer, 33, and Roy F. Emmons, 26, were charged with attacking Herbert Peter Green, Negro, and beating him with an airplane wheel after he drank from a fountain formerly reserved for white persons.

Brewer testified he requested Green to use a cup when drinking from the water fountain in the warehouse section where he worked. He said Green replied: "I don't have to. President Truman has changed all that."

Brewer and Emmons denied they had any part in the assault on Green.

The defense claimed Green was a "trouble maker" and that he incurred the ill-will of several white workers.

Return Of The Censors

THE Birmingham book-burners have announced they will return to Montgomery this week to protect Alabama high school students from *The Challenge of Democracy*, a book on conflicting ideas of government.

The opponents of the book, originally led by such qualified censors as the Birmingham Real Estate Board, would have us believe that the publishers, McGraw-Hill, are not capitalists but actually Pravda House printers of subversive propaganda. And the State Board of Education, which approved the book after studying it and asking for a few slight modifications, is really a communist cell masquerading as educators.

The attorney who will arrive here this week to attack the book in Circuit Court says he represents "a group of interested persons." Having failed to protect our youth from the Bolshevik Board of Education working in cahoots with the Red press, the book-burners have returned to attack obliquely. They will now contend that the state committee which contracted to buy the book was not legally organized, and that the bonds for delivery of the book were not properly posted by the publishers.

This of course is mere pettifogging. The issue is still censorship. As we previously pointed out, after reading *The Challenge Of Democracy*, the book is a competent attempt to present tensions of the various ideologies in the world today. It pictures quite graphically the swirling currents of thought, prejudice and wisdom that is America today. Many of the points touched upon in the book, and dealt with as objectively as complex matters of the kind can be, are issues in the current political debates.

THE objections raised so far to the book have been largely sentences or paragraphs pulled out of context. The self-appointed censors practiced their comstockery in the traditional manner of lifting out and isolating a few words without quoting the balancing sections.

The authors of the book have, by the very title of the book, devoted themselves to showing the great challenge facing democracy today. That such a challenge is real and dangerous is evidenced by the nations which have deserted democracy for communism. The censors apparently would prefer that we bury our heads in the sand and ignore the not-so-pretty side of current history.

No book in print today, not excluding the Bible, would survive uncut if every little group deleted the part offensive to it. This is the great fallacy of all censorship. If you are looking for evil, as the Birmingham book-burners are doing, you will find it everywhere. Facts, because they are frequently unpleasant, will always be the first target of the censors' scissors. The objections raised by the Birmingham Real Estate Board illustrated to what absurd extremes this can be carried.

It is not important whether the anonymous group of interested persons is the Real Estate Board gone underground or a second assault force. It doesn't really matter who they are. All would-be censors are essentially the same, their object to erase everything irritating. Particularly irritating facts. It is entirely fitting that all such groups should remain anonymous.

The Real Estate vigilantes found this statement subversive: that in Russia "educational standards have been improved and illiteracy is nearly abolished." Now this is simply a fact. To conceal it would harm this country because it would convey to our high school students the impression that we are up against a land of unskilled, uneducated savages.

YET, if you pull such a sentence out of context, as exhibit A, a book, show it around as exhibit A, them: "It is apparent that any society even the most intelligent person might which fails to provide opportunities for get the idea that the authors are plump- its youth is in danger. Young people ing a little too heavily for the Russian switch their loyalties when they are dislife. What the book-burners do not illusioned." This is so true it's almost quote is the previous paragraph which trite.

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There are some 50 other passages that the real estate Watch And Ward Among Suppose, for example, the labor censociety sors took over the editing job after the ies for Real Estate Board had done its stint people at protecting the public. Would not the re dis- steel workers immediately slash such almost passages as this one:

"In actual practice the Russian peo- ested persons" finished their deletion says:

If, after the present "group of interinter- Pickets frequently use threats and force to prevent strikebreakers from taking their jobs . . . While the Wag-

ner Act did protect unions from being smashed by management, the issue of forcing men to join labor unions against their wishes is one that strikes at the heart of constitutional guarantees to individual liberty . . . Tactics employed by some of the unions and their leaders for purely selfish ends have shaken the public confidence.

★

THE only difference would be that the labor censor would call "fascistic" any paragraphs offensive to its group of interested persons, instead of "socialistic." In recent years we have coined a nice batch of catchwords. Equipped with them, any person can neatly label ideas or facts which are at variance with his own conceptions and misconceptions. He can use them without worrying about definitions. What the words mean, if anything, is unimportant. They are carelessly thrown around by uninformed persons to appeal, not to logic and reason, but to the emotions.

All of us are of course subject to this egocentric failing: "I am the center. If you disagree with me you are either too far to the right or too far to the left, as the case may be."

America was founded on the belief that there is no absolute in religion, philosophy or ideas of government. None of us is privy to the eternal verities. In America we have come closer to arriving at a perfect government than has any nation in the world. We did this by the free exchange of ideas and information. The group of interested persons who will come into court here next week would destroy that free exchange. So would every other group, each in its own way, according to what displeased its particular interests.

Tell It To Old Grandma

Your name and address must appear on the letter ★ But the name will be withheld on request at the Editor's discretion ★ Write legibly on one side of the paper only ★ No poetry, please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless the Editor knows who wrote it.

Carrying Segregation Too Far

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER — The most inhuman sight I've ever seen was Sunday night, Oct. 5, near Cecil, Ala. We were riding and happened to arrive at the scene of a terrible auto accident involving 12 Negroes. Some one had called for an ambulance. A white ambulance was dispatched by mistake.

It seems that white ambulances are not to pick up Negroes, so I'm not blaming entirely the man driving this ambulance, for he was kind and at once called for two Negro ambulances. But minutes counted, and those poor souls were suffering. My last report was that two had died.

Maybe one or both could have been saved if the white ambulance had been allowed to rush them to a hospital. I also understand that after they arrived at the hospital, treatment was long in coming. They could not be admitted until they gave a report of the history of their life and who at a time like that is able to answer foolish questions?

I've lived in the South all my life so this is not coming from the pen of a Yankee, but wherever you are from, North or South, a human being has feelings. Why can't we drop all barriers in time of distress and pitch in and help our fellowman? I'm sure God would like it that way. SOUTHERNER.

Elba, Ala.

The Fifth Element

Editor, The Advertiser:

This matter of segregation is forever coming up. Like Banquo's ghost, it will not down.

Whether we like it or not, the question is going to be settled eventually in favor of non-segregation, in keeping with the 14th Amendment to our Constitution, which outlaws segregation in these words: "No state shall abridge the privileges of citizens or deny them equal protection of the law." This means that there would be no present issue of segregation if the Constitution were respected and kept.

The one thing that seems stronger at present than the Constitution and our regard for it is custom. The Arabians looked upon custom as the "Fifth element in the universe." Earth, Air, Fire, Water and Custom.

But even custom will be licked after a while, when people professing religion are willing to practice it with the application of the Golden Rule. It takes time. Evolution is slow. The Kingdom of God doesn't progress rapidly. But it progresses. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine."

In God's economy these racial tensions reflected in segregation and the like will cease in the degree that man realizes that the power behind the universe is stronger even than custom.

CHARLES W. KELLY.

Tuskegee Institute.

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Alabama

Pupils Balk Over Play, Teacher Faces Ouster

Ala. Instructor May Have to Leave Town

CARROLLTON, Ala.—If Mrs. Evelyn Brown, Dothan, Ala., music teacher, influenced her charges to refuse to appear in a cotton-picking scene of a school play, she may be ousted from her job.

The Pickens County Board of Education is considering the canceling of the teacher's four-year contract on the grounds of "insubordination" following a hearing held here recently before Board Chairman W. W. Beasley and School Superintendent L. C. Kuykendall.

In addition to her heading the music department at the Summerville High School in Aliceville, Mrs. Brown coached the basketball team, taught five social science classes, served as adviser to both the junior and senior classes and held another assignment.

THE PLAY had been scheduled as part of a city-wide celebration on Aliceville's fiftieth anniversary last October. Mrs. Brown's group was to have taken part in three pageant scenes, whereupon the Negro pupils allegedly refused to appear in a cottonfield scene.

The board has accused Mrs. Brown of "influencing" the pupils' stand. Otis J. Brooks, star witness for the school board and principal of Summerville High, testified to the effect that Mrs. Brown had refused to coach her students for the scene.

He also said at the hearing that he had heard Mrs. Brown express the view that she did "not teach second-class citizenship" but that these statements were not uttered in connection with the pageant controversy.

THE BOARD'S attorney, John Curry, asked Mr. Brooks, "Do you believe in teaching second-class citizenship?" Mr. Brooks offered no comment whereupon the lawyer again asked, "Do you think Negro students should be taught citizenship differently from other students?" The principal refused to answer this question also.

Although a senior girl member of Mrs. Brown's choir denied that the children had been influenced by the teacher in their decision not to sing, the board unanimously suspended the instructor pending a hearing on the cancellation of the contract which has been set for Dec. 12.

Mrs. Brown has asked to be transferred to another post regardless of the outcome of the case. She told a reporter, following the hearing, that on Oct. 30 Mr. Brooks advised her of the developments and expressed his concern over her continued presence in town.

White Is Not Right

Editor, The Advertiser:

This morning I chanced to read in your letters column—a shining example of what Elizabeth W. Watts chooses to call aristocracy, education and culture.

I'm sure that Miss Watts is far better versed in the arts of journalism than I, but I challenge her rights to make the comparison and accusations that she makes in her letter to your paper.

How can anyone as well read as Miss Watts seems to discount all the gains that the Negroes have made, not to mention all the very generous contributions that they have made to our country and civilization? In politics, industry, science, sports and in our Armed Forces today we find the Negro has at last, in some degree, found a place in the sun.

I wonder whether the South is making an honest effort to change with the changing world, or whether Dixie is still trying to maintain her old stand that *white is right*.

As for the mention of a "one way ticket to the north," I'm sure that we of the ignorant and uncultured area would gain another champion in a crusade that can only end in equal rights for all.

GEORGE R. DURANG

Gunter AFB.

Gaston, Goodgame Give Their Side In Paper's Misquote Story

In a joint letter August 18 addressed to The Birmingham News, A. G. Gaston, president of Smith and Gaston Interest and the Rev. J. W. Goodgame, pastor of Sixtn Avenue Baptist Church, suggested that an article published in that afternoon daily on August 14 relative to the appearance of the two men before the Park and Recreation Board "did not carry the real purpose of our appearance before the board."

The portion of THE NEWS story under fire said:

"Mr. Gaston and the Rev. Mr. Goodgame said their purpose in appearing before the board was in the hope of setting "a radical element' is trying' to stir up trouble."

Mr. Gaston has said that he was "misquoted' on the story.

It was learned upon further investigation that representatives of the South Elyton League reportedly has called on the Park and Recreation Board many times seeking toilet and other facilities for Memorial Park in Tittusville. A reliable source said this week that community leaders of Rising Station were considering "going to the board about the lack of facilities" at a park named in honor of Mr. Gaston.

A news story said August 19th that the $20 million budget adopted by the City Commission includes appropriations to the Park and Recreation Board of $520,000 plus $172,740 for special projects. How much of this money assigned to the PRB is to be used for recreation where Negro citizens are not excluded could not be determined.

The full text of the letter signed by Mr. Gaston and the Rev. Mr. Goodgame and reportedly sent to THE NEWS, reads:

Gentlemen:

"Your article carried in the Birmingham News under date of August 14th, covering the meeting of the Park and Recreation Board at which Rev. John W. Goodgame and A. G. Gaston appeared stated among other things, that the purpose of our appearance before the board was in hope of offsetting a radical element which is trying to stir up trouble.

"We are sorry if we gave the impression that our appearance before the board was solely for that purpose. We are also sorry the article did not carry the real purpose of our appearance before the board, and statements and questions put to the board by us, among which were the following:

"Tuxedo Park Swimming Pool, the only swimming pool in the city of Birmingham maintained for Negroes, is located in Ensley. The pool itself is inadequate for the number of bathers in the community. There is no spring board, as is is not deep enough for divers. This pool must serve the more than 100,000 Negroes in Birmingham.

"We recited to the board the recent at Tuxedo Park, where more than 2,000 children were picnicking, many of whom used the swimming facilities. We called to the attention of the board the fact that there are no toilet facilities on the grounds to serve these thousands of people, this being one of the largest gatherings. There being no other picnic grounds in the city offering swimming facilities, from time to time many church picnics are held at Tuxedo. The only toilets available are in the enclosure of the swimming pool, one for girls and one for boys. The use of these facilities by non-swimmers is by permission only. Large crowd were lined upo n the occasion just mentioned to use these facilities, but children' must pay to enter the enclosure and many times there isa question in permitting them to enclosure for the purpose of using the toilet facilities, which creates a problem and an embarrassing situation.

"There are no drinking fountains on the grounds at all. This past summer there were no refreshment concessions on the grounds. The only soft drinks available are from a Coca-Cola box inside the swimming enclosure."

"We also called to the attention of the board the need for an additional swimming pool in the city of Birmingham, particularly on the southside of the city.

"We thought that as citizens who are interested in our community, we are doing the proper thing in bringing this directly to the board and calling it to the attention of the board that the colored people of the community are concerned about the need of these facilities, and ask that the board take some action and do something about this situation now themselves, and avoid any necessity for further pressure from the outside."

"We recognize and acknowledge the various properties that have been purchased by the Park and Recreation Board for colored people, none of which is properly equipped. We would also like to call to the attention of the board and the citizens who want to be fair with our people that there is a great and pressing need for the developing and improving of these parks so they will be attractive," more recreation for the children now and we feel that funds should be secured in some way to build an additional 1 swimming pool for Negroes, as we all agree that "A swimming pool is not a thing will curb, in a large measure, the we think should be built event- juevnile problem among our daily for Negroes. There is a need youth."

Yours very truly,

A. G. GASTON

REV. JOHN W. GOODGAME

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ARKANSAS

Jim Crow, USA Style, Is Milder Than Expected

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Frederick Canute Kemevor, 27, is getting his first taste of racial segregation but it hasn't been as severe as he thought it would be. Kemevor, a native of the Gold Coast, West Africa, is a student at Philander Smith College at Little Rock. He came to the United States Sept. 17.

"I can't say that I like segregation," Kemevor said, "but the racial barriers have not been as high as I expected. Before I came to Litle Rock, I had the impression that I would not be allowed to walk into any shop."

KEMEVOR, SPONSORED by the George Washington Carver Institute, a mission school operated by the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in the Gold Coast, will be at Philander Smith for two years, taking pre-dental courses. He will go to the University of California for five years and then back to the Gold Coast as a dentist.

A graduate of Achimota College at Accra, capital of the Gold Coast, Kemevor taught four years at a Presbyterian mission school. Then he worked five years as assistant sales manager of the United Africa Trading Company.

Kemevor's English is flavored with a British accent. In the public schools of the Gold Coast, a British colony, English is the language of instruction after the first few grades.

Dr. M. Lafayette Harris, Philander Smith president, said Kemevor was a good student and added:

"He knew what he wanted and had his program worked out when he came here," Harris said. "He knows where he wants to go and what he wants to do. We like to see people like that."

Kemevor is no stranger to Western civilization.

GERMAN CUSTOMS OFFICER TELLS AMERICANS THAT ARKANSAS IS VERY BAD PLACE TO LIVE IN

Says Dixiecrats Had Him Picking Cotton With Long Sack While Prisoner in U. S.

NEW ORLEANS IS JIM CROW, TOO

(By William O'Shields)

HAMBURG, Germany — (ANP) — One never knows when or where he will meet a friend or foe. Does one? I met a potential foe in the German custom office on the border between Holland and Germany. I had to talk fast, to convince him that my mother was born in Arkansas, I shouldn't be held accountable for the unpleasantness he experienced while a prisoner of war in the state of Arkansas.

The German government requires all foreigners who pass into Germany to fill out a record card giving the birth place of the prospective entrant as well as that of his parents. My mother was born in Helena, Ark.

When we finally worked up to the first officer, he reached for my blank, gave me the once over. He suddenly cried out, "Look, Kurt, Arkan-sas!" Then he let out a loud laugh.

Kurt walked slowly in my direction with his eyes fixed on the blank and took a close look at the writing, then looked at me and said, "Do you live in that awful place"

"No!" I said very quickly

Then Kurt, slowly selecting his words, went on to say, "I was taken a captive by the Americans and sent to Arkansas, and . . . and, they made me pick that awful stuff they call cotton!" Then he became active with his hands as though he was a bit excited.

He continued, "The things I put the cotton in was a long sack reaching from here to the door (about fifteen feet distance). It was hard to drag; especially the last few hours in the day . . . and, those people there were terrible . . . I am sure Siberia couldn't have been any worse."

The first inspector asked for my son's blank. He looked at the blank for a couple of seconds, and read loudly, "Nro Orleans? Were you actually born there?"

My son quickly said, "Yes."

Kurt's friend came back with, "That is one of those jim crow states too." Then inspector shook his head slowly, "That's too bad . . . next please."

After we had cranked up our car and started down the road, my son said, "Well, wasn't that something? I am glad neither of us had done those two men any harm while they were prisoners in the U. S. A."

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Alaska

THE NEGRO IN ALASKA

By FELMING R. WALLER
For ANP

ANCHORAGE, Alaska. — Anchorage is Alaska's largest city and gateway to many of America's military cases. It also is the city where the newcomers first took hold, earned fabulous money and the common laborer found it easy to bank $100 a week.

The coming of the Negro to this country was stimulated by this desire to make money and with the advent of the cold war in 1947 Uncle Sam began a series of defensive military measures calculated to defend this region in event of war. There became an immediate need for manpower and a lot of it. So, to attract the skilled, unskilled and technical workers to the territory the government skyrocketed paychecks to unheard of sums.

Then, with the acceleration of this huge defense maneuver, word flashed to nearby Washington and California that private companies were being awarded contracts and it was from these two states mainly that Negroes poured into Alaska.

Students went to Alaska during their summer vacations. Road builders, brick masons, electricians, carpenters and business adventurers all journeyed thither to seek their worth in finances.

Rising from this inpour of labor was a smale-scale war. A war that became more vicious and cruel as the ranks of the laborer swelled and as housing became more acute. A sociological pattern came into being. An economic battle raged. The feverish run for the almighty dollar brought to the surface all those deep and dark motives that are so characteristic of the human race.

Those who managed to acquire a piece of land, pitched shacks on it and loaded each room with double-deck bunks and charged $12.50 per man per bunk per week. A small room netted $50 a week and some rooms accommodated even mere bunks.

In the midst of this congestion one fellow remarked that he had to go outside to turn around. There is also a case of two married couples living in one bunk room. Both husbands sleep separately on the upper bunks and their wives use the lower bunks.

The picture as regards a certain section of Anchorage called Chester Flats is altogether pathetic.

Chester Flats is a section of Anchorage that horbours the majority of Negro workers. These workers have pitched shanties on this plot of land and have made themselves a community.

The over-all picture affecting Negroes here is only fair now. A spring carpenters' strike and a shipping strike caused a temporary paralysis. A certain lull hangs over Alaska now. Many have left.

Contrary to popular opinion in the States, winters in Anchorage are endurable, about like those of Minnesota.

It is interesting to see Negroes homesteading here. They can be seen spading the earth and hammering a home together. God blass the women, who may be seen on their days off pioneering besides their husbands, making a home.

KOREAN VETERAN IS REFUSED BURIAL IN PHOENIX CEMETERY BECAUSE HE IS AMERICAN NEGRO

Black Dispatch Dat. 1-12-52 P. 1

Ragsdale Mortuary Has Been Holding Body Of Dead Man Since November Because

Cleveland City Ohio..

Of Race Bias BLACKS REQUIRED TO OBSERVE STRICT RACIAL RULING

PHOENIX. — The body of Pfc. Thomas C. Reed, 19, was brought home to Phoenix, Nov. 28 from Korea where he gave his life for his country.

The hero's body still lies unburied after five weeks, in a niche of Ragsdale Mortuary, 1100 E. Jefferson.

While it has lain there, it has become an issue between opposing factions of the city in a long-suppressed battle over segregation and racial discrimination in veterans' burials.

Private Reed is a Negro.

BEFORE NEGRO veterans can be buried in the veteran's plot at Greenwood Memorial Park, notarized letters of request from three local veterans' organizations must be obtained and presented to the cemetery board. But no one has asked for such letters for Private Reed.

His two brothers could not come home with him. They are still fighting in Korea.

Pfc. Billy Wiseman, a buddy who was sent to escort the body from Oakland, Calif., where Korea dead are received for shipment to their home towns, got a two-day extension of time allowed for the trip so he could attend the funeral. But when it became apparent there would be a long delay, he had to return.

Private Reed's father, George E. Reed, 4031 S. 17th St., thought it would be nice for Tommy to be buried in the veterans' plot at Greenwood. He made the request. But when he was turned down, he became bitter and went to the Arizona League for Civil Unity to get help.

NOW IT begins to look like Private Reed will never be buried.

Cemetery officials say there is no discrimination at Greenwood. They point out that five Negro veterans have been buried in the veterans' plot in recent months, and that a special plot, as nice as any other, is maintained for Negroes.

All that is necessary, they point out, to bury Private Reed in the veterans' plot is to get notarized letters from the commanding officers of the American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

THIS IS a rule set up by the trustees of the cemetery association, a private corporation owned by Arizona Lodge No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons, and, it was pointed out, agreed to at the time by the veterans' organizations.

Notarized letters from commanders of the three veterans' posts requesting burial in the veterans' plot are not required in the case of white veterans.

"There is no discrimination against the Negro race out there," said a spokesman for the lodge. "We have got a place out there for all races and creeds: The soil is the same in one part of the cemetery as it is in another.

WHY DIDN'T they try to bury this boy in the Jewish cemetery? They would have been turned down." 1-12-52

Ariz. Cemetery Alters Policy

Cyprs. Arizona Dat. 1-19-52 P. 1

To Accept All Vets On Equal Basis

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Because of the nation-wide publicity resulting from its jim-crow policy in regard to the burial of colored soldiers, the Board of Trustees of Greenwood Memorial Park Cemetery has altered its policy so that colored and white soldiers bodies are received on the same basis.

This announcement made it possible for Pfc. Thomas Reed's body to be buried after it had lain in the local mortuary from Nov. 28. Pfc. Reed, 19, was killed in action in Korea last June.

George C. Reed of 4031 S. 17th St., father of the soldier, through the local NAACP, stated that he could have let his son be buried in Arlington Cemetery in Washington, but that he did not want to run away from racial discrimination, preferring "to fight it out here at home."

Long Standing Jim Crow

Greenwood Cemetery, owned by Arizon Lodge No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons, has had a long standing practice of discrimination according to Dr. R. B. Phillips, NAACP president.

Colored civilians buried there are segregated from the plots where white persons are buried and in the veterans' section, no colored persons were interred until a few months ago when the NAACP through its Veterans Affairs chairman, Dr. Lowell Wormley, insisted that colored veterans be buried there.

Five GIs Buried There

Five colored soldiers are interred in the veteran's plot, but their families were required to obtain letters of permission from three separate veterans organization—a requirement not made of the families of white veterans.

The refusal to bury Pvt. Reed set off a wave of indignation throughout Phoenix and the State of Arizona. Local white and colored papers carried the shocking story and protests poured into the cemetery board.

After 5 Weeks Wait!

Phoenix Cemetery About Faces, Agrees to Bury Negro Veteran Killed In Korea

By THOMAS GRIGSBY

PHOENIX, Ariz. (ANP)—In the face of opposition from three veterans' organizations and an aroused public, Greenwood Memorial park cemetery changed its policy to allow the burial of a Negro soldier killed in Korea and thus brought an end the five-week battle to obtain burial of the soldier.

Shreveport La.

The body of Pvt. Thomas C. Reed, 19, had been resting in a mortuary since Nov. 28 awaiting clearance on a burial site in the cemetery, owned by Arizona lodge No. 2 of the Free and Accepted Masons.

The three veteran organizations which asked the cemetery to permit burial of any veteran without special notarized letters of request were:

The Luke-Greenway Post of the American Legion, Post 720 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans.

Until recently, Greenwood Memorial park had restricted burial in the veterans section to white persons. However, several months ago it adopted a policy of considering special letters of request from the three veteran organizations and had allowed four Negro soldiers to be buried there.

Pvt. Reed's father had objected to having to ask the organizations to intercede in behalf of his son and send letters.

The Luke Greenway post was the last of the three veteran groups to seek burial of the veteran in the cemetery. The post previously had tabled a resolution similar to the one passed because it had been advised that such action would not be acceptable to the cemetery board.

However, the post acted after a member of that board said the board had been waiting for a letter from the group so that it could act on the burial of Pvt. Reed. Dat. 1-19-52

White veterans do not have to have the three veteran organizations to send letters to the cemetery in order to be interred there.

In September, the D.A.V. and the V.F.W. apparently feeling that requiring the letters from Negro veterans and not for whites was discriminatory, wrote a letter to the board of trustees of the cemetery asking that any veteran be buried upon the request of the next of kin.

These two groups asked the American Legion to do likewise, but the Legion did not act until two weeks ago and did not pass a resolution on the issue until last week.

Rites Held Up 6 Weeks By Policy

Cooperative P. 1, Dat. 1-12-52

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The ugly shadow of Jim Crow has followed a 19-year-old hero of the Korean war in death. His body has lain in the local mortuary for six weeks while his father fights for the right to bury him in the veterans plot of Greenwood Memorial Park cemetery here.

The case of Pfc. Thomas C. Reed, son of George E. Reed, was brought to light by representatives of the Civic Unit League, an organization concerned with civil rights for minority groups. Pfc. Reed was killed in Korea.

Before Negro veterans can be buried in the veterans plot at the cemetery, letters of request from local veterans organizations must be presented to the cemetery trustees.

F. C. Hanna, board chairman, stated:

"These conditions have not been met. All that is required is for the letters to mention the name of the veteran specifically. In this case the name of Reed has not been listed in the letters."

Negro veterans have been

buried in the cemetery's white veterans plot since 1906, "without any kind of controversy like this," said Hanna.

He indicated that the Luke-Greenway post of the American Legion is trying to make an issue of this case by attempting to institute a "blanket regulation" to fit all cases. Spokesmen for the Unity League also declared this was true. They said the veterans of Foreign Wars and Disabled American Veterans Posts have compiled with the cemetery's regulations.

The body of the soldier has lain in a niche at Ragsdale Mortuary since Nov. 28. The elder Reed said he felt he "shouldn't have to beg for written permission to bury his son."

Reed added:

"If my son can't be buried in the same manner provided for other war veterans, then I would rather the body remained above ground. I want him remembered along with other men who gave their lives fighting for their country."

Greenwood is the only cemetery in Phoenix that provides burial for veterans.

Reed who has two other sons, Rudolph, 23, and Donald, 18, both of whom are on the fighting front in Korea, said neither has been told of the burial incident because he did not want to worry them.

The worried father said he had not heard from Rudolph in six weeks.

The cemetery is operated by a private corporation owned by Arizona Masonic Lodge No. 2.

Last Saturday the Legion, meeting in a special session, passed the resolution. It was to be sent to the cemetery board "if the board indicates it will accept it."

H. W. Ragsdale, co-owner of the mortuary, said the elder Reed is "very bitter" that his son's body has lain unburied for six weeks, "but there is nothing we can do about it."

He said he believed "everything could be straightened out once and for all if the American Legoin would clarify its position and take positive action."

BURIAL AS VETERAN HELD UP FOR NEGRO

Clearance Policy Bars Soldier Who Fell in Korea From Phoenix Cemetery

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 5 (AP)—The body of a Negro soldier killed in Korea has been held in a Phoenix mortuary for five weeks awaiting clearance for burial in a veteran's plot. The soldier, Pfc. Thomas C. Reed, 19 years old, died in front line fighting.

H. W. Ragsdale, co-manager of the mortuary, said today he had received the body Nov. 28, but had not been able to obtain a grave site in the veteran's plot in Greenwood Memorial Park. The cemetery is a private corporation owned by Arizona Lodge No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons.

Negro veterans have been buried there, but only after three notarized letters of request from veterans organizations have been received. This requirement of the cemetery's directors does not apply to white veterans. No letters were requested for Private Reed.

The boy's father, George E. Reed, said he would like to have his son buried with other veterans, but he did not think he should have to ask for clearance.

A movement to remove the restrictions has been under way here since September. The Veterans of Foreign Wars and Disabled American Veterans posts have written the cemetery board asking that all Negro veterans be buried at the request of next of kin.

A motion for a similar letter from the Luke-Greenway Post of the American Legion was tabled on the grounds that it would be undue interference in the cemetery's affairs.

Post Commander Jack Choisser said a special meeting had been called to study the case.

A spokesman for the cemetery said:

"There is no discrimination against the Negro race out there. We have got a pace for all races and creeds. The soil is the same in one part * * * as it is in another."

Horace Heidt to Dismiss Hotel Mgr. in Bias Suits

LOS ANGELES—Stung by an NAACP suit against his Muntz Lakes Resort Hotel, Bandleader Horace Heidt told NAACP Field Secretary Lester Bailey last week that he is going to fire his manager.

Heidt had been named as owner of the Lone Palm Hotel in the court action filed on behalf of the Rev. William C. Jackson of this city who had been refused accommodations at the Palm Springs hostelry, early this year.

A SECOND civil rights suit was filed Tuesday of last week on behalf of James C. Taylor, Terry Campbell, Levi and Clarence Irving and Robert Brown, all of Los Angeles. The men charged that they were refused admission to the fishing resort on Aug. 3 because of their color.

Mr. Heidt announced to the NAACP that "discrimination is not my policy" and has arranged for a conference with the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Atty. Herbert Simmons, a member of the NAACP legal redress committee, and an NAACP representative.

Muntz Lakes resort is located fifty miles north of Los Angeles on the Ridge Route to Bakersfield, Calif.

Seek $20,000 For Cafe Bias

OAKLAND, Calif. — A suit charging "unlawful discrimination" was filed in Superior Court on behalf of Joe Johnson and Charles R. Mathis against the owner of an Embarcadero cafe this week. The two men asked $20,000 damages because they were illegally discriminated against when they were refused service.

Lottie Holt, manager of the cafe, said she didn't know the two men, but added:

"I have been serving Negroes, like anybody else, but lately several have come in and acted abusive and drunk and then I just don't pay 'em any mind."

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CHINESE AIRLINE MECHANIC LOSES BET ON DEMOCRACY



Associated Press Wirephoto

Sing Sheng, talking with reporters in South San Francisco on Saturday after learning he had lost in the voting (which he suggested) of Southwood district residents regarding his living in their area. Behind him is his wife.

INDIGNATION RISES AT BAN ON CHINESE

Many Offer Homes to Former Officer and Family, Barred From Coast Community

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17—A wave of indignation arose today over the exclusion by secret ballot, of the Sing Sheng family from the Southwood residential district of South San Francisco, an industrial suburb.

The indignation was given tangible form in eleven offers of homes to Mr. Sheng, 26-year-old former intelligence officer with the Chinese Nationalist army, whose wife is American born.

Mr. Sheng, a graduate in political science of Earlham College in Indiana, now lives with his wife and 2-year-old son on the side of Twin Peaks, overlooking downtown San Francisco. Last month Mr. Sheng, an airline mechanic at San Francisco Airport, made a $2,900 down payment on a home in the Southwood tract, a few miles from the airport.

This district, a subdivision of an early day Spanish grant rancho, contains about 400 homes owned by white collar workers. The development was begun shortly before World War I. Homes that sold then for about $5,000, now bring $10,000 to $12,000.

Suggested Ballot on Occupancy

Mr. Sheng's down payment on a house there met organized resistence, and he suggested the novel solution of the secret ballot. Yesterday the mailed ballots were counted. The tally showed that 174 "objected to this Chinese family moving in," 28 approved, 14 had no opinion.

"Legally, we have a right to stay here," said Mrs. Sheng, also 26 and holder of Social Sciences degrees. "But if everybody is against us we would have no peace." (The Supreme Court has held that restricted covenants are illegal.)

Sing Sheng (he prefers the Americanized version of his name, with Sheng as the family name) said that "I was sure everybody believed in democracy." He was patently stunned by the verdict.

A spontaneous reaction greeted the news. Veterans fresh from the fighting in Korea were loudest. J. K. Weil, who hails from Georgia, telephoned The Chronicle from his cot at Letterman Army hospital in the Presidio, full of righteous indignation.

"I lost all my prejudices fighting with Chinese and Negroes in Korea," he said. "I also lost a leg in Korea. What were we fighting for? This sort of thing burns me up. All the other fellows in the ward, just back from Korea, are burned up too."

Clerics Phone Statement

The Rev. Robert Moon, a Congregationalist pastor, telephoned a statement penned jointly with his neighbor, Rabbi Saul White, presiddent of the Board of Rabbis of Northern California.

"We deplore this manifestation of intolerance and bigotry because it plays into the hands of the enemies of democracy who will claim that our professions of equality and justice are a deception and a snare," they said. "We deplore it the more because it is a denial of the basic religious truth of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

The busiest telephone in town was that of Mr. Sheng. All day long persons called to voice their concern and indignation, and to offer homes for sale. A man in Wichita, Kan., telephoned and begged the Sheng family to come to Wichita, offering "a real bargain in a fine home." A similar call came from Indianapolis. Mrs. Richard Bihr of San Francisco, who had not previously thought of selling her home, offered it to the Sheng family "to show them people still are willing to do something about these principles that we all talk about."

Ted Pretzer, former commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars post in South San Francisco, announced he would head a protest at tomorrow night's meeting of the City Council. Mr. Pretzer was wounded in both World Wars, and his three sons all have been wounded in Korea. One of them, a sergeant on furlough from Germany, paid his own way to the Orient to get in the fighting.

"Last night, at the D. A. V. [Disabled American Veterans], I met a young Chinese named Lee who lost a leg in Korea, and I was kind of ashamed to tell him I came from South San Francisco," said the elder Pretzer.

The American Jewish Congress, Northern California division, labeled the "test of democracy in action in a South San Francisco garage (ironically, on the eve of National Brotherhood Week) as an affront upon every real American."

Seller Supports Chinese

Most of the Southwood district residents declined comment on the vote. However, except for a comment from Jack Denson, the seller in the dispute, who said he had been neutral until the balloting. "Now I'm all for Mr. Sheng," he added.

Dr. Harold H. Fisher, Professor of History and chairman of the Hoover War Library at Stanford University, described the Southwood incident as lamentable, the "sort of thing that hurts democracy, and helps communism abroad and at home."

One Southwood homeowner, reminded after yesterday's balloting of the Supreme Court ruling on restricted covenants, dismissed this point with the comment that "the Supreme Court ruling doesn't apply in California."

Mr. Sheng, who came to the United States in 1947 to study for the diplomatic service and was blocked from returning by the Communist seizure of China, had no immediate plans. He has applied for permanent residence status as a prelude to naturalization. His wife, Grace, is expecting her second child on Washington's birthday.

Los Angeles Negro "anxious", not confident, Indian writes

Los Angeles "Negro society" clings to an "anxious, rather than a confident, belief" that "it cannot surely happen to us," and as a result, life in that society is "obstreperously gay."

Such is the judgement of S. Natarajan, of Bombay, India, who visited Los Angeles a year ago on a State Department-sponsored tour, and was entertained in Los Angeles by the family and friends of Lawrence Wilson, a local man who is now a diplomatic attache to the U. S. Embassy in Bombay.

Natarajan's impressions of Los Angeles were written in the Indian Social Reformer of Mar. 28, 1952, and were shared with the Tribune by Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand B. Bratton, by way of Wilson, former protege of Bratton, who mailed the locals a newspaper clipping.

The Indian newspaper illustrated the piece, entitled, "Blending the Hard Way," with a picture of one of the groups which entertained the Indian journalist and his wife while they were here. Included in the group were the Brattons, Mr. and Mrs. Case Sevelle, Mrs. David O. Cunningham, Paul deLavallade, Mrs. Anita Grant, Fred Rose, and David O. Cunningham.

The journalist wrote of the full and crowded days . . . moving from one party to another and in between 'doing Los Angeles at breakneck speed' as guests of Mrs. Anna Moore, Wilson's sister-in-law, and Mrs. Bratton.

"California presents some interesting social situations which cannot but hold the attention of the Indian," the erstwhile visitor wrote. He recalled San Francisco's Chinese who live "practically" by themselves and busily declared their sympathies for Chiang Kai-shek . . . Los Angeles' Japanese . . . "trying to regain their place" . . . and appearing impossible of becoming "fully assimilated;" and even an Indian community in Los Angeles, "now unfortunately split up into Indians and Pakistanis," said the journalists.

The Negro presented a different picture from these, Natarajan stated. " 'Colored,' hateful though it is, is a more accurate term to describe this community.

"With greater consciousness of race amongst Negroes and improving conditions, there are fewer, if any, colored persons trying to cross into the 'white' community," observed the Indian.

None of the Negros wry commentaries on U. S. prejudice made him realize that "to the American Negro the fact that non-Americans of very much their color are allowed advantages denied to themselves was a bitter pill," he said.

"The Negro group we met in Los Angeles appeared to reflect in a smaller and more muddled pond the motive force and aspirations of the bigger American society . . . "

In all, the contacts he made, impressed on him that "behind all the argument and free discussion, there was a sense of security. It seemed that these people were living on the edge of a volcano," summed up the visitor.

Bombed Tutor Asks $103,070

Sues Los Angeles For Police Laxity

LOS ANGELES — William H Bailey, local teacher, has filed suit against the City of Los Angeles for $103,070.73 for damages to his home which, he charges, was bombed March 16 by "a mob of disorderly and riotous persons."

Mr. Bailey, who is joined in the suit by his wife, Willa, charges that his home—located in a predominantly white neighborhood — resulted from the "callousness of the ci , the police department, having due notice of the intentions of the mob," did nothing to protect him or his property.

Police Head Denies Charge

Commenting on the suit, filed in Superior Court June 16, on grounds that the plantiffs were not given adequate police protection, Chief William H. Parker denied that the police department had any prior knowledge of the bombing, adding:

Since the bombing, this department has spent 822 man days in guarding the home of the Baileys and that neighborhood. Two detectives have been assigned full time to the investigation of the bombing."

White Woman Loses Custody of Children Because of Belief in Racial Equality

Oklahoma City—"We're headed straight for the Supreme court of the United States, if we do not get relief in the state Supreme court" declared Herbert K. Hyde, attorney for Mrs. Jean Fields, Los Angeles, who Monday lost her plea in the court of District Judge Clarence Mills to secure custody of her two minor children.

The father, Vernon C. Fields, was given custody of the children October 20, 1950, at which time the father made representations to the judge that Mrs. Fields was not a fit person to rear his children because of her social, political and economic views.

The hearing, according to Hyde, was ex parte, with the mother not present to answer the charges brought against her, and the hearing Monday was brought for the exprest purpose of permitting the mother to face the charges and allegations her husband made at the time Judge Mills gave the father custody of the children.

Hyde said at the time of the custody case two years ago, Vernon Fields told the court that when the children came to his home, while the mother was hospitalized for a serious operation, they seemed more interested in Joe Louis, Jackie Robinson and Negro artists than in members of the white race, and during the hearing the court was told that while the father was visiting the children in Los Angeles he was shocked to find the mother permitting the little boy to bring a Negro youth into the home to look at television.

The action Monday was sought for the purpose of having the court modify the decree made two years ago, following testimony by the mother as to whether she is a fit person to rear her own children. Hyde said the father according to his admitted testimony in California courts, had not contributed to the support of the children for ten years, except in a somewhat spasmodic way, and that the mother should have had opportunity to testify as to the relationship the father had hitherto sustained to the children.

The court Monday refused to permit the mother to talk to the children over the phone unless a wire recording is made of her conversation, and refused to permit the children to write to their mother unless the father reads each letter before it is forwarded.

The ire of Judge Mills was doubtless raised two years ago when Mrs. Fields, following the custody hearing here, fled the state taking the children with her. It was at that time California courts returned the minors to the father.

"I'll file an application for a writ of mandamus with the state supreme court Thursday." declared Hyde, "with the hope that some district court in Oklahoma county will hear the facts. As I sat here Monday morning and saw tears gushing from the eyes of Jene Fields, I decided then that something drastic must be done against judicial tyranny that would tear a mother away from her babes because she has taught her children that all human beings are equal, because after all that is the only issue in this case."

"I believe," said Hyde, "that any mother has the right to teach her children anything in which she honestly and sincerely believes, and I do not believe any court has the right to move into the home and inquire as to what a mother says to her child about social, political and economic questions. This is in my judgement the most horrible thing that has happened in my public experience and is an open threat to family life that must not be tolerated if we are going to retain a free America," Hyde continued.

Courier Editor Wins Suit

Judge Lashes Calif. Restaurant for Bias

Courier P. 1 Sat. 10-18-52

LOS ANGELES—Praising the plaintiffs for their courage in contending for their civil rights, Judge Ida May Adams handed down a decision against Lindy's Restaurant in Municipal Court here Friday because it refused to serve three Negroes at the cocktail bar.

The suit, charging violation of civil rights, was filed by Dr. E. W. Stratton Jr. and Mr. and Mrs. Chester L. Washington, was prosecuted by Atty. Walter Gordon, with Covery and Covery acting as counsel for Louis Aaronberg, owner of Lindy's Restaurant.

The complainants testified that they went to Lindy's on Wilshire on May 24. Courier

The trio had been waiting about three hours to be served dinner. While waiting Dr. and Mrs. Stratton and the Washingtons went to the cocktail lounge.

After requesting drinks they were all refused service at the bar with the statement, "You have had enough."

Washington, a Courier editor, explained to the assistant manager: "I understand that Jewish people own this place and they ought to know something about discrimination and persecutions. We are orderly and why would you want to refuse to serve us?"

This brought no answer.

In handing down her decision and imposing the minimum fine of $100 for each agrieved plaintiff, Kentucky-born Judge Adams declared that she could understand the humiliation these "intelligent colored people" had suffered and that she has always been "fair toward all races.

"Times have changed and you cannot look at this situation now as you did fifty years ago.

"The Negro people have made the greatest progress of any people I know. For example, I deeply respect and admire Judge Edwin L. Jefferson and Atty. Martha Jefferson, who are as capable as any other members of the bar.

"There is no more color line,' Judge Adams declared.

"We may not live to see it, but some day the Negro peoples may be in power and I would not like to think that they would want to discriminate against us. None of these fine people have lost anything in their community.

"I am sure that they will be admired for having the guts to fight for their civil rights."

Drop Suit As Drive-In Ends Bias

DENVER, Colo.—A Morgan County lawsuit involving the rights of Negroes to receive service in a public eating house in Colorado has been dropped because the owners of Colonial Drive-in of Fort Morgan, Colo., agreed that their establishment will be "open to all citizens."

Owners Riley D. Hiser, Alma Hiser and William Van Sycle agreed that "all citizens, regardless of color or race, shall have the full and equal employment of any and all of the public accomodations of Colonial Drive-In."

Plaintiffs in the case were Dr. and Mrs. Clarence F. Holmes, prominent Denver couple. Holmes is a dentist and civic leader. Their complaint charged that they were refused equal accommodations solely because of color.

The Colorado civil rights statutes provide that all persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of accommodations of inns, restaurants and other public establishments.

Dr. Holmes in commenting on the case declared that he had absolutely no ill will toward the defendants and congratulated them on their present attitude.

Denver Pair Wins Suit

DENVER, Col.—Owners of the Colonial Drive-In located at Fort Morgan, following court action here, have opened to any and all persons, regardless of race or color. A suit based on racial discrimination was brought by Dr. and Mrs. Clarence F. Holmes, prominent Denverites.

The plaintiffs also received an unstipulated cash settlement in the case arising out of a violation of Colorado's anti-discrimination laws. Colorado statutes have a broad civil rights base.

Active in the civic life of Denver, Dr. Holmes is a member of Mayor Quigg Newton's Committee on Human Relations, the NAACP, Urban Lague, and the East Denver Improvement League.

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D.C.

Methodist Women Urge End Of Segregation In Capital

WASHINGTON, D. C. —Government and church action to remove racial discrimination in Washington, D. C. was urged in a resolution passed unanimously at sessions of a Methodist "seminar on the issues of race" in the Methodist Building here recently.

The seminar was sponsored by the Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church and the National Conference of Methodist Youth. The group, composed of 75 women and youth from 29 states and the District of Columbia, directed a resolution to the commissioners, senators and representatives assigned to government of the District, urging them to "take necessary steps to remove all barriers of discrimination so that visitors from all parts of the world may see democracy in practice in our capital."

The group voted further to submit the resolution to the quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Church as a memorial, requesting the church to "use all of its channels for the implementation of their resolution." The General Conference will meet in San Francisco April 23-May 7.

The group, meeting interracially, protested in its resolution the discrimination in housing and eating places which "deny the premise that all men are created equal."

Mrs. Terrell Hits Unlawful Entry Bill

Says Orderly Persons Will Be Subjected To Severe Penalities

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, noted educator, has warned Washingtonians against a bill presently pending in Congress that so broadens the definition of "unlawful entry" that it could subject orderly persons in parks, playgrounds, museums, etc. to severe penalties, upon the word of persons in charge of these public places.

The bill was introduced into the House by Rep. John L. McMillan, (Dem., S.C.) and into the Senate by Sen. Matthew M. Neely (Dem., W. Va.) at the request of the House. It amends Section 824 of the District Code presently covering unlawful entry into private property so that it covers all public property as well.

"Any person who enters or tries to enter a public place, against the will of the person lawfully in charge or tries to remain quietly in a public place when the person in charge does not wish him to do so, faces a fine of $50 to $100 or six months in jail," Mrs. Terrell said, paraphrasing the law.

For School Officials

A study of the hearings on the bill shows it was designed to meet the needs of school officials in dealing with loiterers, Mrs. Terrell stated.

"But the proposed law has been so vaguely and broadly drawn it can be used to punish a whole range of actions taken innocently or even in the public interest."

The educator mentioned the recent case of a local clergyman who made an effort to enroll his son in a white school and peacefully waited in the classroom for a day and a half. Although there was no question of disorderly conduct Mrs. Terrell declared, under the proposed law, the clergyman could have been prosecuted.

Returns To House

Businessmen or organizations who attempted to register a protest with a District official and who insisted upon waiting when the official refused to see them also would be subject to the law.

Fortunately, while the bill has passed both Houses of Congress, it is not yet enacted into law, Mrs. Terrell said. A difference of opinion as to the penalty involved requires that the bill come again to the House floor, expected early next week.

"I strongly urge that this bill be sent back to the committee for further consideration. It is ill-conceived; it was passed with inadequate hearings. It needs to be redrafted so that it better fits the purpose for which it was drawn and so that it cannot be used to injure persons acting to protect or exercise their civil or personal rights."

Heroic Marine banned from capital theatre

WASHINGTON — Refusal of a local motion picture house to admit a Negro marine who won a Silver Star for gallantry in Korea has prompted the Naacp to urge the Department of Defense "to obtain from all places of recreation in the District of Columbia an agreement that members of the Armed Services will be admitted without segregation or other humilitation because of race."

In a letter to Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett, Clarence Mitchell, director of the Naacp Washington Bureau, related the incident in which Sgt. Jesse Teverbaugh, whose acts of heroism have been widely reported in the press, was refused admission to the theater on a complimentary "good will" pass issued at the Quantico Marine Base. When Mitchell and Sgt. Teverbaugh returned to the theater for a conference with the manager, an apology was forthcoming, and the war hero was admitted on a non-segregated basis.

Mitchell wrote the Defense official: "In addition it seems clear that if the visit of a civilian agency such as the Naacp could bring about a correction of this injustice . . . a great deal more could be accomplished if the Department of Defense itself showed such interest on behalf of members of the armed services."

Lunch Counter Bias in D. C. Ends

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Discrimination against Negroes at dime store lunch counters in Washington ended last week when the G. C. Murphy store on F Street agreed to serve both colored and white customers.

This decision was made after sixteen weeks of picketing by the

D. C. Dept. Store Drops Lunch Ban

WASHINGTON—The coordinating committee for the enforcement of the D. C. anti-discrimination laws last Wednesday held a victory luncheon at Cafeteria Hall on M Street, N. W., celebrating its victory in breaking down the lunch counter barrier against colored persons at Hecht's Department Store.

The committee had been waging the fight against Hecht's anti-Negro policy for months and finally, on Jan. 14, the company apparently changed its policy when it began serving colored persons at the counters. Pickets had been thrown around the store and thousands of pamphlets had been distributed by the interracial group conducting the campaign.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell is chairman of the coordinating committee and Miss Alice Trigg was chairman of the boycott committee. The group had urged that all persons protesting the refusal of the company to serve Negroes at its lunch counter withdraw their accounts and otherwise take action.

The fight against the store's policy began early in 1951 following the store's publication of an advertisement on Brotherhood Week. An inter-faith committee asked the store to practice what it preached by lowering the racial barrier at its lunch counter. This was refused following long negotiations with the management.

The committee called for a boycott of the store in May, 1951; weekly "sitdowns" began in June, and picket lines were thrown around the store in July. Last week the store capitulated.

— BIGGEST and the BEST

Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-Discrimination Laws, headed by Mrs. Mary Church Terrell.

Negro Center Changed To Mixed Use In D. C.

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— The District Recreation Board last week approved the opening of Banneker Recreation Center on a nonsegregated basis. The opening of this center marks the 13th recreation facility in the District of Columbia to be opened to all races, and the fourth to be shifted from exclusive Negro use.

The transition committee announced that no hearings will be necessary on the proposed change because there has been no expressed outward opposition.

Recreation Supt. Milo F. Christiansen recommended, however, that public hearings be held due to the fact that many organizations had expressed no opinion on the transition.

He claimed that the committee had sent out 165 questionnaires to various organizations asking their opinion on the operation of the center on a non-discriminatory basis. Only 25 were returned, he said and of that number, 22 said they contemplated interracial recreation programs and only one group said it could not use Banneker if it was bi-racial.

The operation of Banneker on a segregated basis had created some difficulties, according to Christiansen, with government agencies, the armored forces, private industry, churches and independent clubs who have requested the use of facilities for interracial groups.

"We do not anticipate an influx of white participation," declared Christiansen, as only a few white families live in the neighborhood. "On the other hand we do not foresee any community opposition to the unit or resulting public disorder."

The swimming pool has been used on an interracial basis since it was taken over by Government Services, Inc., last year, and no disturbances have occurred.

Integration Issue Keeps Gate Closed At Rosedale

Recreation Officials Agree Not to Reopen Disrupted Play Area Until After Decision

By Richard L. Lyons
Post Reporter

The District Recreation Board yesterday switched signals and decided, because of race tension, to keep Rosedale Playground closed until the Board decides whether it should remain an all-white play area or be opened to Negroes.

Recreation Superintendent Milo F. Christiansen announced the indefinite closing after a telephone poll of Board members reversed an earlier decision to reopen the playground Monday. The play area at 17th and Gales sts. ne. has been closed since last Tuesday, when one person was hospitalized after a fracas at the playground in which two shots were fired and bricks and bats were thrown and swung.

Christiansen also announced the Recreation Board, sitting as the transition committee, will meet Monday at 9:30 a. m. to hear his staff report on whether Rosedale should be integrated racially. The meeting originally had been set for Tuesday. Christiansen said his staff had worked "day and night" to get the facts before the Board at the earliest possible time.

Consulted Others

Christiansen said he recommended yesterday's action after talks with citizens' groups and his staff convinced him that to reopen the playground while the integration question was still unsettled would "increase rather than relieve tension."

District Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue last night agreed with Christiansen on Donohue's weekly radio "Report to the People" over Station WWDC. Donohue said he thought the playground should remain closed until the Recreation Board has acted and asked that there be no more "incidents."

The proper way to voice objections is in court, Donohue added. He said he regretted the interpretation that the new illegal entry act could be used to enforce playground segregation, but he was sure it will be "used judiciously."

Race Issues Elsewhere

Donohue also touched on racial problems in the schools and Fire Department. He said he hoped a "complete solution" to the Fire Department integration issue would come from studies Fire Chief Millard H. Sutton is making. Sutton has not been "dragging his feet" during his six-month study of whether Negro firemen should be placed in white units, Donohue said.

The Commissioner said he agreed with Corporation Counsel Vernon E. West that white teachers cannot legally teach in Negro schools, but added that Congress ought to "consider the whole question" of segregated schools, from the viewpoints of expense to the District and of democratic ideals.

Asked if there were any new developments in the case of Police Capt. John B. Monroe, who was reprimanded for repeating hearsay about a superior officer to Senate crime probers, Donohue said: "As far as I am concerned the case is closed. Capt. Monroe is continuing to perform outstanding police duties."

End of Segregation in D. C. Favored by Gen. Eisenhower

By a Staff Correspondent of The Star

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 9.—Gen. Eisenhower wants to eliminate "every vestige of segregation in the District of Columbia."

He made the anti-segregation statement during a conference with a group of Republican leaders here yesterday.

Lawrence Payne, Negro candidate for Congress from Ohio's 21st district, wanted to know what the general thought about segregation in the District of Columbia, with particular reference to institutions "wholly or partly supported by public funds."

The general replied:

"Your taxes go into the money that is expended in that District of Columbia for the purposes of which you are now speaking. As far as I know, there will never be anything done with my authority or under my direction to discriminate against you or your race in any possible way.

"So far as the authority vested in me is concerned, it will be exercised in the belief and the conviction that you are not only equal, but that if I do not protect and support your rights, I will lose my own."

"I believe," the general added, "we should eliminate every vestige of segregation in the District of Columbia."

Judge Rules Segregation No Violation

WASHINGTON — Leaders in the fight against school and playground segregation in the nation's capital received their second major setback within a year last week when a federal District court judge ruled that segregation in itself is not unconstitutional.

Judge David A. Pine dismissed a suit brought by the parents of two children against District of Columbia authorities, which contended that the segregation policy violated the U. N. charter.

The parents sought $100,000 in damages because the children had been excluded from a white playground. The judge held that operation of segregated playground where equal facilities are provided in no way violates the human, or civil, rights section of the U. N. charter.

In his ruling, Judge Pine contended that nothing can supersede the laws of the United States.

A suit attacking the Washington school segregation policy, and also claiming that segregation was unconstitutional and contrary to the U. N. charter, was dismissed last April by Judge Walter M. Bastian. He ruled that school segregation is constitutional and does not violate the U. N. charter. The suit has been appealed.

D.C. Hotels Refuse Rooms To Blind Kids

WASHINGTON—Closing their eyes to democracy, white hotel officials in the nation's capital refused last week to house ten blind Negro childrer who journeyed from New York with two bus loads of white youngsters to sing — among other places — at the White House.

Dr. Merle E. Frampton was unable to find a single hotel which would accommodate his interracial group from the New York Institute of the Blind.

As a last resort, he housed the white children at the Roosevelt hotel and the Negroes at the Dunbar hotel.

Welker Underdown, manager of the Dunbar, said he would have given rooms to the entire group if reservations had been made in time. He said his hotel wants business but not at the price of racial discrimination.

Negro Student To Stay in Hotel With Her Class

Through intervention of Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.), a 17-year-old Negro student will come to Washington this spring with her Portland High (Me.) classmates, it was reported yesterday.

Last week Miss Beverly E. Dodge, of Portland, was advised she would not be allowed to stay with her classmates at any hotel here. Miss Dodge, recent winner of a DAR good citizenship award, then decided not to come, Senator Smith's office recounted yesterday.

The incident was reported in Portland newspapers and Maine Governor Frederick G. Payne contacted Senator Smith. Mrs. Smith, according to her secretary, William C. Smith, Jr., spoke to the Washington Hotel Association and Lafayette Hotel officials who cleared the way for the youngster to stay at the hotel with her school group.

Capital Plan Board Headed By Foe of D. C. Segregation

By Richard L. Lyons
Post Reporter

Joseph D. Lohman, 42, Chicago professor, city planner, and director of a group that wrote a blistering attack on racial segregation in Washington in 1948, yesterday was appointed member and chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission.

President Truman named Lohman to a new citizen position on the commission, created last month by the act reorganizing it. His term runs until April 30, 1957. As chairman he replaces John A. Remon, whose term as member has nearly four years to run.

Lohman was recommended by Secretary of Interior Oscar L. Chapman, whose department has conducted a running fight with the District Recreation Board to end segregation on city playgrounds.

From Denver, where he is vacationing, Lohman told The Washington Post last night that though he personally is opposed to segregation he has "no preconceived or doctrinaire notions" of what the planning commission should do in that field.

Lohman said he planned to visit Washington next week to find out more about the job. "I'm very much interested in the Nation's Capital and will give as much time as is needed," he said. He will continue to live in Chicago.

Appointment of a staunch foe of segregation looked like a slap at the old membership of NCPC, which had rebuffed Chapman on one phase of the playground issue. It indicates the Federal Government would fight to a finish on the issue to end playground segregation.



The Washington Post

JOSEPH D. LOHMAN

Virginia NAACP Pickets Story On Policy In D. C.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Declaring that segregation in Washington is a national issue, a group of Virginia citizens joined the picket line at the D. C. Murphy variety store Saturday afternoon.

The group was led by V. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and David Simms, president of the Conference's Youth Council.

The Virginians joined the local picketers who have protested for the past ten weeks Murphy's policy of racial discrimination at its lunch counter.

Murphy's store on Washington's busy F Street is the only dime store in the city which still discriminates against colored customers at its lunch counter. The Murphy stores located in other sections of the city serve all persons without regard to race.

The picketing at Murphy's F Street is spearheaded by the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-Discrimination Laws, under the chairmanship of Dr. Mary Church Terrell, noted educator and civil leader.

This committee has succeeded within the last few years, in persuading 50 downtown eating places to end their discriminatory policies. It initiated the Thompson case to test the validity of the anti-discrimination laws of 1872 and 1873. The case is now awaiting decision in the U. S. Court of Appeals. The law prohbits discrimination in restaurants against any "well-behaved" persons.

The Virginia group volunteered its services to picket the Washington store as a group of Southerners who are tired of discrimination and believe the nation's capital must become the model for the rest of the country in its practice of democracy.

After the picketing, a buffet supper was served in honor of the visitors at the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA

A DEMOCRATIC AIM:

Drug Stores Next Target For Terrell-Led Crusaders

WASHINGTON

Fresh from their dime store triumph, members of the coordinating committee for the enforcement of the District's anti - discrimination laws are turning towards the downtown drug stores as their next bias clean - up objective.

According to Mrs. Annie Stein, secretary of the committee, the group opened a drive last spring to force drug stores to serve all patrons at their soda fountains.

It was pointed out that all of the independent drug stores in the downtown area will serve colored patrons.

However, Whelan's and People's, two of the city's largest chains, refuse service to minority group customers.

These stores will be subjected to all - out picketing by the committee, Mrs. Stein stated.

Figures

In successfully campaigning against G. C. Murphy's five-and-ten store's discriminatory policy, it took 208 pickets, 16 weeks of picketing and the distribution of 59,000 leaflets to accomplish the goal.

These figures were released by the Committee's at a Monday night victory celegration in the Cafeteria Workers Hall.

Dr. Mary Church Terrell, chairman of the group, which ended its successful campaign against Murphy's last week, presided at a meeting that was attended by over 150 members and guests.

Highlight of the affair was the presentation of a flower to each of the 25 pickets who walked on the Murphy line for 15 hours or more.

Seventeen other pickets marched in front of the five and dime store for 10 hours or more and were also honored. Robert Smith, picket captain, marched the greatest number of hours on the line.

Philip Stein, young son of Mrs. Stein, and Joseph Trigg, son of Mrs. Alice C. Trigg, Murphy boycott chairman, were given awards for the assistance they gave the committee in its fight.

Honored

Among pickets honored at the celebration were:

Mrs. Hasel Jones, Charles B. Jenkins, Randolph Blackwe,, Mrs. Helen Brown, Robert Bruce, Marvin Caplan, Mrs. Lilian Clott, Mrs. Jacqueline Day, Edward Fisher, Mrs. Cora L. Foster, Mrs. Lois Goldstein, Mrs. Olivia Hill; Charles W. Graves. Eddie R. Jennings, William D. Nixon, Mrs. Gladys Oliver and her baby daughter, Oliver Palmer, Miss Juetta Randolph, Ralph Russell, Mrs. Helen Schonick, Mrs. Annie Stein, Mrs. Alice C. Trigg and Miss Ann Yalom;

Cleveland Bateast, Miss Elanor Brown, Mrs. Sara Burke, Mrs. Naomi Caplan, Mrs. Elsie Chapman, Mrs. Mary Dixon, Mrs. Geraldine D. Elliott, Mrs. Olive L. English, Cecil Green, the Rev. Willie Jackson, Mrs. Clementine King, Margaret Mitchell, Verdie L. Robinson, Mrs. Maxine Smith, Leon Witt and Walter Williams.

The Murphy victory was greeted with great enthusiasm by the members and guests. Here is some typical comment:

The Rev. Willie Jackson, Bible Way Church "Thank God, it's over. We won through the help of God."

Statements

The Rev. William H. Brown, First St. John Baptist Church "I feel it's a great victory. It ought to be a lesson to ail of us. The time comes when people ought to recognize the dignity of one another."

Dr. Marcus I. Goldman, well-known Washington geologist "My main impression is that it pays to keep fighting. I've been reading the life of Frederick Douglass lately and that was his philosophy. This confirms it."

Mrs. J. F. Whitfield, president of the Interdenominational Council of Ministers' Wives of Washington and Vicinity "I feel it is a great victory for the organization. On with the work!"

Mrs. Eloise Smith "Wonderful. When do we start on something else?"

Refreshments prepared by Eleanor Brown and Eli Horowitz were served at the end of the meeting.

Protest discrimination

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—(AP)—The American Psychological Assn., holding its 60th annual convention here, has voted not to meet again in the capital until something has been done to improve "treatment of minority groups."

The association said yesterday the decision to boycott the capital followed reports of discrimination against some Negro members. Specifically mentioned were discrimination by an unnamed restaurant and excursion boat.

No Jim Crow In Cafeterias, Claims Postmaster Gen.

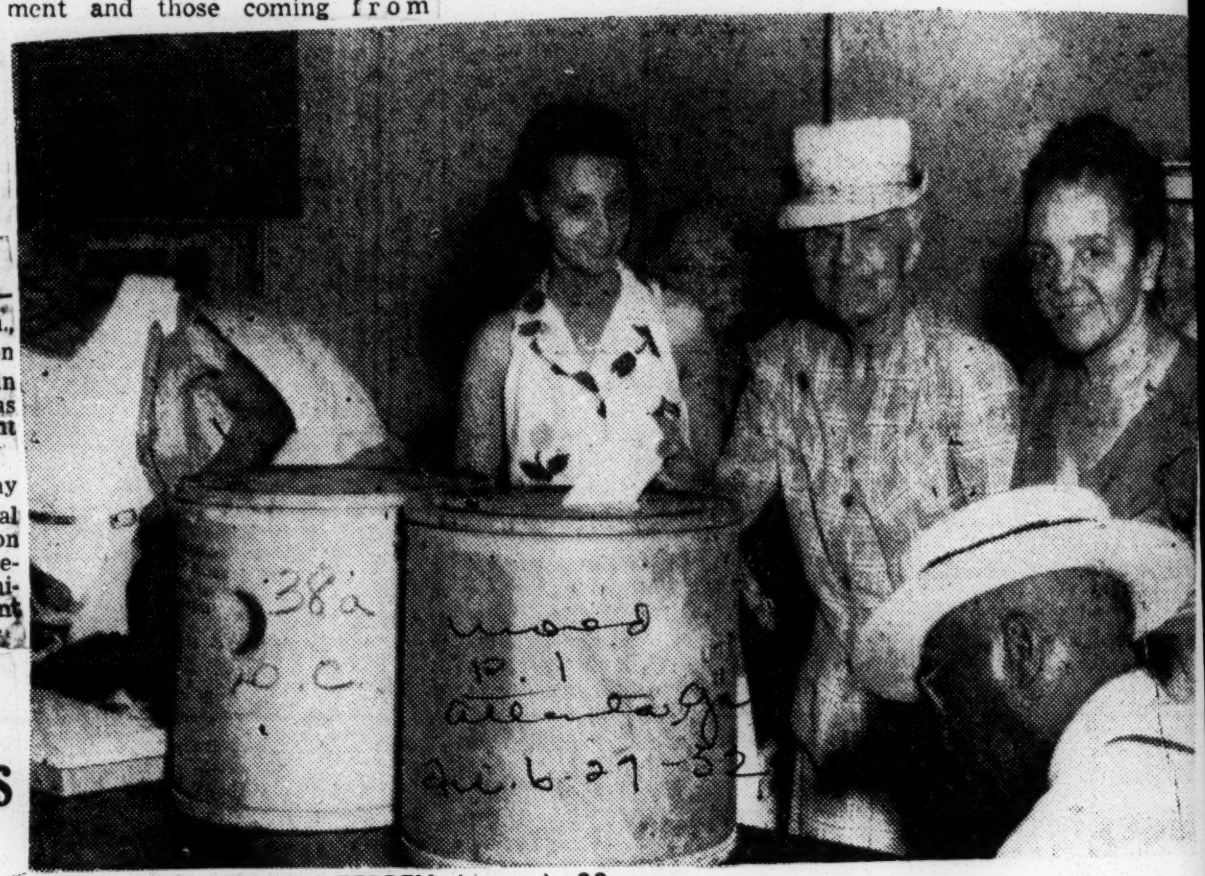
WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Postmaster Gen. J. M. Donaldson recently in an attempt to explain the operating of two cafeterias for employees in the Post Office Department, last week, denied that they were being run for the purpose of segregating workers.

This statement was made in reply to an inquiry made by Congressman Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y) on the alleged policy of jim crow in the cafeterias of the post office.

To justify the existance of the two cafeterias, the postmaster said that present facilities of two cafeterias, the postmaster said that present facilities of two cafeterias are a part of the original construction of the building. They existed at the time the department was moved from the old Post Office Department building, he said.

Although he admitting that one room has been used rather exclusively by Negro employees, Donaldson said this was only a matter of individual choice because Negroes may use both rooms.

It has been necessary to use both cafeterias in order to expedite service within the prescribed lunch period for the employees of the post office department and those coming from



MRS. MARY CHURCH TERRELL (center), 88-year-old civil rights champion, cast her first Democratic vote in the recent Presidential preferential primary in the District of Columbia. Mrs. Terrell said she was supporting Averell Harriman because she believes that if elected president he "would do everything in his power to make it possible for the minority groups of the country to enjoy all the rights, privileges, immunities and opportunities to which they are entitled by the Constitution of the United States.

Mrs. Terrell was accompanied to the polls by Mrs. Todd Duncan (right) wife of the famous Concert artist, and a member of the District Democrats for Harriman Committee; and Mrs. Dorothy Duncan (left) daughter-in-law of the Todd Duncans.

38a 1952

Lunch Counter Is Now Open To All Patrons

8-Month Boycott, 6-Month Picketing Crowned By Victory

By LOIS TAYLOR

WASHINGTON

Reversing a segregation policy which had brought on an eight-month boycott and six months of picketing, the "Midway" lunch counter at Hecht's department store started on Tuesday to serve all patrons without discrimination.

As word of the change spread, the boycott committee urged local citizens to resume their patronage of Hecht's and reopen charge accounts closed as a result of the boycott initiated on May 1. For the first time since July 20, no picket line was scheduled for Thursday night.

This reporter was one of a party of colored and white persons served luncheon without distinction, Wednesday noon in the first official test of tne new policy.

Mrs. Terrell Overjoyed

Among those in the luncheor group was Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, 85-yea-old civic leader, and others active in the boycott.

Mrs. Terrell, who had appeared carrying a placard in the picket line several times, had a ham sandwich, coffee, and a piece of banana custard pie, which she described as "delicious." She said she was "overjoyed" at the turn of events.

Get Rights By Fighting

"It's a wonderful victory," she declared. "I'm happy because it's a victory for justice and equal rights for a minority group. It's a great thing to win a fight for justice in a Capital that is on Southern soil.

"It shows that if we fight we get our rights. I believe that we have to fight and not take injustice sitting down, if we want justice. We're second-class citizens because we sit idly by."

Mrs. Terrell also said that she believed that patronage of Hecht's should be resumed and that some persons may want to write letters to the establishment for "recognizing our rights as first-class citizens."

Many Withdraw Complaint

Others in the luncheon party on Wednesday were Mrs. Alice Trigg, chairman of the Hecht Boycott Committee; Mrs. Helen Brown, captain of volunteers; Eldridge Brown, her husband; Miss Revella Clay, reporter; Robert Smith, captain of the picket line; Miss Eleanor Brown of the Boycott committee; and Mrs. Annie Stein of the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D.C. Anti-Discrimination Laws.

It was expected that the coordinating committee would in all likelihood withdraw the complaint which was made against Hecht's last year under the "lost" statutes of the 1870's barring biasers in D.C.v restaurants..

Hecht Officials Coy

Although Hecht employees were reported to have said that an anti-discrimination order was passed down to them on Monday, Hecht officials were coy about acknowledging that a change in policy had been made.

As word of the change spread, "Why don't you come down and see for yourself?" asked James Rotto, sales and publicity director, when queried by the AFRO Tuesday afternoon.

He and other officials of the company maintained that colored patrons have always been served at Hecht's but avoided answering a direct inquiry as whether this service had been given without segregation.

Denies $6 Million Loss

Asked whether there was any truth in the report that Hecht's lost business amounting to six million dollars during recent months, Mr. Rotto replied, "That's ridiculous!" and cited the published financial quarterly statements of the company as proof.

Word of a change in Hecht's policy reached the Boycott committee Tuesday and Mrs. Elsie Smith visited the lunch-counter where she ordered pie and received it without incident.

Friends of Mrs. Smith said that she was so surprised she almost choked on the pie. but recovered quickly and asked a waitress if there had not been a change in policy at the counter.

Move Started Last Feb.

The waitress is reported to have said that workers at the counter received orders Monday to serve all without distinction.

Mrs. Smith is also reported to have talked with a Mr. Matthews manager of the lunch-counter concession, who said that he had always wanted to serve patrons democratically, but could not do so because of Hecht's policy.

The move for democracy at Hecht's started nearly a year ago when the Hecht Company on Feb. 19 published a "brotherhood week" advertisement in local dailies.

The coordinating committee mentioned above then asked on Feb. 26 for an end to the discrimination being practiced at Hecht's lunch counter. Negotiations continued through April with no change, and on May 1, the boycott was declared.

'Victory' Meeting Wednesday

In thanking volunteers, printers, artists, and others who contributed to the effort. the committee announced that a "victory" meeting will be held on Wednesday, at 8:15 p.m. in the Cafeteria Workers Hall, 1015 M St., NW.

Plans will be discussed at that time for working toward bringing democracy to other stores with lunchrooms in the downtown shopping area.

Bill To Abolish Jimcrow In D. C. Before Congress

Washington (ANP) — A bill aimed at abolishing segregation in Washington was introduced in the House of Representatives last week by Rep. Arthur G. Klein, Democrat of New York.

The bill specifically states that the District of Columbia should adopt a police opposing segregation of persons of different race, color, creed, national origin, or ancestry.

It further provides that the public schools of Washington be operated on a non-segregated basis. The bill proposes also that business licenses be denied to persons who fail to conform to the policy of non segregation.



Mrs. Mary Church Terrell (left) and others active in the move to bring democracy to the lunch counter at Hecht's department store in Washington, leave Hecht's on Wednesday afternoon after being served without segregation at the lunch counter. Tan citizens were previously segregated when they ate at the store, and a boycott against Hecht's was instituted last May. Nearly six months of picketing also followed before the store started serving all races without distinction this week. In the group are, from left: Mrs. Terrell, Mrs. Helen Brown, captain of volunteers in the boycott; Robert Smith, captain of the picket line; Miss Eleanor Brown and Mrs. Annie Stein of the Coordination Committee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-Discrimination Laws. — Jean Photo.

Truman Praises S. C. Judge, Foe Of Segregation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—(AP)—President Truman Thursday described U. S. District Judge J. Waties Waring of South Carolina, outspoken foe of Negro segregation, as a very great judge.

He made the statement at his news conference when asked whether he had received a request for retirement from Waring.

No, the President said. He had not received any such request. He passed off, therefore, a query as to whether he would consult with South Carolina senators regarding a successor to Waring.

But, he said, Waring is a very great judge. The President said he could say that much.

Waring was the dissenter last year when a special three-judge court ruled 2-1 that South Carolina could continue its policy of white and Negro segregation in its public schools if equal facilities were provided.

Earlier this week the 71-year-old judge said he plans to retire.

D. C. Eat Spots Drop Race Bars

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A strong indication that Washington drugstore lunch-counters are beginning to serve colored people without discrimination was discovered last week when a survey was conducted by the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-Discrimination Laws.

Mixed groups from the organization visited 18 drugstores in the downtown area Saturday, and were served at eight lunch counters.

NOTED WASHINGTON WOMAN IS LAUDED FOR SUCCESSFUL FIGHT AGAINST SEGREGATION IN STORES

Opening Up of "Hetch" Establishment to All Hailed by Great and Small

CONGRESSMAN POWELL SENDS WIRE

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The recent "Hecht victory" has brought hundreds of messages of congratulation to Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, chairman of the organization that persuaded the department store to end jim crow at its lunch-counter, it was revealed last week.

Members of congress, leaders in civic and church affairs were among those who hailed the successful end of 11 months of boycott and picketing by members and friends of the Coordinating Committtee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-Discrimination Laws.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell jr. wired Mrs. Terrell:

"Heartiest congratulations on your well-deserved victory at Hecht's." Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey wrote:

"It was kind of you to inform me of your recent successful efforts to eliminate segregation in Washington, D. C. You know of my strong efforts toward that single objective. I now wish you further success in your court trial."

Mrs. Terrell is party to a suit against Thompson Restaurant Company charging that failure to serve "well-behaved persons of any race" in Thompson restaurants violates an 1873 statute. A decision in the case, which, if favorable may end discrimination in all Washington restaurants, is expected later this year in the U. S. Court of Appeals.

Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, National President of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., told Mrs. Terrell that the Council "joins me in congratulating you and your committee upon your fearless battle against racial discrimination in the city of Washington in the defense of the dignity of man."

Dr. E. B. Henderson, chairman of the executive committee of the Fairfax County branch of the NAACP said:

"May I congratulate you and your co-workers upon the brilliant feat of confounding the proponents of racial fascism and achieving success in the Hecht battle.?"

Charles R. Allen Jr., assistant editor of The National magazine, also congratulated Mrs. Terrell. He told her the magazine will run a report on the Hecht victory shortly.

Other congratulatory messages were sent by Chris Rasmussen, of the St. Peter Claver Center; Robert Kelso of the American Humanist association, Yellow Springs, O.; and Mrs. Gertrude Evans, chairman of the Progressive Party for the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Terrell also reported that an account of the Committee's fight to open Washington restaurants to everyone, entitled "Negroes, Restaurants, and Washington, D. C.," by Adolph Schalk, appeared in the January issue of "The Catholic World."

The Committee is currently negotiating with Lansburgh & Brothers in an effort to get that store to abandon its policy of discrimination.

Death Of D. C. Jim Crow Greeted With Acclaim

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Violates Statue

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District Racism Takes A Holiday

WASHINGTON

Refusal of a 17-year-old Portland, Me., girl to bow the knee to James Crow and efforts of high officials in her behalf has evicted the scurvy scoundrel from his "room" in the Hotel Lafayette here — at least temporarily.

Acting in the face of a wave of mounting protests and indignation, officials of the D.C. Hotel Association have agreed, following conferences with Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (Rep., Me.), to forget temporarily the Lafayette's exclusion policy and allow the Portland senior to stay there as a guest.

When the senior, Miss Beverly Dodge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emory S. Dodge Sr., won the annual DAR Good Citizenship Award as the outstanding member of her senior class at Portland High School, the distinction

However, when Miss Adelaide carried with it a free trip to Washington, the nation's capital. Lehan, faculty advisor to the class and director of its trip to Washington, and other paying pupils inquired about reservations, they were told by a B. and O. Railroad agent that it would be "inadvisable" to take the colored girl along because she would be unable to get hotel accommodations in Washington.

Now, Miss Dodge, who had decided not to make the trip into Washington's wilderness of segregation and discrimination will accompany other members of her graduating class here on its annual spring trip.

It is learned that Maine's governor and the woman Senator from that State were chief instruments in smoothing the way for the young woman who is credited with being Portland High School's "best citizen."

Seven D. C. Hotels Accept Negroes For Psychological Meet

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP) —Some 5,000 psychologists are expetced in Washington, D. C. this week for the 60th annual meeting of the American Psychological Association. President J. McHunt heads the body.

The meeting rooms of the Statler and Mayflower hotels are reserved for the huge scientific meetings of APA.

However, the American Psychologist, professional and official publication of the Association, listed on its pages application blanks for reservations in advance only seven hotels (available to its membership) which agreed to reserve space without regard to race, creed or color on a non-segregational basis.

The Ambassador, Burlington, Lee House, Mayflower, Raleigh, Statler and the Willard are the seven in Washington operating for all.

The APA Housing bureau is therefore accepting reservations only for the aforementioned hotels for attendees at the convention.

Among invited speakers outside the field slated appear before American Psychological Association wil lbe:

Joel T. Boone (Vice Admiral, MC, USN, Ret.) chief medical director, Veterans Administration; Alan T. Waterman, director, National Science Foundation.

Robert S. Ramspeck, chairman, U. S. Civil Service Commission and Major General Lewis Bittershey, director, Selective Service.

Dr. J. McV. Hunt, of the University of Illinois, will address the first association-wide meeting of the group the evening of Labor Day.

Prominent Negro psychologists, Dr. Herman G. Canady, Doctors Kenneth and M. Mayme Clark and Dr. Carol Cotton are among others expected to make their contributions to the scientific sessions.

The American Psychological Association includes 17 divisions in its field, and has almost 10,000 members its purposes is to "advance psychology as a science, as a profession, and as a means of promoting human welfare."

Psychologists Vote To Boycott D. C. Until Segregation Is Ended

The American Psychological Association will not meet again in Washington because of race discrimination against some of its members, unless present conditions are corrected.

This was voted unanimously yesterday by the council, the governing body of the 10,000-member scientific society. It is now holding its 60th annual convention here.

This city will not be selected again, it was resolved, "until such time as additional progress has been made toward democratic treatment of minority groups." The resolution was announced last night by Dr. J. McV. Hunt of the University of Illinois, president of the association.

Discrimination Charged.

The decision to boycott the Capital followed reports of discrimination against some Negro members.

Dr. Hunt said none of the instances was serious enough for an official protest to city authorities. He added, though, that "the facts as reported" would be relayed by the APA in letters to the convention bureau and owners of the convention facilities.

He cited these examples as leading to the boycott:

"A working committee was delayed because one member could not be served a meal. The other members did not feel they could or should meet without the absent member, and also left the restaurant.

"A contractor offering services to a hotel, which had no control over the contractor's policy, refused to follow the democratic procedures of the hotel.

"Graduate students, wishing to abide by the association polciy and unable to afford to stay at more expensive hotels, could not conscientiously use the facilities of the YMCA because of the YMCA segregation policy.

"Plans for an outing for members of one subsection of the association were abandoned after an excursion boat made clear its boats followed a segregation policy."

In one instance during the present meeting, Dr. Hunt said, "committee members working on a difficult problem decided to work through a mealtime. They found their hotel restaurant was hopelessly crowded, but at a nearby restaurant they could not be served as a group. They were considerably delayed while they got sandwiches to take back to a hotel room.

"As human beings they don't like to be told they cannot sit down in a restaurant and discuss their profession with a colleague, nor do they like to meet an old friend they have not seen since they were students and realize there is no possibility of inviting him to a certain concert or some other event.

"Our profession studies human behavior. We have studied the damaging effect on race and minority prejudice in almost every major field of American life."

"Any scientist knows that there is no foundation whatever for the belief that the color of one's skin or the location of one's national origin is a determining factor in a human being's intelligence, merit or social worth."

All One Color or Another.

Asked how many of the association's members were colored, Dr. Hunt said, "It doesn't make any difference. We are all one color or another. Socially, we are not an organization of colors, but of people, and professionally we happen to be psychologists."

The resolution adopted read:

"The American Psychological Association has a policy of not holding its annual meetings in places where hotels, restaurants and public meeting-places practice discrimination against minority groups.

"After investigation of leading hotels in the National Capital, the association received assurances from eight leading hotels that all members of the association would be accorded equal treatment, and we therefore scheduled our 1952 meeting in Washington, bringing 5,000 members to the city.

"Our association would like to indicate its complete satisfaction with the restaurants and facilities directly operated by the two hotels where sessions have been meeting—the Statler and the Mayflower. They have been democratic and exemplary in treatment of our members. In addition, the other hotels—the Ambassador, Burlington, Lee House, Raleigh, Willard, and the Roger Smith—which reserved rooms for our members after they had been informed of our policy have been most cooperative, as have the overwhelming majority of Washingtonians with whom we have come in contact.

"But this week we have learned of several unfortunate incidents which have embarrassed some of our members outside these hotel facilities. It is with great regret, therefore, that we are making public what has been reported to officials of the association concerning the effects of discrimination and embarrassment upon the conduct of the meeting. We have appreciated the friendly hospitality and cultural facilities offered us in the Nation's Capital, but the incidents make clear to us that we cannot hold a meeting and accomplish our business, which goes on in and out of regularly scheduled scientific sessions, in a city where so many public places practice discriminatory policies.

"This should not be taken to belittle the very real progress Washington is making in solving problems which we know cannot be solved overnight. But, for ourselves, we do not feel that we can hold meetings here again until additional progress has been made towards democratic treatment of minority groups."

Survey Shows Bias Drop In D.C. Eateries

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A fresh survey was made in Washington's downtown restaurants and drugstore lunch counters last week to determine whether the trend towards breaking down segregation is being very widespread in the various eating places.

The survey was conducted by members of the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-Discrimination Laws. The group of Negro and white persons broke up into small teams of twos and threes and visited 24 restaurants for service. They were served without comment in 14 of the places and refused service in 10.

One conclusion drawn from these results, the committee said, is that discrimination in Washington eating places is no longer the fixed policy that many people assume it is. Added to the committee's findings in previous surveys, these results indicate a clear trend toward the end of any discrimination in District restaurants, the group believes.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, noted educator, author and civic leader, the committee is seeking validation in the courts of two 19th century anti-discrimination laws. A decision in its suit, the well-known Thompson restaurant case, is expected to be handed down shortly, by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Loses Job After Serving Tan Officers

Night Manager Dismissed From Howard Johnson's

WASHINGTON

The night manager of a Howard Johnson restaurant in Washington lost his job this week, after he had tried to put his Christian and democratic principles into practice by permttiing two colored Army officers to be served there.

Owner of the restaurant, which is located at 14th st. and New York ave., nw, is George W. Allen, an intimate of President Truman and author of the book, "Presidents I Knew."

A white patron of the eating-place called the AFRO Monday and told of how the two colored officers, who were accompanied by a white officer entered the restaurant Friday night and were refused service until the night manager, Edward Mooney, 49, intervened and saw that they were served.

Denies Racial Issue

Later the patron telephoned the AFRO again to report that Mr. Mooney was no longer working at the restaurant.

A check with a Mr. Bernier, day manager, by an AFRO reporter disclosed that this was true.

Mr. Bernier, however, denied that serving the colored officers had anything to do with Mr. Mooney's dismissal. He said the job was just "too big" for Mr. Mooney to handle.

'I'd Do It Again'

Meanwhile, a call to Mr. Mooney's home verified the report that he had served the officers and now was without employment.

"Yes," he said in answer to the AFRO query, "I saw that those two young officers were served. I'm very happy over it and I'd do it again.

"When I worked on the Atlantic Coast Line as stewart I served soldiers of all races all together, even in the Far South, without any comment. This is supposed to be North, though.

Has Paralyzed Son

"The officers came in and they behaved like gentlemen. I could see they were strange, so I told them to make themselves at home. The white officer said he wasn't sure about segregation in restaurants in Washington, but I told him that there are a lot of people like me who don't go along with that idea."

Mr. Mooney added that he was perhaps "old fashioned," because he was born in Ireland and had been taught to treat all people well. He said he is a Catholic, attending St. James Church, and has a son who is a pupil at Gonzaga High School.

The boy, 15, is paralyzed, however, and medical bills have put Mr. Mooney in something of a predicament, he admitted, since he lost his job. He also has a wife and two other children to support.

Doesn't Have Bitterness

So far, he has not been able to locate another job, but he is hopeful of finding employment soon. He also did not express bitterness against Mr. Bernier.

"I don't want to hurt anybody," he declared. "The Bible says, 'Love thy neighbor.'"

INVOKES ILLEGAL ENTRY LAW:

Irelan Backs Segregation At Rosedale Playground

WASHINGGTON

The continuation of segregation at District public playgrounds received support Thursday when Charles M. Irelan, U.S. Attorney, announced that police will use the recently amended "unlawul entry" bill to maintain all - white playgrounds.

On Thursday the District Commissioners suggested to recreation officials that the playground be kept closed, until a report from the Transition Committee of the Recreation Board is presented to the commissioners, probably on Tuesday.

Mr. Irelan told the AFRO, "I am going to enforce the illega entry law. This law works both ways. It prohibits whites from going on playgrounds designated for colored and vice versa.

"We have to face the cold facts: the Recreation Board has been given the right to designate how the playgrounds should be used.

"In this instance I feel that we can avert a riot by applying this law. This will be applied to all playgrounds.

"It will be enforced when the playgrounds are closed, and at that time nobody will be permitted on them unless they have lawful authority."

How About Rights Projects?

Mr. Irelan refused to commit himself on whether this law would be applied to Civil Rights projects such as the one undertaken by the Co-ordinating Committee for the enforcement of the District's anti - discrimination laws which sit-down strikers staged to realize their objective.

The illegal entry law passed two months ago, was signed by President Truman over the objection of many civic groups, including the NAACP and the American Council on Human Rights.

Segregation At Wages Food Counters Ends At Wash.

Decision Made After 16 Weeks Of Picketing

WASHINGTON —(ANP) — Discrimination against Negroes at dime store lunch counters in Washington ended last week when the G. C. Murphy store on F Street agreed to serve both colored and white customers.

This decision was made after 16 weeks of picketing by the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-Discrimination Laws, headed by Mrs. Mary Church Terrell.

The victory at the F Street Murphy store brings to a successful close the dime store campaign launched Sept. 23, 1950, Mrs. Terrell's 87th birthday. At that time every dime store in the city, except two, maintained only a jim-crow stand-up counter for its colored customers. The two exceptions were McCrory and the H. L. Green store.

Since that time the Committee has succeeded, through negotiation, boycott and picketing, in getting more than 59 downtown eating places to change their discriminatory policies.

In breaking down the policy of segregation in the last Murphy store, approximately 100 persons walked the picket line three times a week for 16 weeks and 70,000 leaflets were distributed.

During this period, a special picket line was sponsored by the Ministers Alliance, including most of the city's leading ministers; one by the Inter-denominational Council of Ministers Wives, headed by Mrs. J. F. Whitfield; and a delegation from Richmond representing the Virginia State Conference of NAACP, W. Lester Banks, executive secretary.

After several unsuccessful attempts by the committee to negotiate with the Washington management, through correspondence with the Murphy home office in Pittsburgh, C. P. Kerley, district manager, finally requested a conference last Wednesday with Mrs. Terrell and Mrs. Annie Stein, secretary of the Coordinating committee.

It was reported that the manager suggested in the conference with the committee executives that he would open the lunch counter to all races within a month if they would discontinue the picket line immediately. When they refused, he reduced the time to two weeks, then to one week and finally down to three days. When they continued to refuse to call off the line the lunch counter was opened immediately, he finally agreed to change the policy as of the following day.

Mr. Bash, counter manager of the F Street store; and Mr. Daniels, store manager of the District stores were called in and informed of the decision. After which Mrs. Terrell and Mrs. Stein were escorted to the counter by Mr. Bash and served strawberry shortcake and coffee.

In commenting upon the victory, Mrs. Terrell said: "The decision of the G. C. Murphy Co., to cease discrimination against the 300,000 colored citizens of Washington and to treat them as first class citizens is a wonderful victory over race prejudice and a triumph of justice which is truly of historical

Mrs. Terrell Praised For Ending Jimcrow In D.C. Store

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Members of Congress, leaders in civic and church affairs were among those who hailed the successful end of 11 months of boycott and picketing by members and friends of the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-Discrimination Laws.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., wired Mrs. Terrell:

"Heartiest congratulations on your well-deserved victory at Hecht's." Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey wrote:

"It was kind of you to inform me of your recent successful efforts to eliminate segregation in Washington, D. C. You know of my strong efforts toward that single objective. I now wish you further success in your court trial."

WELL BEHAVED PERSONS

Mrs. Terrell is party to a suit against Thompson Restaurant Company charging that failure to serve "well-behaved persons of any race" in Thompson restaurants violates an 1873 statute. A decision in the case, which, if favorable may end discrimination in all Washington restaurants, is expected later this year in the U. S. Court of Appeals.

Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, National President of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., told Mrs. Terrell that the Council "joins me in congratulating you and your committee upon your fearless battle against racial discrimination in the city of Washington in the defense of the dignity of man."

Dr. E. B. Henderson, chairman of the executive committee of the Fairfax County branch of the NAACP said:

"May I congratulate you and your co-workers upon the brilliant feat of confounding the proponents of racial fascism and achieving success in the Hecht battle?"

TO PUBLISH REPORT

Charles R. Allen, Jr., assistant editor of The Nation magazine, also congratulated Mrs. Terrell. He told her the magazine will run a report on the Hecht victory shortly.

Other congratulatory messages were sent by Chris Rasmussen, of the St. Peter Claver Center; Robert Kelso of the American Humanist Association, Yellow Springs Ohio; and Mrs. Gertrude Evans, chairman of the Progressive Party for the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Terrell also reported that an account of the Committee's fight to open Washington restaurants to everyone, entitled "Negroes, Restaurants, and Washington, D. C.," by Adolph Schalk, appeared in the January issue of "The Catholic World."

The Committee is currently negotiating with Lansburgh and Brothers in an effort to get that store to abandon its policy of discrimination.

INTERRACIAL LUNCHEON

Last year on February 19, the Hecht Company, one of the largest department stores in Washington, D. C., ran a full-page advertisement, stressing the need for equal treatment for all Americans, timed to coincide with Brotherhood Week. Soon after the ad appeared, a small delegation of Negro and white citizens in the nation's capital called on Hecht Company officials to ask them to practice what they preached at the lunch counter in the store where only white shoppers were permitted to eat.

When the store continued to refuse luncheon service to Negroes, a Committee for the Enforcement of the D.C. Anti-Discrimination Laws, along with about 100 civic, labor and church groups in the city, instituted a boycott against the store. On July 20, the boycott was reinforced by picket lines which marched in front of the store three times a week, calling customers' attention to Hecht's segregated policy. After six months of picketing, the organizations finally won. Last week, the Hecht Company changed its policy. Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, an outstanding Negro educator held an interracial luncheon party at the store. She announced that the Committee will continue its efforts to persuade downtown eating places to serve everyone. The Committee has succeeded in ending segregation at more than 40 downtown restaurants and department and dime store lunch counters.

D.C. Court OK's Biased Playgrounds

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(NNPA)—Judge David A. Pine in District Court here last Friday ruled that the District of Columbia Recreation board can operate segregated playgrounds as long as it maintains equal facilities for colored and white children.

His ruling was handed down in a case challenging segregation. The suit was brought in behalf of five colored youths, aged 11 to 18, on the initiative of their parents.

The sole issue in the case was the constitutionality of racial segregation on local playgrounds. No contention was raised in the case that colored children were provided playground facilities unequal to those afforded white children.

The question was whether Trinidad playground and the Wheatley School playground in Northeast Washington can legally be segregated.

Judge Pine held that the Recreation Board has authority to set policy and, therefore, the question was whether this exercise of authority was constitutional. This question had never been squarely ruled on in the District of Columbia.

D. C. Recreation Board Upholds Segregation

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Judge Pine quoted a Federal judge in Maryland who held that racial segregation was constitutional there and who in turn had quoted another case which said: "Separation of the races is normal treatment in this state."

The judge cited the "separate but equal" doctrine laid down by the United States more than a century ago. He pointed out that a great many playgrounds here are connected with the schools, and that school segregation has been held legal here by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Biased Pools Banned In Kansas City

Swimming Places Ruled Not Equal

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Segregation in publicly-owned swimming pools in this city has been banned by a decision handed down by Judge Albert A. Ridge of the U.S. District Court, in answer to a suit filed by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The city, through its counsel, David M. Procter, announced Thursday, that it would appeal the decision all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, if necessary.

In a 28-page opinion, handed down on April 9, Judge Ridge found that the Jim-Crow swimming pool facilities which the city provides for colored people are not equal to those provided for white citizens. He ruled that exclusion of colored persons from a pool reserved for white persons is a denial of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment.

The NAACP filed the case on behalf of Mrs. Esther Williams, Miss Lena P. Smith and Joseph M. Moore, who had been denied admission to elaborate Swope Par Swimming Pool solely because of their race. The case was tried on Jan. 15. Attorneys for the plaintiffs were Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel; Robert L. Carter, assistant special counsel; and Carl R. Johnson of Kansas City, president of the local NAACP branch.

Although NAACP attorneys attacked the validity of the segregation practice, contending that segregation is discrimination and therefore unconstitutional, Judge Ridge made no ruling on this issue. His decision was based upon the inequality of the facilities provided Colored and white citizens.

Rocks, Doughnuts Hurled In Melee

Denied Use Of Swings By White Director; Children Chased Home

WASHINGTON

Racial tension in a Northeast neighborhood touched off a small-scale riot Wednesday as colored and white children engaged in a rock-throwing exchange on Edgewood Playground.

The disorder resulted from the eviction of two colored children, by the playground's supervisor, Moe Schulman, when they sought to use the swings.

As the youngsters, Betty Sizemora, 14, of 226 Channing St., NE, a 6-B pupil at Mott Elementary School, and Rebecca Spencer, 12, of 2412 3rd St., NE, were leaving the playground, the white children began throwing doughnuts.

Doughnuts to Rocks

Several playmates of the evicted girls hurled back the doughnuts at their white assailants and a rock-throwing exchange ensued.

With the white youngsters in hot pursuit, the children were chased three blocks down Third St. to their homes.

In the fray, Betty Sizemora was hit on the shoulder by a rock. She received a slight scratch.

Scout Car Appears

A scout car from No. 12 Precinct was sent to the playground to maintain order.

Barbara Tinsley, 12, of 2427 3rd St., NW, a 7-B pupil at Kelly Miller High School, gave an AFRO reporter a running account of the events leading up to the incident.

According to Barbara, seven girls, all of whom were on Easter vacation, decided to go to the playground.

At first they sat on the fence and watched the white kids romp, she said. Finally, Betty and Rebecca decided to ride on the swings.

The two girls were on the swings only a short while before the white supervisor came over and told them to get off, Barbara said.

"Whites Makes Faces"

As the girls were leaving the playground, several of the white children, who followed the supervisor and were making faces and thumbing their noses at the colored kids, began hurling doughnuts.

"We picked the doughnuts up and threw them back at them," Barbara said.

"They then began throwing stones back at them," she said.

"A lot of the big white boys joined in and chased us all the way home," she added.

Following Orders

Schulman admitted to the AFRO that he had asked the children off the playground. He said that he was acting under orders of his superiors.

He pointed out that the playground was listed in Region C, which is designated for white use only. He added that a survey was being made to determine the racial pattern of the area.

When it is completed, the recreation board will decide whether or not to admit colored persons, Schulman stated.

The nearest playgrounds "For Colored" are Langley, located about 15 blocks away, and Crosby Noyes, eight blocks distant.

Oletha Finch, 12, of 2400 block of Fourth St., NW, a pupil at Gage Elementary School, told an AFRO reporter that the colored and white children play together on the Edgewood playground after sundown when the supervisor is not around.

Other girls who were chased are. Vivian Spencer, Lavinda Finch, Joyce Swinson and Barbara Toole.

Officer James Payne of Precinct No. 12 has been assigned to keep order on the playground.

Hurt In Playground Fracas



Betty Sizemora, 11, of 226 Channing St., NE, grabs the shoulder that was injured during a "race riot" Wednesday on Edgewood Playground. Oletha Finch, 9, of 2733 Fourth St., NE, who also was chased off the playground, looks on. All are residents of Washington, D.C.

Judgment Awarded In NYC Hotel Suit

NEW YORK (NNPA) — As the result of racial discrimination, a judgment for damages of $600 against the Hotel Pierre was given last Thursday to Mrs. Mollie Moon, wife of Henry Lee Moon, publicity director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Justice Abram Goodman in Municipal Court awarded Mrs. Moon, an official of the National Urban League Guild, damages of $200 against each of three defendants—the Getty Realty Corporation, owner of the hotel; William M. Willy, its banquet manager, and Ferrer Rama, assistant banquet manager.

hotel roof garden last May for a guild social affair scheduled for July 20, Lisle Carter, Jr., her attorney, told the court. She then called at the hotel personally to confirm the reservation but was informed that the roof garden was not available.

Later a white woman called at the hotel and obtained the roof garden for July 20 in her own name.

"When the defendant's agents saw that the plaintiff was a colored person, they refused to do business with her," Justice Goodman said in awarding damages.

The New York civil rights law prohibits denial of public accommodations because of race, color or religion.

Court Backs Playground Segregation

Judge David A. Pine of District Court yesterday upheld the constitutionality of Washington's racially segregated playgrounds.

The jurist threw out a suit by a group of Negro parents to force the Board of Recreation to open the Wheatley School and Trinidad Playgrounds to their children.

"Constitutional invalidity does not arise from the fact of segregation alone, but only when there is inequality of treatment," Judge Pine said.

At the hearing in the case, the petitioners disavowed their earlier contention that Negro children were given play facilities inferior to white children, but sought to have a ruling that playground segregation in itself was a violation of constitutional rights.

Judge Pine pointed to earlier court decisions which upheld the "separate but equal" doctrine, and said recent Supreme Court pronouncements have not changed the law.

He agreed with the argument of Assistant Corporation Counsel Milton Korman that many recreational activities are conducted on public school property, and that the courts have upheld the constitutionality of the segregated school system ordered by Congress.

Judge Pine found "no merit" in the petitioners claim that the United Nations Charter and the Civil Rights Act are violated by segregation here.

In the case under consideration the Interior Department had claimed it had jurisdiction over Trinidad Playground, but Judge Pine found this contention "unconvincing." He pointed out that the District of Columbia government paid for the Trinidad playground land.

—And Baby Makes Three As Family Protests Bias



Pair Pickets Race Hater

Had Colored Guests Forced To Move

WASHINGTON

Forced to move because of the racial attitude of their landlady, a young couple and their year-old daughter picketed in protest, on Wednesday afternoon, the home of the landlady Mrs. Philip Castro of 218 F St. NW.

The couple, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bone, said that when they had colored guests in their home last Saturday, Mrs. Castro demanded that the guests leave. She became "abusive and violent" when her tenants refused to comply with the demand, the couple reported.

No Alternative

There was no alternative "but to leave," Mr. and Mrs. Bone said. "Mrs. Castro's offensive behavior made it impossible for us to continue residence, since we will not surrender to any landlord the right to screen our personal friends," the pair added.

As police and spectators of both races watched, they quietly paraded with their baby up and down before the ex-landlady's home from 4 to 5:30 p.m. Wednesday.

Onlookers said that Mrs. Castro shouted and screamed from her window when she saw the picket signs which read,

"Forced To Move By Mrs. Castro's Race Hatred:" "Race Hatred is Un-American;" "Our Negro Guests Driven Out By Landlady's Threat and Abusive Language;" "Every Man Has a Right to Choose His Own Friends."

Neighbors Feel Differently

In contrast to the landlady's attitude, however, white neighbors appeared to sympathize with the Bones' point of view. One offered a drink of water to the couple and another offered to care for their baby.

Mr. and Mrs. Bone came to Washington recently from New Haven and have been active in the Washington Interracial Workshop.

They told reporters that they had an interracial couple from Philadelphia as their week-end guests on Saturday when they also invited three colored friends to a quiet dinner party.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bone and their year-old-daughter Deborah, picket the home of their former landlady, Mrs. Philip Castro, white, at 218 F St., NW, Washington, D.C. in protest against her racial attitude. The Bones said that they were forced to move after Mrs. Castro objected to their having colored guests last Saturday. "We feel that an incident of this sort" they stated, "in the shadow of the Nation's Capitol, deserves a public protest." The couple comes from New Haven where Mr. Bone graduated from Yale University. He is now a graduate student at Howard University and is writing a doctoral dissertation on novels written by colored persons.

Capital Integrates 4 More Play Sites

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Praised For Ending Jimcrow in D. C. Store

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Howard Summons Experts To Study Legal Enforcement Of Segregation

WASHINGTON — The elimination of legally-enforced racial segregation will be the chief topic of consideration by high government and representatives of more than 45 national organizations at a Howard university conference April 16-18.

Charles H. Thompson, dean of the Howard graduate school, stated that already 18 government race relations specialists and representatives of 31 schools, including five southern states, have registered for the conference.

Dean Thompson further stated that the main "purpose of the 'Courts and Racial Integration in Education Conference' is to provide an opportunity for a critical consideration for one of the most crucial domestic problems in our country today."

"While this conference deals specifically with education, obviously it must be discussed in terms of the larger frame of reference," said the dean.

The dean particularly emphasized that this is an educational conference, devoted to the end of facilitating learning and increasing knowledge, through the exchange of ideas and the sharing of experience.

Nonsegregated Playgrounds Public Hearing Scheduled

The District Recreation Board yesterday clarified what pannened in its closed-door session Thursday when it sat as a "transition committee."

After the hour and one-half meeting, reporters who had been waiting outside the board room were handed a sheaf of recommendations calling for the nonsegregated use of four playgrounds and the segregated use of four others.

Reporters understood these recommendations had the approval of the committee. They had been submitted to each board member "for consideration" April 17 an dThursday's meeting was held to discuss them.

However, Recreation Superintendent Milo F. Christiansen said yesterday the board should have explained the recommendations were his, and the board, sitting as a committee, merely voted to make them public before a public hearing at 10 a. m. May 7 in the District Building Board Room.

He said about 50 neighborhood organizations will be invited to testify at the hearing, and that any community group may have a spokesman there if a written statement is submitted in advanse. Each organization will be permitted five minutes to speak, ahd may submit supplemental written statements.

The board then will sit again as a transition committee and make recommendations which could be adopted at the board's May 13 meeting.

The playgrounds, which Christiansen recommends should be operated as "open" units, are Sherwood, Kenilworth, Park View and Trinidad. He further recommends that Edgewood, Turkey Thicket, Rosedale and Wheatley Playgrounds continue to be for white use only.

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64 Washington Cafes Operating Non-Jim Crow

WASHINGTON—The new Longchamps Restaurant, Fourteenth and New York Avenue, N. W., will be open on an unsegregated basis, the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-Discrimination Laws reported last week.

A delegation from the committee met with the manager of the new restaurant and received assurances that all persons would be served, regardless of color.

Longchamps is one of ten new eating places that the committee has added to its growing list of Washington eating places that have now adopted non-discriminatory policies.

THE GROUP'S new restaurant list names sixty-four restaurants and down town dime and department store lunch counters that now serve everyone.

This figure, the committee notes, does not include the Government cafeteries nor the dime stores throughout the city that now serve all.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, noted Washington educator, the committee has fought discrimination in Washington for three years.

It brought the complaint and has participated in the Thompson Restaurant Case, now pending in the U. S. Court of Appeals, to test the validity of two Nineteenth Century anti-discrimination statutes.

THE 1873 LAW, making it illegal for an eating place to refuse services to any well-behaved person has already been declared valid by the Municipal Court of Appeals.

While awaiting the decision of the court, the committee has continued to compile its list through surveys, interviews with restaurant managers and when it has been necessary, by boycott and picketing.

Spotlight on Segregation

By Chalmers M. Roberts

GOP Made Firm Pledge

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Post Reporter

The Republican victory puts a spotlight on the issue of racial segregation in the Nation's Capital.

The GOP platform pledges "appropriate action to end segregation in the District of Columbia."

President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower said during the campaign:

"I believe we should eliminate every wastage of segregation in the District of Columbia."

Segregation in Washington has lessened greatly in recent years but still is widespread. It exists in two major fields, first, in the public schools and second, in places of public accommodation and in employment practices.

The practice in both fields is under attack in the Federal Courts and more than likely there will be no major push for congressional action until the courts have spoken their final word. This is the legal situation:

1. The United States Supreme Court is due this term to determine the constitutionality of the District's dual school system. The decision is not likely before next spring as the case will not be argued until next month. At the same time, the high court will resolve the same issue in cases from three States, including Virginia, although the District issue is legally different because Congress is Washington's city council.

2. The United States Court of Appeals is expected momentarily to hand down its long awaited decision in the Thompson's restaurant case, argued in that court last January. The case represents an effort to put legal life into the "lost laws" of 1872-73 which made it a crime to exclude Negroes from restaurants and certain other places of public accommodation. Whichever side loses probably will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

Negro leaders in recent years have been most concerned with employment opportunities, something not affected by either legal move. The various Fair Employment Practices laws in the Northern States represent efforts to assure such equality of opportunities for jobs. Regardless of the legal moves, therefore, it can be expected that there will be a drive for a similar FEPC law for the District.

What will happen on Capitol Hill on such a legislative move, or any other affecting segregation, will obviously depend in the first instance on President Eisenhower. Especially in the legislative honeymoon period of the new Administration, Ike's requests will have great bearing even though Southern Democrats have fiercely fought all attempts to legislate this field.

Here is what the two incoming chairmen of the District Committees of Congress had to say yesterday:

Sen. Francis Case (R-S. D.) declined to comment on his views on segregation "until I have had a chance to talk about it with General Eisenhower. I would not want to comment until I learn the Administration position." He noted that his position on suffrage for the voteless District was "an open book"—he was an ardent supporter of home rule legislation.

Rep. Sid Simpson (R-Ill.) declared that "I am open-minded and tolerant . . . I voted to abolish the poll tax. In Washington I believe movies should be non-segregated. I don't believe in Jim Crow train cars the moment you cross the river into Virginia. But I don't know about non-segregation in schools and in swimming pools. Those are difficult questions but I am a reasonable man."

Those Washington swimming pools operated under control of the Interior Department are now on a non-segregated basis, those run by the District's recreation department are segregated. The Attorney General has been expected for some time to rule on the question of whether these District-controlled pools (and segregated playgrounds as well) really belong to Uncle Sam and thus will be opened to both races.

With District Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue ready to resign on January 20, Eisenhower will be confronted with the job of naming a new Commissioner who agrees with his feelings about the District. One prominent Republican leader, often mentioned for the commissionership in case of a GOP victory, said yesterday, "count me out" because he felt any GOP Commissioner would have to favor an end to segregation in the city.

The GOP platform favors "self-government and national suffrage" for Washingtonians, a pledge related to the segregation issue. But suffrage is likely to take second place as a Washington issue at the White House and Capitol Hill when the new Administration arrives in January.

Restaurant Bias Decreased In DC

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A fresh survey was made in Washington's downtown restaurants and drug store lunch counters last week to determine whether the trend toward breaking down segregation is being very widespread in the various eating places.

The survey was conducted by members of the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-Discrimination Laws. The group of Negro and white persons broke up into small teams of twos and threes and visited 24 restaurants for service. They were served without comment in 14 of the places and refused service in 10.

One conclusion drawn from these results, the committee said, is that discrimination in Washington eating places is no longer the fixed policy that many people assume it is. Added to the committee's findings in previous surveys, these results indicate a clear trend toward the end of any discrimination in District restaurants, the group believes.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, noted educator, author and civic leader, the committee is seeking validation in the courts of two 19th century anti-discrimination laws. A decision in its suit, the well-known Thompson restaurant case, is expected to be handed down shortly by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

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Alarming Upsurge In Race Tensions Reported by ADL

Anti-Defamation League Annual Report Cites Racial Outbursts in Cicero, Ill., Bombings in Florida and Hate-Groups Growth

NEW YORK—Anti-Negro hate propagandist have contributed to "an alarming increase in violence and hoodlumism attributable to racial and religious tensions," the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith reported this week in its latest annual survey of bigotry in the United States.

It pointed to riots in Cicero, Ill.; gang assaults in Boston, the series of still unsolved bombings in Florida, and similar other areas as "disturbing evidence of promoted lawlessness that has not stopped even at murder."

THE LEAGUE'S analysis of year-round investigative reports made by its twenty-five regional offices was made public by former New York Supreme Court Justice Meier Steinbrink, ADL national chairman, and New York City Fire Commissioner Jacob Grumet, chairman of ADL's civil rights committee.

The study also has been adapted in book form, "The Troublemakers," by Benjamin R. Epstein, the league's national director, and Arnold Foster, its chief counsel, and is published by Doubleday and Company.

"The Troublemakers" documents the activities of men like Joseph Beauharnais, leader of the anti-Negro "White Circle League"; Judge George W. Armstrong, "a man with his own plan for disenfranchising the Negro," and John W. Hamilton, St. Louis promoter of the self-styled Citizens Protective Association who says, "We won't stop until every black in St. Louis is gone."

* * *

ACTIVITIES OF these and other professional hatemongers present "an astonishing stream of evidence pointing to the existence of a vast enterprise of prejudice that feeds upon domestic disputes and upon international strife," ADL declared.

It castigated the Communists for "repeated efforts to injure racial and religious minority groups by posing as their friends and defenders but actually working to exploit minorities for their own political advantage."

The league also pointed to a "widespread smear program already in progress," much of it concentrated in primary fights and directed against the candidacy of General Eisenhower. It said that this was the work of the professional bigots "begging a ride on some political bandwagon."

* * *

ALREADY, SEVERAL million copies of scurrilous anti-Eisenhower literature has been circulated throughout the nation, ADL revealed.

The Anti-Defamation League, founded in 1913, is the educational arm of the B'nai B'rith, 109-year-old Jewish service organization. Funds for its human relations programs are received from public contributions to the Joint Defense Appeal. The current survey of bigotry is the twelfth in the annual series produced by the league's staff.

Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

Hate Business Booms

A study released by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith last week reveals that the hate business has been experiencing a boom in the last eighteen months.

There has been "an alarming increase in violence and hoodlumism attributable to racial and religious tensions." The Florida bomb killings, the Cicero riot and attacks on Jews in Boston were among the incidents illustrative of the trend that were cited in the study.

The hatemongers are having a field day and the end may not be in sight. The poisor peddlers are usually more active in a presidental election year and before the year is out it is feared the situation may get uglier.

Private and public agencies in the field of human relations are challenged as never before but they can accomplish nothing without the active support of the general public. Although we are usually on the receiving end of racial trouble, we too must make certain that we do not fall victim to the poison peddlers.

The warning issued by the Anti-Defamation League should be heeded especially by our churches and schools. The church is growing more vigorous in the society and better human relations should be an integral part of the church program. Similarly the educators must realize if we cannot learn to live together whatever else we learn will come to naught.

It should be made clear to everyone that racial and religious bigotry can wreck our social order just as surely as any action of the enemy. Brotherhood is essential for our national welfare. The bigots are subversives and real enemy agents.

Louis Redding Honored For Fight On Bias

WILMINGTON, Del — (ANP) — Louis L. Redding, local attorney here, was honored by more than 450 persons last week as the man who has blazed the way toward rights in education for all, regardless of their racial background.

Among the throng which gathered at hotel DuPont's Gold Ballroom to honor Redding, was Gov. Elbert Carvel, U. S. Rep. J. Caleb Boggs and Lt. Gov. Alexis I. DuPont Bayard.

This was perhaps the first affair sponsored in the DuPont hotel by a Negro group, the Eleanor and Franklin D. Roosevelt Clubs, with white people invited as guests.

Atty Raymond Pace Alexander, of Philadelphia, cited Redding's participation in the University of Delaware case and the high school and elementary school cases recently decided by the State Supreme court.

Segregation Case

The Dallas Morning News

HISTORICALLY, THE United States Supreme Court has upheld segregation conditioned upon black and white races receiving "separate but equal" consideration under the law. In recent years, however, the court has gingerly avoided either reversal of this ruling or outright reaffirmation of it. Now a case coming up from a Delaware court will ask the Supreme Court to either restate or reverse the long-standing doctrine.

It is the case of Belton vs. Gebhart in the Delaware Court of Chancery, which ruled that segregation "is discrimination itself." But the Delaware court also asked for a ruling by the Supreme Court of the United States as the only body that can give the final answer.

Unless the high court side-steps the issue, it is confronted with a decision of momentous importance that will raise a bitter controversy. The people of the South, where a heavy Negro minority gives the issue peculiar significance and aspects, should heed the possible seriousness of the action of the Delaware court.

Telegrams Sent To President Truman Requesting Action

WASHINGTON— (ANP) — Church, civic, and union leaders throughout the nation flooded the wires Friday with telegrams to President Truman and Florida and federal leaders demanding action against the person or persons who bombed an NAACP leader to death in Mims, Fla. Christmas night.

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, in New York announced a $5,000 reward from his organization for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the guilty.

White also repeated his charges against Gov. Fuller Warren, claiming that the governor is allowing law and order to break down in Florida.

The Christmas night bombing causing the death of Harry T. Moore, 46, prominent N. A. A. C. P. leader and fighter for civil rights of Negroes in Florida, climaxed a series of dynamite blasts aimed at Negroes, Jews and Catholics. Moore's wife is now in a hospital with a 50-50 chance to live.

Among the numerous protests of the bombing were the following:

The CIO thru Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey, head of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination:

To President Truman: We strongly urge you to insist that the federal government take action to run down the murderer of Harry T. Moore in Florida and to call upon congress to enact legislation that will put an end to the series of violent outrages against individuals and minority groups that have disgraced the country in recent weeks ...The people of the nation will back you to the limit in these endeavors."

To Gov. Warren: "The lawless outrage that has taken the life of Harry T. Moore and maimed his wife has shocked all decent people... It is idle for you to talk about investigation through local law enforcement machinery when the nation knows that it does not function adequately in your state.

"We call on you to use all the powers of your office to bring the perpetrators of this foul murder, the slayer Samuel Shepherd (one of the Groveland Two) and the Miami Temple bombers to justice.."

To Congress: "We demand that you institute at once in congress such investigation and punitive measures as will bring to justice the murderer of Harry T. Moore in Florida."

THE CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL at a Forum Dec. 27: "It is our considered opinion that the recent flareup of intimidation and violence in Miami, culminating in the tragic death of Harry T. Moore indicates a revival of the infamous Ku Klux Klan.

"We believe that it is the duty of every American-and particularly of members of minority groups in America— to recognize this as a new outbreak of an epidemic of prejudice..

"Today, all Americans should be united in their determination that the infamous Klan and other groups who resort to threats and violence be eradicated from the American scene."

UAW-CIO through President Walter P. Reuther:

To U. S. Attorney Gen. J. Howard McGrath: "... Are we to expect still more murders and maiming of Negroes in Florida? Will this evil be allowed to spread to other areas of our country? The UAW-CIO demands that our government protect its people. We demand that you use the total resources of the department of justice in search for the Moore killers."

To Walter White: "This is our pledge to you of any and all cooperation from our organization in order that the perpetrators of this foul crime may be apprehended and punished."

Chicago YOUTH COUNCIL, N. A. A. C. P. thru its officers: "Considering the serious implications of the 'murder' of an official of the Florida NAACP, we call for a more vigorous and positive campaign immediately to rid our nation of this deliberate and growing threat against the rights of miniorities throughout the United States."

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS through its three national cochairman, Benson Ford, vice president, Ford Motor company; Thomas E. Braniff, president, Braniff International Airways and Roper W. Straus, chairman, American Smelting and Refining company:

"The murder of Harry T. Moore in Florida fills us with horror...Catholic churches and Jewish temples have been bombed. Protestant ministers have been threatened. Negro homes have been dynamited. That this brutal act is part of a pattern of terror is clear.

"The fullest investigation and the prosecution of the guilty persons must be made swift and sure.. The NCCJ pledges increased efforts to make impossible such crimes.

"We offer our deepest sympathy to the family of te murdered man. He will be remembered by all wh believe in America."

In the meantime the NAACP is asking all its 1,000 branches to hold memorial services for Moore, Sunday, January 6. The association's committee on administration in an emergency meeting also voted a contribution to the family for the repairing of the Moore home and other expenses.

Many NAACP leaders believe Moore's troubles stem from the Groveland Four case in which two months ago, a sheriff shot the last two, killing one while they were handcuffed. Moore demanded that Sheriff Willis V. McCall of Lake county be prosecuted for murder but an all white coroner's jury freed the sheriff, who claimed self defense.

TRUTH ABOUT FLA. RACE TROUBLES-POST FEATURE

BY James H. Purdy, Jr.

In the June 21, issue of the Saturday Evening Post, Joe Alex Morris, journalist, writes a featured article on "The Truth About the Florida Race Troubles."

The article is informative and very well written. It shows that the writer was well versed in the Florida Race Troubles. In Mr. Morris' feature, he stated that for the past year newspapers around the world have been unduly concerned with reports of minority and racial prejudice, bigotry and terrorism in Florida.

RECORD SELDOM TELL WHOLE STORY

Mr. Morris declares that anyone looking at the record must agree there is reason for serious concern. But, seldom the record tells the whole story and, contradictorily, it should also be pointed out that significant progress is being made in Florida toward a lessening of minority-group tensions and toward a more effective enforcement of civil rights.

The writer explains that the Groveland case followed the classic pattern of the Old South for the most part, but with some significant variations.

CITES GROVELAND CASE

He speaks of the mob that gathered in Groveland and descended on the jail and demanded the surrender of the three prisoners and how the Sheriff Willis V. McCall had hidden them in his home and the calling out of the National Guard by Gov. Fuller Warren.

Morris states the case might, in the traditional pattern, have been over and, in a few years, forgotten. But it wasn't, because pressure from without as well as within are changing the old pattern.

CREDITS NAACP

He credits the intervention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for their part in the defense in getting the two death sentences appealed.

Graphic accounts of the Groveland Case, the Harry T. Moore assassination and the Miami bombings are carried in the article.

RACE RELATIONS IMPROVING

He asserts that Gov. Warren sometimes feel that Northerners are inclined to overlook the progress made in the South when they loudly criticize acts of violence that occur below the Mason and Dixon's line. He quotes the Governor as saying, "I think there is no question that Race relations in Florida are improving."

Everyone interested in the betterment of Race Relations in the South should read Mr. Morris's story in the June 21, issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Court Opens Auditorium

Tells Daytona Beach To End Restrictions

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—A Federal Court ruling issued here Thursday has opened Daytona Beach's municipal auditorium to colored patrons.

The ruling by U.S. Federal Judge John B. Simpson came after a group of Daytona Beach citizens had asked for a declaratory judgement and a permanent injunction to compel the city to admit them to performances in the auditorium whenever the general public is admitted.

In the past colored citizens have been restricted to the use of a segregated building built with $72,734 in public funds, which seats 1,400 persons and is used as both a gymnasium and auditorium.

Denied Permission

They have been denied permission to attend the city owned Peabody Auditorium, which was built with $808,182 of public funds, and seats 2,560.

In ordering the auditorium to to admit colored patrons, Judge Simpson said that the two auditoriums were not equal since if the plaintiffs wanted "to see Nelson Eddy or Lauritz Melchoir, or the U.S. Marine Band, or the Virginia Barter Theatre Players, they must go to another state.

"Their personal and individual rights as citizens irrespective of color, is to attend such performances as long as seats are available, the required admission is paid and they conduct themselves properly and lawfully as individuals," he added.

Fla. Births New Anti-Race Group

Courier p. 1
Sat. 5-17-52

'White Democrats of the South' Adds to State's Reputation as 'Hate' Hotbed

Pittsburgh, Pa.

TAMPA—The State of Florida, which has been earning unfavorable headlines all over the world as a result of incidents of racial violence, recently strengthened its reputation as hate specialist with the formation of a new "voluntary organization" called "White Democrats of the South," with headquarters in Tampa.

Individuals applying for membership in the new hate group are sent a questionnaire and told they "must answer each question with an emphatic 'Yes.'"

* * *

THESE ARE the questions:

1—I believe in the Constitution of the United States and American Freedom.

2—I pledge with all my might to help destroy communism and all the deceptive popular front groups who seek to destroy our country.

3—I believe in the States' Rights and segregation of the white race from the colored race according to the laws of the Southern states.

4—I will support the white Democrats of the South in their program to support white candidates for public office and to bring to the public's attention the truth of all civil rights cases framed against white citizens and peace officers by communistic and all the deceptive popular front groups.

5—I am of the white race, over 21 years of age and a citizen of the United States.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeast regional secretary of the NAACP, this week accused Florida of "seeking the top spot in the United States for breeding white supremacists."

New Hate Outfit Spawned In Fla.

Afro-American p. 19
Baltimore, Md.

White Democrats Of The South Formed To Bolster Supremacism

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Florida Denounced

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In denouncing the new "White Democrats" organization, Mrs. Hurley said:

"After two World Wars in which colored persons fought as all other loyal Americans for freedom and democracy, and while they are at this moment fighting in the Korean conflict; after the killing of Mr. and Mrs. Moore in Mims, the dastardly killing of Samuel Shepherd, the bombings in Miami and crossburnings in Tampa, it is incredible that there are those in Florida who would thus continue giving ammunition to the Communists.

"The 'White Democrats of the South' should get an Iron Cross for its meritorious contribution to communism."

FEPC Clause Stalls Fla. Blood Drive

Courier p. 1
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 1-26-52

PETERSBURG, Fla.—(INS)—An FEPC clause in the Defense Department's blood handling contracts allegedly forstalled Saturday December blood donations to the Dade county blood bank.

The Dade bank discovered it would not be able to handle donations from Tampa, St. Petersburg and Clearwater.

The chairman of the Tampa Red Cross blood bank, A. W. Musselman, resigned, declaring:

"Hundreds of pints of blood are going to be lost to our soldiers overseas as a result of this situation."

Fla. Court Opens City Auditorium If Segregated

Afro-American p. 21
Baltimore, Md.

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. (ANP)—The Federal Disctict court for the southern district of Florida recently ruled that colored citizens here cannot be barred from use of a municipally owned auditorium um here, but added that they must wait until steps are taken to maintain segregation.

The court enjoined the city from discriminating against colored persons in admission to the Peabody Auditorium, but allowed the defendants reasonable time to prepare suitable administrative regulations and make necessary structural changes to provide equal and separate accommodations.

Built 2 Auditoriums

Daytona Beach built and operates two auditoriums -- one for whites and another for colored persons. Peabody is the white auditorium and was constructed at a cost of $808,182.28. It has permanent seats for 2,560 and customarily features entertainments, recitals, stage plays, musical and vocal concerts.

Sat. 11-1-52

The second auditorium called the colored Recreation Center is located in the colored section. It cost the municipality $72,734.55, and has a seating capacity of 1,400 by using temporary seats. It is used as a gymnasium.

The plaintiffs asserted their right to be admitted to the Peabody Auditorium under the "equal protection of the laws" clause of the 14th amendment to the U. S. Constitution. The defendants argued that the colored center provided a "substantially equal" facility.



Courier Sat. 1-19-52

Nation's Leaders Confer With McGrath . . . All-Out Federal Action Promised

'No Stone Unturned by FBI,' McGrath Tells Delegation

WASHINGTON—Act first and settle jurisdictional questions later, FBI agents have been told in their investigation of the wave of terror in Florida.

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath announced last week that he had ordered the Government agents to find and deal with persons responsible for the Mims assassina-

called on McGrath to:

Led by the NAACP's Walter White, representatives of national Negro church, labor, press and civic groups called on McGrath to:

1—Decide whether to bring the Groveland, Fla., case to the Supreme Court for its determination as to whether Sheriff Willis V. McCall acted in contempt of that court.

2—Appoint a special grand jury to develop the Florida terror cases when the criminals are apprehended.

3—Appoint a special prosecutor to pursue convictions.

The Groveland case defendants, Samuel Shephard, who was killed, and Walter T. Irvin, who was shot by Sheriff McCall, while both men were handcuffed, were in the custody of that law enforcement officer at the time.

Since Shephard and Irvin were under the protection of the Supreme Court at the time of the above shootings, the contempt charge was requested by the NAACP.

The delegation expressed grave concern because there had been no arrests in the Florida tragedies, the latest of which were the murders of Harry T. Moore and his wife, Harriet, while they were sleeping in their home at Mims, Fla.

McGrath said that he had ordered the FBI to find and deal with persons responsible for the recent outbreaks of violence even before determining whether there existed Federal jurisdiction.

In this instance, the agents have been ordered to act first and settle jurisdictional questions later. This, he said, is unprecedented authority as far as FBI regulations are concerned.

Present at the conference were the following:

J. Oscar Lee, executive director, Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, National Council of Churches; Patrick Murphy Morlin, executive director, American Civil Liberties Union; Louis C. Pakiser Jr., American Veterans Committee; Edward D. Davis, Florida State Conference, NAACP; Dorothy B. Ferebee, National Council of Negro Women; the Rev. George G. Higgins; ... vis G. Hines, American Federation of Labor; P. B. Young Jr., National Negro Publishers Association; David Brody, Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith.

Also, Reginald H. Zalles, Americans for Democratic Action; Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Jr., John O'Connor, Catholic Interracial Council; Marcus Cohen, American Jewish Committee; William Lavelle, CIO; the Rev. Thomas S. Harten, National Baptist Conference, USA; Clarence Mitchell, Washington NAACP director, and Walter White, NAACP executive secretary.

Governor Host To Groups at Luncheon Meet

Courier Sat. 1-19-52

NAACP Heads Find Out About Meeting After Its All Over; Astonished at Being Left Out

By JOHN DIAZ

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Gov. Fuller Warren has once again flaunted his utter disdain for recognized Negro leadership and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Granting audience at an unprecedented luncheon meeting at the Florida executive mansion here Thursday to an interracial delegation, he completely ignored recognized officials of the NAACP.

He has referred to the NAACP, two of its recognized leaders, Walter White and Thurgood Marshall as "rabble rousers" and "leftist."

Yet he played genial host to representatives of:

The Civil Rights Congress, the Industrial Workers Order, the Progressive party, and the American Labor party.

Governor Warren last week had asked Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, to leave the state because he was creating "undue tensions."

Yet he invited New York representatives of the Civil Rights Congress and the IOW, groups which have been cited by the House Un-American Committee, and the Progressive party, recognized leftist organization, to confer with him and dine with him.

National headquarters of the NAACP learned about the meeting by reading about it, in spite of the fact that they had taken the leadership in seeking action on the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore. Mr. Moore was a representative of the NAACP and had been publicly identified as such . . . yet his organization was not recognized while other groups were.

A top NAACP official in New York told the Courier: "We were astonished when we learned of the meeting. At least we could have been informd of it."

Yet Governor Warren now basks in the glory of being a great liberal. For the first time in the history of Florida, Negroes and whites sat together during the luncheon, although the Governor, himself, ate at a table with two other white men. During the conference there was no segregation either.

The Governor was most courteous to the delegation. His personal limousine and highway patrol cars carried them to the Executive Mansion.

The guests were served at card tables, as is customary in the Mansion when large groups are entertained.

Courier

Warren told the delegation that he was increasing the sum offered by the state for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons responsible for the Mims bombing to $5,000.

1-19-52

He told the group, in answer to a request to outlaw the Klan, that the organization has a constitutional right to assemble peaceably. He said he did not like the Klan, but said evidence in the Moore bombing indicates it had no part in the incident. He felt that the typical klansman didn't have enough sense to handle a piece of expert explosives such as took the lives of these good citizens."

Warren also told the group that he may call a state-wide meeting soon and promised that if the dynamiters were found and convicted that he would give no clemency if they were sentenced to the electric chair.

He expressed the feeling that there may be a new "moral climate" in Florida and other states as a result of action taken after the Moore deaths. The Moores, Warren said, may go down in history as "martyrs for brotherhood."

U S Senator Calls For Action In Florida Violence

Washington — Senator H. Alexander Smith (R., N. J.) told the United States Senate last week that prompt and thorough action must be taken to prevent a recurrence of the wage of violence which took place recently in the state of Florida, culminating in the bomb; killing of Harry T. Moore, Florida coordinator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Nations Unite

"With the probability that international tension will continue for some time", Senator Smith said, "it is especially important that wages of lawlessness which weaken the Nation's unity and lower its international prestige, be curbed. Let me emphasize again the critical importance of a thorough and prompt report on the pending investigation of these outbreaks by the FBI, and the most careful study of this report by the Department of Justice to determine the extent to which existing legislation and methods of law enforcement are deficient and should be strengthened to prevent a similar pattern of violence from occurring in the future.

Sen. Smith read into the record protest from organizations in his state against the Florida violence, including messages from the Department of Public Affairs of the City of Trenton; the Board of Commissioners of the City of Trenton; the Montclair branch of the NAACP and the Human Relations Council of Nutlev.

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Klan Chief Calls Moore 'Troublemaker'

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—The Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan, Bill Hendrix, who is a candidate for governor of Florida, said in a speech last week that Harry Moore "wasn't just a Negro . . . he was a troublemaker in the state."

Speaking before the Florida Sheriffs' Association, the Grand Dragons, through his remarks threw considerable suspicion on the possible involvement of his organization in the bombing which claimed the lives of Moore and his wife.

Hendrix also claimed that "Communists had inspired the furore over the Groveland case and the Harry T. Moore murder."



CONGRESSMAN'S SECRETARY—Ethel Bryant, field representative for Rep. Samuel Yorty, meets with Walter White, Naacp executive secretary, on his recent visit here and assures him of her boss' interest in the association program. Yorty wired Truman during the Naacp mass meeting here last month, protesting bomb murders of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, of Forida.

At left is Naacp west coast regional director Franklin Williams, of San Francisco.

Judge Upholds Fla. Segregation

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (Special) —Segregation may be practiced at Daytona Beach's Peabody Auditoriums ordered legally to colored citizens last Saturday for the first time under a final decree issued by U.S. District Judge Bryan Simpson here on Monday.

In leaving an opening for the auditorium administrators to seat white and colored patrons separately, Judge Simpson, one time Criminal Court and Circuit Court Judges here, enjoined the City of Daytona Beach and the Peabody Auditorium Advisory Board, the defendants, from excluding colored from any performance open to the public.

The suit was brought against the city and the board by Joe Harris, J. H. Dickerson, Herbert Thompson and J. A. Walden a year ago. The court ordered that the city pay them $59.80 for their costs in asking the court to drop the ban against colored persons attending the performances at the auditorium.

Ban is 'Arbitrary'

Judge Sipson, in the decree, said that he found the ban on colored adissions "arbitrary, catrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States of Aerica." He sai it denied Negroes "the equal protection of laws under the Cosittution of the United States."

He declared that he is allowing the defendants "a reasonable tie and opprotunity within which to prepare proptly prepare and strative regulations and to ake necessary structural changes and additions to said building and the arrangeent thereof so as to provide equal and separate accoodations, and equal privileges and opportunities in the use of said Peabody Auditoriu to the white and colored races and indiviaual

However, private organizations which lease the auditoriu for the presentation of their activities are not affected by the decree, the judge ruled. He defined private organizations as those "with the right to select their own ebers and their own audiences."

Bombing Threat Made Against White Evangelist

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (ANP)— Colored persons are not the only ones who are threatened with violence as a means of keeping them in control.

A white Baptist evangelist, who had been warned to stop his fiery preaching or suffer the same fate of Harry Moore, last week defied the intimidators and held church as usual and preached to some 2,000 persons.

The husky evangelist, the Rev. C. E. Hodges, said his enemies didn't "have the guts" to bomb his church, but placed 18 armed guards around his church just in case.

Sister Receives Call

Earlier last week, the Rev. Mr. Hodges received an anonymous telephone call warning that he would be bombed if he didn't stop his fiery preaching. His sister received the call from the caller who identified himself as a South Floridian and said:

"We as a group of people in South Florida have agreed that due to your pastor's strong preaching, he is not qualified to be a minister. You tell him (Hodges) that the same thing is apt to happen to him and his church as happened in Mims.

Harry Moore, executive secretary of the Florida NAACP, was killed and his wife fatally injured Christmas night in Mims when a bomb went off under their bedroom.

FBI on Job

Despite the threat, the evangelist continued his preaching in the huge masonry church, the largest in the city, while the 18 guards, who had pistols hidden beneath their coats, flanked the church.

There was no incident during the morning service, but Special Deputy C. P. Stokes, who reported that the FBI as well as city and county police had been called in, said the number of guards would be increased.

Hodges denounced the anonymous caller as "a crank or a Communist, probably one of the Reds."

Florida Negro Beaten by Band Of White Men

ORLANDO, Fla., Jan. 17 (ANP).— A negro was beaten by white men and his taxicab was riddled with gunshot Saturday night, officials said today.

A doctor who treated Arthur Holland, the victim, notified Orange County deputies who withheld the information for several days because it "might hinder the investigation." The Federal Bureau of Investigation also was called in on the case.

Holland's beating was near the scene of the only lynching in the South during 1951. Melvin Womack, 27, a Negro, was killed by a band of white men last March near Winter Garden.

Holland told officers the white men made him stop his taxicab and get into their car. They beat him on the head and warned him, "this is only a sample."

Chief Criminal Deputy J. J. Mitchell said he thought Holland's attackers had a "personal reason" for their beating.

Orlando is 40 miles west of Mims, where a house bombing killed Negro leader Harry T. Moore and his wife.

Beat Fla. Man 'As Lesson To Other Negroes'

ORLANDO, Fla. — Arthur Holland, 26, told authorities last week how a band of white men shot and beat him about the head, "as a lesson to other Negroes," two weeks ago.

The case was brought to the attention of authorities by Dr. I. S. Hankins who treated Holland for head wounds.

Dr. J. J. Mitchell said he and other deputies had been investigating the case and ag... the FBI had participated in the ... quiry.

Some sources link the incident to the chain of bombings and beatings which have swept through Florida and the South for several months, that week climaxed by the fatal bombing of NAACP leader Harry T. Moore and his wife, Harriet, Christmas night.

White Minister Preaches Despite Threat Of Suffering Same Fate Of Harry Moore

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Harry Moore, executive secretary of the Florida NAACP, was killed and his wife fatally injured Christmas night in Mims when a bomb went off under their bedroom.

Despite the threats, Rev. Hodges continued his preaching in the huge masonry church, the largest in the city, while the 18 guards, who had pistols hidden beneath their coats, flanked the church.

There was no incident during the morning service, but Special Deputy C. P. Stokes, who reported that the FBI as well as city and county police had been called in on the case, said the number of guards would be increased. A constant guard also is being kept around Hodges' home, Stokes said.

Hodges denounced the anonymous caller as "a crank or a Communist, probably one of the Reds."

He said that he would continue to "give the devil the devil, and that means the Communist."

N. J. Legislature Urges Action In Florida Terro

TRENTON — The State of New Jersey this week became the first state to express official protest and to memorialize the President of the United States and the Attorney-General to adopt measures to end mob violence and destruction of life and property in the State of Florida.

In a concurrent resolution adopted by the New Jersey Senate and General Assembly, at the urging of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and other groups, the Florida terror was denounced as striking "at the very fundamentals of our constitutional rights and our system of democratic government."

WANTS ACTION

The N. J. legislature resolved "That His Excellency Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, be memorialized and requested to as speedily as possible direct the proper Federal officials and agencies to investigate the situation in the State of Florida, and upon proper report of such investigation to direct the Attorney General of the United States to use every agency under his jurisdiction, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to bring to justice those responsible not only for the actual commission of acts of lawlessness, to the end that this growing tide of violence and disregard of law may be checked and eradicated and that every citizen of the United States of America may be accorded and guaranteed full constitutional protection of life, liberty and property."

Worshipers Jittery Over Florida Bombings Experience A Let Down

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Bomb-jittery Sunday night worshippers experienced a big let-down here Jan. 13, when the floor of the rear addition of Mount Ararat Baptist church caved in, hurling scores of persons to the ground below.

Many of the worshippers had heard that Rev. G. E. Hodges, pastor of Beaver Street Baptist church here, had been threatened for speaking out against Communism and thought their church was under attack from some subversive group. Several hundred persons were in the church at the time.

Several of the worshippers were treated for minor bruises and Rev. Dallas J. Graham, pastor, continued with the services after order was restored.

Defective and shoddy flooring was blamed for the collapse which caused to stampede toward the exits.

Mount Ararat is the largest church in the city and has more members than any other, Negro or white.

The new wing of the church, which is being enlarged, has been under construction for several months.

The floor which caved in was only temporarily placed, with plans drawn to place permanent flooring over the top of it.

Reverend Graham, the pastor, also heads the Mount Ararat sanitarium and is owner of a funeral home.

7 BOMBINGS IN 1952 TERRORIZE MILLIONS OF NEGROES IN MANY SECTIONS OF "LAND OF THE FREE"

Mob Action To Be Replaced With Cowardly Assassination of Those Who Seek Constitutional Sanctuary

MASKED RAIDERS OPERATE IN DEFIANCE TO LAW

MIAMI, Fla. — (ANP) — With the year scarcely two months old, 1952 promises to produce bumber crops of violence designed to maintain white supremacy.

Dynamite as a means of direct action to enforce "white supremacy" has replaced old "Judge Lynch" as an arbiter to keep Negroes in their place. Since the first of this year there have been at least seven dynamitings besides other acts of terrorism throughout the country.

Commenting on this new technique for maintaining the status quo, a columnist for the St. Louis Post Dispatch said in part:

"The new terror tactics represent the last—and dying—stand of the die-hards who have resisted changes in the social fabric brought about by increasing industrialization of the South and a progressively more liberal attitude, spurred by the younger citizens, many of whom fought overseas for democracy."

This writer listed the following incidents of terror which have occurred since the first of the year:

"A Negro social club was dynamited in Rome, Ga., on New Year's day. Three men who were arrested said that they deemed the club to be a 'public nuisance' and that they wanted to scare the Negroes into closing it. Nine sticks of dynamite were found under a railroad engine where the same day after an altercation over Negro employes.

"During the week end of Jan. 5 stones were thrown into Negro homes and churches at Milledgeville, Ga. Masked raiders, operating in defiance of law, robbed Negro night clubs. Stickers proclaiming that "The Klan Rides Again" were stuck on store windows. Six youth were arrested.

Six days later, at Oxford, N. C., a dynamite explosion damaged the home of a Negro farmer. He had built his house on the site of a former white church.

"A night club in Dallas, Tex., was dynamited Jan. 12. About 13 bombings were reported in that city last summer."

The change to dynamite from lynching as a means of keeping Negroes in their place has been increasing during the past two years.

The year 1951 had its share of bombings. Among the victims were Negro housing projects in Miami, Fla., Dallas, Texas, and the home of an NAACP executive secretary, Harry Moore, in Mims, Fla., which resulted in the death of Mr. and Mrs. Moore.

The South was not the only area of violence during 1951. In Cicero, Ill., a riot resulted when a Negro, Harvey E. Clark Jr., attempted to move his family into the all-white suburb of Chicago.

The latest scene of bombings is the current racial flare-up over the admittance of Negroes to previously all-white schools in Cairo, Ill., a city in southern Illinois which borders on the Mason-Dixon line.

In this city the home of Dr. U. F. Bass was bombed and the home of Dr. J. C. Wallace was shot-gun blasted.

CALLS FOR ACTION IN FLORIDA VIOLENCE

WASHINGTON - Senator H. Alexander Smith (R., N. J.) told the United States Senate last week that prompt and thorough action must be taken to prevent a recurrence of the wave of violence which took place recently in the State of Florida, culminating in the bomb-killing of Harry T. Moore, Florida coordinator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

NATIONS UNITE

"With the probability that international tension will continue for some time," Senator Smith said, "it is especially important that waves of lawlessness, which weaken the Nation's unity and lower its international prestige, be curbed. Let me emphasize again the critical importance of a thorough and prompt report on the pending investigation of these outbreaks by the FBI, and the most careful study of this report by the Department of Justice to determine the extent to which existing legislation and methods of law enforcement are deficient and should be strengthened to prevent a similar pattern of violence from occurring in the future."

Sen. Smith read into the record protests from organizations in his state against the Florida violence, including messages from the Department of Public Affairs of the City of Trenton; the Board of Commissioners of the City of Trenton; the Montclair branch of the NAACP; and the Human Relations Council of Nutley.

Won't Separate Servicemen

Miami Military Nixes Beach J-C

Courier p. 1 Oct. 9-6-52

Published 38a

BY JOHN A. DIAZ

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Old man jim crow was dealt a stunning blow here last week when a protest against mixing white and colored servicemen was overruled by the powers-that-be.

The plan for establishing a military beach here for both Negro and white service personnel, first was met with some opposition from a motel association, but Col. Thomas G. Ennis, commanding officer of the Marine Air Station, explained his position.

"WITH US it is strictly a morale factor," he said. "One of the ways we build morale is by holding organizational parties."

The colonel said that the men in his command had asked for beach parties and he asked the County Commission to designate a place where not only his outfit, but all local military units could hold such affairs.

Irving Frankel, president of the Miami Beach Hotel Association, said that his organization was in full accord with the county granting permission for use of a beach area for servicemen.

THE ACTION followed indications that the Greater Miami Beach Motel Association was opposed to setting aside a section of the beach for Negro and white service men.

"The position of the Miami Beach Hotel Association is now and has always been to cooperate in every way with the United States Government in helping to build the morale of our armed forces regardless of race, creed or color," Mr. Frankel declared.

County Commissioner L. D. MacVicar told the group the beach is part of a military program of supervised recreation for boosting the morale of servicemen stationed in the area. Only official parties of servicemen led by an officer will be admitted, he said.

The area, running about 600 feet from a point 200 feet south of the row of motels, will be designated a military area, he said.

The Separate But Equal Disciples

The early founders of this country must have envisioned a Republic of free enterprise, free people and a policy of equal opportunity for all men, because in its very first preamble they set forth the cardinal principles which could not have amounted to any more than a farce without these principles.

Beginning as a frontier wilderness of pioneering hunters and farmers, this country made its first rating in the sun as an agricultural region, fashioning of its trends toward the ends of happiness in one's humble cottage along the roadside, overlooking a growing and prosperous farm.

But the America our fathers knew in the old pioneer days on the frontier is not the America we know today. There was another America that came later in the colonial period; that was an America of master and slave, with customs and regulations fitting into the trends of the time.

This America after a few years came upon still another America that had a rebirth at Gettysburg. That America coming through the smothering fumes of war established the identity of one of the most uncertain periods in American history. Two groups were thrust together as fellow citizens from the upheaval of the war between the states with that fatal attempt to travel along a "separate but equal" route.

That philosophy has seen service across this century in one of the most ambigious impossibilities the world has even seen. Down the years it has hobbled on crutches like a lean beggar going from house to house trying to find a food that will ease a troubled, cancerous conscience.

Like the furious Ogre, biting itself to death, it sticks its fangs into the arteries of our nation and seeks to nullify our every effort at establishing world peace and world brotherhood.

Just now the courts are littered with suits and counter suits filed for equity, adding no importance to our claim as an example for a warring and cruel world.

Those lovers of Democracy, those sainted sons who have fought and died that this nation unto God might live as a shining example of liberty and justice, bewail and bemoan the wilful hindrances set up b ythe "separate but equal" procession that ever marches; it is in every quarter, desecrating the fair name of America and propogating spurious principles known to be unsound and unworkable; it "pitches no tents at nightfall; goes into no quarters for winter and leaves its dead to bury its dead.

Separate — but equal.

Psychologist Reports Prejudice Can Be Sharply Reduced By Law

People who insist that prejudice cannot be legislated away received a simple and logical rebuttal from a psychologist who addressed the 16th Annual Institute on Human relations here last week.

"If children grow up without seeing such legally sanctioned evidences of Jim Crowism as segregation on railroads, they are not likely to advocate such measures," he said.

The statement was part of a five part report on extensive research Theodore Newcomb, head of the psychology department at the University of Michigan has conducted. He delivered it during the day long conference on human relations sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews at 32 W. Randolph st., last Thursday.

His other findings are:

1. It is easier to change the attitude of groups than it is to change those of single individuals.
2. Hostility thrives when the object of hostility is avoided.
3. Mutual understanding comes from joint participation in some task.
4. Anything that promotes better communication between groups or individuals tends to being about better understanding and less prejudice.

Russell Babcock, executive director of the Illinois Commission on Human relations told the 350 persons present that some of the "walls of prejudice" here are in the mind. But they bar Negroes from many jobs, and hospitals, and cause many whites to move when Negroes enter.

CIO Launches 4-Pronged Attack On Discrimination

DETROIT—The UAW-CIO last week launched a four-pronged attack on discrimination at the hiring gate in plants with which it has contracts, wherever such a problem exists, throughout the nation.

Four immediate steps were taken by Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO president, at the instruction of the International officers:

1. In a letter to Dwight R. G. Palmer, chairman of the President's Committee on Contract Compliance, Reuther called for an immediate Detroit hearing to receive evidence of discriminatory practices in violation of the President's Executive Order and to determine whether or not a full scale investigation is warranted.

2. In an administrative letter to UAW-CIO local unions, local union officers were instructed to take up all cases of discriminatory hiring at the next regular meeting between the local plant management and the bargaining committee.

If they are unable to settle the problems there, they were further instructed to inform appropriate International union officials of all such cases so that they may be taken up with top corporation officials.

Reuther emphasized that the local unions were to take up cases of hiring discrimination on both civilian and defense work.

3. In a letter to Governor G. Mennen Williams, Reuther urged that his inaugural message include a recommendation that one of the first orders of business of the new legislature be the enactment of a state FEPC law.

4. In a letter to the Detroit Common Council, Reuther urged that the Council (a) instruct the Detroit Interracial Committee to investigate discriminatory practices and exert its influence with employers to change their current hiring practices; and (b) to take out of the hands of the Corporation Counsel the proposed municipal FEPC ordinance and to take favorable action on it immediately.

The Invisible Lines Around a Child

TO the New York Herald Tribune:
In William Chapman White's moving article, "A Thousand Miles Apart," he says of the twelve-year-old colored girl: "She assumed she would ride in the school bus, back and forth, the way all th other kids in the neighborhood did."

I wonder. No one knows at how arly an age such children learn the bitter lesson that they may not be allowed to belong freely to the world about them; even, they must sometimes think, to a common humanity. They know very soon that they may take care of a white baby, dress it, caress it, feed it and put it to bed. They may help mother in the white lady's kitchen. The capable little black hands may mix the biscuits that will go into white mouths.

At the same instant, they become aware of certain invisible lines that may not be crossed. The small dark body may not sit beside the same white baby, the same white eater of the biscuits, in the restaurant in the bus station. It must at first seem most mysterious.

Sooner or later they discover that it all has something to do with color. The fashionable black or brown, the soft beige or cream satin of the white ladies' dresses is no longer fashionable when one wears it as a skin.

No, I am not sure about Betty Jean. But her mother did not assume that the child would ride the one school bus that goes right by our gate at Cross Creek, the bus that stopped without question to pick up and deliver the little white boy who visited me one week. The mother knew.

I said, "I'm going to ask if the school bus will stop for Betty Jean."

The mother's gentle face was luminous a moment, then a curtain fell, darker than the face.

"They won't do it," she said.

My subsequent request to the County Superintendent of Schools seemed to me entirely reasonable. I have no children, yet I pay school taxes, rather high ones. "Equal facilities in education" are required by law. The "colored" school bus makes its nearest stop about twelve miles away. It seemed absurd to ask it to detour so far for one child. My request was refused.

Betty Jean is going to school, as she went all last year, since the return of her mother, the daughter of my aging caretaker, to Cross Creek, "to look out for Mama." Betty Jean is a bright and eager student, who, her mother feels, must have a better chance in life than she has had.

Her mother boards her those twelve miles away, paying the board out of her earnings as a bean-picker, or as casual help for me when I am at the Creek. When the savings are gone, I help out, of course, but this is charity, and we are both embarrassed.

I am assured, "I pay you back some day."

Sometimes Betty Jean cannot be at home for a week end with her mother and grandmother for two or three weeks at a time, for it is not always convenient or possible for the few colored friends or relatives with cars to make the trip. But Betty Jean goes to school, and will continue to go, as far as her capabilities may take her.

"I see to that," her mother says. "I don't need much for myself."

MARJORIE KINNAN RAWLINGS.
Hawthorn, Fla., Oct. 8, 1952.

No Jim Crow For Hastie's Miss. Speech

JACKSON, Miss.—An unsegregated audience heard Judge William Hastie declare that "The Law is the greatest vindicator of human rights," as he charged the South with the responsibility of re-educating itself out of the patterns of racial segregation.

Hastie spoke at the 75th anniversary celebration of Jackson college, Friday night, leading a panel of forum speakers.

Included on the panel were Francis Russell of the State department; James Evans, civilian assistant to the Secretary of Defense, and David Goitein, minister Plenipoteniary of Israel.

Hodding Carter, Pulitzer prize winning editor of the Greenville, Miss. Delta Democrat Times, served as moderator.

Va. Teachers Demand Integration In Units

RICHMOND, Va.— Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York, speaking before the 56th annual meeting of the Virginia Teachers' association, last week, said that the question of interracial marriage as a factor has no place or relationship to the question of civil rights.


Rep. Powell

Powell told his audience that Negroes as a group are not the slightest bit interested in fighting for the right to marry a white person. "It is a purely a matter of individuals. As soon as the white south gets that out of its mind, progress will be made."

Powell spoke on the topic, "Effective and Positive Living for All Our Citizens." He said that the most important step towards effective and positive living is complete economic equality.

The association unanimously passed a resolution calling for an integrated professional organization for teachers in Virginia. The resolution outlined a three-point goal. (1) Identical educational opportunities for all the children of the state. (2) Adequate educational opportunities for all people. (3) The kind of professional growth which will enable the members of the teaching profession to serve all the people better in this critical era.

Mrs. Irma Blackwell, retiring president of the association, told the 1,000 delegates that there should be representation of Negroes on state committees and commissions and in state and local government.

Newly elected offiers are James B. Woodson Blackstone, president; Sadie V. Lawson, Roanoke, secretary of civic education; H. L. Robinson, Mecklenburg county, secretary of research. Returned to two-year terms were Mrs. Lavinia J. Banks, Richmond, treasurer; and Purvis J. Chesson, Norfolk, auditor.

RACIAL PROBLEM POSED

U. N. Aide of India Appeals for 'a Christian Solution'

Discussing the acuteness of the racial problem at a communion breakfast of the Catholic Interracial Council at Downtown Fordham University, Broadway and Duane Street, the Rev. Jerome D'Souza, representative of India to the United Nations, called yesterday for a determined Christian approach to it.

"The grandeur and the purity of the democratic cause will gain immeasurably and its chances of success will be enhanced if the problem of racial relations is attacked as it should be and a truly Christian solution of it becames a part of the policy of the democratic nations," he declared.

"If the non-white people are not convinced that they will get a fair deal from the democratic countries, they will not throw in their lot with them. They will be more impressed by the Russian championship of their cause."

Segregation Called a Denial of Citizenship

To the New York Herald Tribune:

It is distressing to read some of the arguments now being presented to the Supreme Court by the Negro attorneys in the school segregation cases. These arguments have not even approached any of the constitutional questions involved.

Certainly, as Mr. Thurgood Marshall states, segregation puts "roadblocks" in the minds of colored children. Of course, it damages both their education and their personalities. But that is not a constitutional question, it is a psychological fact. Certainly, "the badge of slavery is perpetuated by state segregation statutes." But that is not a constitutional question, it is a sociological fact. Every one knows that educational segregation on the basis of color is the foundation stone of the Fascist system of white supremacy. But that is not a constitutional question, it is merely a disgrace to a democracy.

But is is a constitutional question, one that the Supreme Court should be ready to affirm if properly presented, that all persons born or naturalized in this country are citizens of the United States, and that each citizen is entitled to the same rights, the same freedom, the same free access to any and all tax-supported institutions as any and all other citizens; not equal rights, equal freedom, or access to equal institutions. There can be no equality unless there is freedom of choice, and the very existence of separate institutions, one for one group and one for another, destroys at once equality of the institution and freedom of the citizen. And a citizen with less freedom than his fellows is not a citizen.

All the lawyers and the court should be reminded that they are dealing with some terms that have no legal meaning or definition. It would be interesting if Mr. John W. Davis were to legally define the term Negro, these people for whom separate schools must be maintained. Any definition that would even approximately fit one-tenth of the citizens of the United States who are commonly called Negroes would be hard to come by. The most accurate definition would probably be "those individuals who would be forced to attend segregated schools in South Carolina."

The bald question which the Supreme Court is called upon to decide is, "Are all persons born or naturalized in the United States citizens of this country?" But if philosophical discussions are the only matters presented, the court can still be free to render a decision in terms of "folkways," a handy refuge at a time like this.

D. J. HENDERSON.
Fieldsboro, N. J., Dec. 11, 1952.

FIGHT ON BIAS SEEN SUFFERING IN HOME

Gains Slow Because Children Adopt Parents' Prejudices, Psychologist Tells Parley

By LUCY FREEMAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Sept. 4—The fight against prejudice by church, school and state has made little headway because these groups cannot offset the prejudices acquired in the home, Dr. Gordon W. Allport, prominent social psychologist, declared today.

"Every child in the world takes on his parents' prejudices," declared Dr. Allport. "The church, state and school can hardly be expected to counteract the kinship system. They can only hope to make dents in it here and there."

Dr. Allport, Professor of Psychology in the Department of Social Relations at Harvard University, delivered the annual Kurt Lewin memorial lecture in conjunction with an award he received from the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues. This is a division of the American Psychological Association, which is holding its annual convention at the Pennsylvania State College here.

The award is presented annually to the person who has contributed most significantly to the development and integration of psychological research and social action.

Declaring that family influence far outweighed official agencies in its impact upon youth, Dr. Allport gave as an illustration the case of a little girl "who, no doubt, was receiving democratic training at school and church." She burst into tears, he said, when the Negro family in her neighborhood moved away and she sobbed, "Now there is no one that we are better than."

Six Approaches to Problem

He praised the steps, however, that are being taken by the church, state and school and the movies and press to decrease discrimination and asked for scientific evaluation of their effect.

Dr. Allport outlined six approaches to the problem of prejudice. These included the generalization made, how a person saw his own world of prejudice, what kind of a person took the prejudice way of life, situations as they affected prejudice, the cultural factor in prejudice and the historical background.

The "most brilliant work in the field," he said, has been done in finding out what type of person is likely to be prejudiced. He described the prejudice-prone person as rigid, timid, dissatisfied with his job, and "living a categorical life, with a need for definiteness."

"The prejudiced person usually has an answer to everything," he said. "The unprejudiced person is more likely to say, 'I don't know.'"

Henry E. Kagan, rabbi at Sinai Temple, Mount Vernon, N. Y., also a psychologist, reported on a study he made on changing the attitudes of Christians toward Jews. He found, he said, that there was no correlation between objective knowledge of fact and tolerance.

"Information does not reduce prejudice," he said.

It was only when the group evaluated its own expressed hostility, achieved insight into its stereotyped thinking and made its own decision about the validity of its prejudgments, that the prejudice of its members was "significantly reduced," he reported.

Dr. Carl W. Rogers, president of the Division of Clinical and Abnormal Psychology, called on psychologists to view the patient as a person rather than as "a complex puzzle."

Clinical psychology, he explained, has to do with the relationship between two individuals as human beings, a relationship "largely emotional in character."

When an individual is helped, "it is perhaps not primarily because of the knowledge which is brought to bear but because of the wholesome, constructive relationship which has been created," he said.

Dr. Rogers, on the staff of the Department of Psychology of the University of Chicago, said, "When the concept of clinical psychology runs in these directions, there is concern about the bright, self-assured, beautifully well informed young men who are earning their degrees in clinical psychology They have, it is felt, everything except the element which could make them, effective—namely, a warm and genuine concern for persons as persons."

Malik Uses U. S. Bias as Weapon

PARIS, France — Red-faced American delegates heard U. S. Jim crow tossed into their faces as a Soviet weapon last week before the United Nations Political Committee.

U. S. delegate Ernest Gross had charged that Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary had violated human rights. Soviet delegate Jacob A. Malik retorted that such a stand was strange coming from a representative of a country where "Negroes are not allowed in restaurants" and where the Taft-Hartley Act "is used to oppres workers."

Minister tells world reaction to U. S. bias

OKLAHOMA CITY — A Negro cergyman warned the nation that discriminatory racial practices at home are imperiling U. S. prestige and security abroad. Addressing the 43rd annual Naacp convention, the Rev. James H. Robinson, recently returned from a world tour, said:

"American racial relations undercuts America's influence, especially in the Middle and Far East, more than any other single thing. The details of our racial problem are better known than many of us in America realize. I met many persons who could cite me chapter and verse of the unfortunate incidents at Cicero, Ill., the bomb slaying of Harry T. Moore in Florida, and the execution of Willie McGee in Mississippi.

"We must not overlook the fact that the highly color-conscious Middle and Far East is so concerned about differences between the fact and the deed of our democracy that they are constantly watching us. They would pick up such news even if there were no Communists to spread it."

Pakistanian Discusses Africa

Ahmed Bokhari Takes His Stand Against Jim Crow

(Editor's note: In the early stages of the General Assembly of the United Nations a resolution calling for the investigation of race conflict in the Union of South Africa was introduced. A number of countries supported the measure, the most important of which was the Arab-Asian-Abrican bloc. The group brought together over 750,000,000 behind the cause of the South African Negro group. To ascertain the reasons why these countries sponsored and supported this important item the Courier will interview one of its leaders each week.)

By HORACE R. CAYTON

(Courier UN Correspondent)

NEW YORK—Ambassador Ahmed S. Bokhari is Pakistan's permanent delegate to the United Nations.

Last April, he was president of the Security Council when the Tunisian question was before that body. By the sheer force of his personality, and by the forcefulness of his arguments he was able to raise the question to a high political level of discussion.

"First we are by the very nature of things," stated Professor Bokhari, "against racial discrimination. European powers in the past have by force of superior arms conquered and subjected parts of the world.

"We believe that these countries should now withdraw their armed forces and allow peoples—like the African peoples—to have their freedom. As far as those Europeans who have made their homes in those countries and wish to remain there, they should live on terms of equality with the Africans.

* * *

"HOW LONG can it be tolerated by the conscious of the world that the people of Africa should be given second or third class citizenship in their own native land while the European who rules them, enjoys first class citizenship?

"Our main concern is to strive all we can to avoid large scale conflict between whites and non-whites in Africa. This would be a disaster of the first magnitude in the world today. That is why we are anxious that even the first signs of serious trouble should be brought to the United Nations and discussed openely.

"We want revolutions to be peaceful and to take place with full and open knowledge of the world and with their consent. We don't think that races in conflict should be left to fight it out among themselves."

When asked if he thought that left alone the situation in South Africa would develop into conflict, the delegate answered: "The conflict is there now."

IN ANSWER to the question as to what the United Nations could do in the conflict, Professor Bokhari stated:

"The United Nations can take any number of actions. It can mediate in the matter. It can bring its collective thinking to bear on the matter and advise the parties concerned. It can bring the cue and set the pace for the progressive evolution of the subjected race. In other words, the United Nations can do what it was intended to do; bring peace without hampering progress."

When asked whether he thought that the Union of South Africa would cooperate with the UN, in view of their lack of cooperation in the Southwest Africa dispute, the delegate answered: "I do hope that South Africa's attitude on this question will be more conciliatory than it has been in the past."

* * *

PROFESSOR BOKHARI refused to comment on whether or not the situation in Kenya has been influenced by the conflict in South Africa. "We are just sticking to South Africa and the Tunisian-Moroccan question for the moment," he stated.

"The Tunisian-Moroccan question and that of South Africa," stated the delegate, "are fundamentally the same. In both, the dominant powers wish to be first class citizens and relegate the other races and people to a position of second-class citizenship.



AHMED S. BOKHARI
... wants revolutions to be peaceful

Eisenhower Promises Study To 'Get Facts' on Segregation

Negro Clerics Get Pledge —General Also Confers on Security Problems

By WILLIAM R. CONKLIN

The appointment of a commission to "get all the facts" on segregation practices against minority groups in the United States was pledged yesterday by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to a group of Negro clergymen who called on him at his Commodore Hotel headquarters.

Dr. W. H. Jernagin, chairman of the executive committee of the National Fraternal Council of Churches in Washington, D. C., said the President-elect made his pledge after having expressed "amazement" that Negroes still were barred from some hotels in this country. Dr. Jernagin said his group, representing thirteen denominations with a combined membership of 7,000,000 Negroes, had urged General Eisenhower to act quickly against discriminatory practices.

The forthcoming commission will devote its attention first to the fields of housing and travel. Replying to questions, Dr. Jernagin said the study would not be restricted to Negroes, but would cover all minority groups in "hotels, jobs, restaurants and so forth."

The group of twelve council representatives brought an eight-point program, which the President-elect received "favorably," Dr. Jernagin reported .

It called for complete integration of Negroes in the armed services; opening of all branches and levels of Federal service to competent personnel without regard to race, creed or color; elimination by Executive Order of racial segregation in the District of Columbia and the establishment of fair employment legislation.

Four additional objectives include strengthening and enlarging the powers of the civil rights section of the Justice Department; [illegible] ening of the United Nations [illegible] ing United States aid [illegible] ed countries; and [illegible] use of Negro [illegible] all our international [illegible] h as Point Four, the [illegible] operation Administration [illegible] diplomatic service."

Meeting Opens With Prayer

While the specific points were not discussed with General Eisenhower, Dr. Jernagin quoted the President-elect as saying that "even if every Negro in America voted against him, he is determined to do what is right under the law."

Dr. Jernagin said the meeting had opened with a prayer for peace offered by Bishop H. T. Medford of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the Virginia area.

Others in the group were Bishop A. W. Wormack of the Negro Methodist Church in the Georgia area and president of the council; the Rev. George W. Lucas, executive secretary of the council and a Baptist minister in Dayton, Ohio; the Rev. Andrew Fowler, acting director of the council's Washington Bureau, and S. F. Ray, chairman of the social services commission of the National Baptist Convention.

Also E. C. Smith of Howard University; Dr. L. K. Jackson, pastor of St. Paul's Baptist Church in Gary, Ind.; Bishop Edgar A. Love of the Methodist Church, Baltimore area; Bishop R. C. Lawson of the Church of Our Lord Jesus; Dr. G. H. Sims, president of the Baptist Empire State Convention, and John H. Sears of the National Baptist Convention, Inc.

Meets Committee Members

In another busy day yesterday General Eisenhower conferred for two hours and fifteen minutes, at lunch, with three members of the Committee on The Present Danger, and four key members of the incoming Administration.

Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University and chairman of the committee, presented its views. The other committee members present were Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, wartime director of the Office of Strategic Services, and Tracy S. Voorhees, committee vice chairman and a former Under Secretary of the Army.

General Eisenhower's staff group included John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State-designate; Herbert Brownell Jr., Attorney General-designate; Roger M. Kyes, Deputy Secretary of Defense-designate, and Harold E. Stassen, designated as Director for Mutual Security.

After the session, Dr. Conant made the following statement, which he declined to amplify:

"Three representatives of the Committee on The Present Danger presented to the President-elect certain ideas which the Committee has in regard to utilization of manpower and Mutual Security, two subjects on which the Committee has been actively working since its inception two years ago."

The committee was formed in Washington on Dec. 12, 1950, and in its original declaration of purposes expressed concern over "the acts of naked aggression by powerful Communist forces in the Far East." It backed Universal Military Training and called for the country to expand its ability to produce equipment and supplies. The committee now has fifty-one members representing the forty-eight states.

In the morning, General Eisenhower conferred for twenty minutes with Henry Luce, publisher of the magazines Time, Life and Fortune. John Roosevelt, youngest son of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, said after a fifteen-minute meeting with the President-elect that he was not available for an appointment in the Eisenhower Administration. Mr. Roosevelt supported the General during his campaign. He said his call was "purely social."

George A. Sloan, retiring chairman of the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, saw General Eisenhower with the new chairman, Warren Lee Pierson, who is chairman of Trans World Airlines.

"Certainly no one in this country has a more comprehensive grasp of the international economic problems," Mr. Sloan said of General Eisenhower afterward.

Mr. Sloan said the President-elect had developed his knowledge of this field when he commanded the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in Europe. He said tariffs and reciprocal trade agreements had not been discussed, but that the President-elect was "deeply interested" in the importance of world trade.

In the field of world trade, Senator Ralph E. Flanders, Republican of Vermont, brought a discouraging report on the lack of Government backing for American business men in Latin America. Senator Flanders told Mr. Dulles:

"Some American business men have been told in so many words that our State Department had no interest in supporting American business there."

Reports on Embassies

The Vermont Senator has just returned from visits to Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay. He gave Mr. Dulles an unofficial report on personnel in United States embassies in South America.

General Eisenhower's first visitor yesterday tried unsuccessfully to sell him a fifty-cent share in a Junior Achievement plastics concern, which has a total capitalization of $70.

Sheldon Katz, 18-year-old senior at Brooklyn Technical High School, failed in his effort to make the President-elect a shareholder when the general laughingly declined to buy the stock. The youth, vice president of the Superior Plastics Company, gave General Eisenhower a plastic perfume atomizer as a gift for Mrs. Eisenhower.

Others visitors to the Commodore Hotel were Mrs. Katherine Howard, Republican National Committeewoman from Massachusetts, and Walter Winchell, columnist and radio commentator.

Mr. Winchell said he would present two checks from the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research, Inc., to General Eisenhower at a formal ceremony at Columbia University on Jan. 16. One check for $80,190 will go to Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the second, for $2,954, to Presbyterian Hospital. Both sums will be used for cancer research.

General Eisenhower has the following appointments scheduled for today:

10 A. M.—Jack Connelly, head of the newsreel section of the Voice of America.

10:30—Hamilton Fish Armstrong, editor of Foreign Affairs.

2:30 P. M.—Edward C. Janeway of South Londonderry, Vt., Republican National Committeeman from that state.

The President-elect left the Commodore at 6:19 P. M! to spend the evening at his home at 60 Morningside Drive.

Visitors Hear Of Gains Toward Equality In U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Visitors to the U. S. on the exchange program for inter-cultural education were told by a Department of Labor Official recently that continued progress is being made in race relations and toward full equality for colored Americans in this country.

Speaking on "Democracy, Free Enterprise and Progress," Millard Cass, special assistant to the Secretary of Labor and executive secretary of the National Labor-Management Manpower Committee, asserted:

"We have established what Abraham Lincoln aptly described as a government 'of the people, by the people, for the people.' Despite isolated difficulties, Americans can vote regardless of their race, creed, ancestry, sex, or national origin."

HE STRESSED the point that "America is a peace-loving nation. Our full resources are being devoted to peace. While we arm for defense," Mr. Cass said, "we work and pray for peace." He cautioned:

"In a world in which Communism exists, any peace must, however, be based upon strength—political, economic, and military. That is why we are arming for peace. That is why we are producing for defense."

On the question of racial and religious discrimination, Mr. Cass told the group:

"There is some racial and religious discrimination in our country. We are not proud of that discrimination, and we are trying to eliminate it. We have made astounding progress in that respect, and we are still moving forward.

* * *

"SINCE THE ADVENT of mankind, there have always been problems where men of different types lived together. Mankind has not reached the state of intellectual maturity where there is adequate self-assurance to eliminate the basic human tendency to discriminate against those who are different.

"We have come a long way in eliminating racial and religious prejudices in America. But we still have some distance to go. Our ultimate goal is complete equality of all American citizens, where each person will be accepted or rejected on the basis of his individual merit. In our democracy we have the machinery by which this goal is being reached.

* * *

THE COMMUNISTS have tried hard to convince the American Negro that democracy has failed him. In that attempt, they have been unsuccessful. The American Negro is not being fooled by Communistt lies. One of our American sports heroes, Joe Louis, who happens to be a Negro, has said: "There may be a lot of things wrong with America, but there's nothing wrong that Communism will cure.

"In America, Negroes sit in Congress and in state and municipal legislative bodies. They are judges of federal, state, and local courts. They own businesses and head trade unions. They attend most of our best colleges and universities. They have as complete freedom of movement, religion, speech, and vocational choice as do other citizens. They are entitled to due process of law. They are voters, members of juries, policeman, teachers, doctors, lawyers, and dentists.

"Negroes serve in all the Armed Forces, from the rank of general down. There is complete integration in the Air Corps, Navy, and Marine Corps. The last all-Negro regiment in the Army was abolished a few months ago, and the few segregated company units remaining are being rapidly integrated.

* * *

"IN THE UNITED STATES if a single Negro is lynched, the entire nation is outraged. The people of our democracy have concern for the welfare of every individual. This is in sharp contrast with the complacency of the German people when six million Jews—men, women, and children—were wantonly murdered by the Nazis. It is in sharp contrast with the actions of the Communists, who have also shown singular disregard for human lives. No nation can achieve democracy that does not rate human life and happiness above everything else.

"While there is a bad side of America, it is a very small corner of America. Don't miss the forest for the trees. Most Americans do not discriminate upon the basis of race, creed, color, or national origin. Most Americans eat better, live better, and dress better than any people in the world. Most Americans believe in God and try to live according to His Word.

* * *

"WHEN JUDGING our performance, compare us with other countries, not with the theoretical and nonexistent perfect State of Utopia or Erehwon. Don't let our imperfections blind you to our virtues.

"Human progress is a process of continual and never-ending evolution. Each step forward reveals new opportunities for further exploration and growth. It is this phenomenon which makes each generation, like Holmes' Chambered Nautilus, "build . . . more stately mansions' and leave its "outgrown shell by life's unresting sea."

Tactics of the Reds on a Racial Problem

PROBLEMS OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE IN CAMBRIDGE

Herald Tribune Wed. 1-23-52 P.17
New York N.Y.

DISCRIMINATION on the increase...
JIM-CROW in the Army and Navy...
UNEMPLOYMENT among Negro youth...
POOR HOUSING and high rents.....

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Address all communications to Miss Cotabelle Smith, Chairman Planning Committee, 34 Fairmont St., Camb.

This handbill is another example of Communist use of an explosive situation

Edith Sampson Blasts Jo Baker For Praising 'Race Policy' In France

PARIS, France — (ANP) — Mrs. Edith Sampson, here on a State Department assignment, last week criticized Miss Josephine Baker, fabulous, international entertainer, for her attitude toward the treatment of Negroes in America.

Mrs. Sampson said she is tired of hearing Miss Baker malign the United States and praise France for its handling of race problems. She cited France's treatment of her colonials. Among other things, the former alternate delegate to the United Nations said:

"Obviously she is thinking only about herself. She should stop and consider what France is doing to some 45,000,000 Negroes in its colonies. French colonialism is a blot on the world conscience. Exploitation is rugged. Education and health facilities are meager. Those people suffer much more than does Miss Baker in Atlanta or New York.

"In the United States, we are at least making an honest effort to eradicate barriers.

"When France tries to do one-tenth as much for its colonials, I will be willing to listen to Josephine Baker's complaints."

Miss Baker, appearing in theatres throughout the country, recently made news as a result of an incident at the ultra snooty Stork Club.

She, along with Roger Rico, star of the Broadway play, South Pacific, and Mrs. Rico and a companion, were kept waiting for more than an hour before being served. She charged Sherman Billingsley, proprietor of the club, with discrimination against her race.

However a police department report exonerated Billingsley of discriminatory practices.

Despite its previous position which on Nov. 23, deplored the "deep and sinister implications" of the incident The Mayor's Committee on Unity recently issued a final report which found "nothing to substantiate a charge of racial discrimination."



JO BAKER



EDITH SAMPSON

The NAACP noted the contrast in "spirit and context" between the two documents and asked "what happened during the interim?"

In a statement Walter White, executive secretary of the organization, asserted that "it is difficult to see" how the coommittee arrived at the conclusion that the Negro entertainer was "not a victim" on Oct. 16 of the Stork Club's long-established and well-known policy of racial discrimination."

"The conclusion in this case certainly contributes nothing to the spirit of unity, which the committee was established to foster. Indeed, this report is a contribution to disunity."

Charges Treatment Of Negro Citizens Causing U.S. Damage

PHILADELPHIA, — Countenancing of shameful treatment of its Negro citizens by "a handful of bigots" is causing serious damage to America's prestige in world councils, Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, Brooklyn minister, charged Friday night at the eleventh annual observance of National Freedom Day.

Speaking at the public meeting at Town Hall which climaxed daylong activities, Dr. Taylor told his 2000 listeners, including official delegates from 23 states, that freedom is the watchword of the world today and other nations are keeping strict check on how this country deals with its minority.

Strange though it may be, we Negroes who were yesterday's chattel are today the world's examination papers," declared Dr. Taylor, pastor of Concord Church of Christ, author and former editor.

The ministers speech was the highlight of the evening program at which citations for distinguished service were presented to J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Elks; John C. Minkins, Rhode journalist; and Emmanuel C. Wright, president of National Freedom Day Association and head of Citizens and Southern Bank.

Earlier in the day, delegates, appointed by their state governors, participated in ceremonies at Congress and Independence Halls and attended a luncheon in their honor at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel.

Dr. Taylor asserted that while Negroes have made gains and are still making them, such incidents as the fatal bombing of the Moore family in Florida offset progress and America must eliminate the "small core of bigots" destroying its reputation.

He warned that it cannot continue to compromise with the tenets of democracy, coddle those actions are contrary to the country's founding purpose, and remain a world leaders.

"Either this nation will live up to what it claims or sleep a shameful death in history's graveyard," he declared, adding amid applause, "as Rome!"

Communism, which he termed an "affliction" will never be accepted by American Negroes, he said, but he cited conditions in India, Africa and Asia as examples that "freedom has struck" around the world and "no nation or individual can stop its march."

The citation to Wright, a surprise to him, was presented on behalf of the National Freedom Day Association by Dr. H. L. Dickason, president of Bluefield State College, for his "inspirational guidance" of the organization after the death of his father, Maj. R. R. Wright, Sr., founder of the Freedom Day movement, officially recognized by Congressal resolutions in 1948.

The awards to Finley Wilson and Minkins were presented in absentia by Francis A. Koregay Michigan delegate from Detroit. The Elk leader's citation was received by Dr. W. L. Chamandely, exalted ruler of Quaker City Lodge.

Others who participated on the evening program were Congressman Charles Kersten, Wisconsin delegate; Dr. William M. Whitehead, president of Virginia State School, Hampton, Va.; Dr. Sherman Scruggs, president of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., who served as chairman of the meeting; Rev. E. Luther Cunningham Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, Rev. Thomas S. Logan; Doris Mayes, soloist; the Southernaries; and a 100-voice Freedom Day Chorus directed by Dr. W. Franklin Hoxter.

At the opening meeting in Congress Hall in the morning, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University, Pa., told the delegates:

"You can compromise with freedom, but you cannot compromise ith God, nor with human destiny. s the destiny of all men to be free; and it is the oldest lesson that God and his destiny cannot be tampered with."

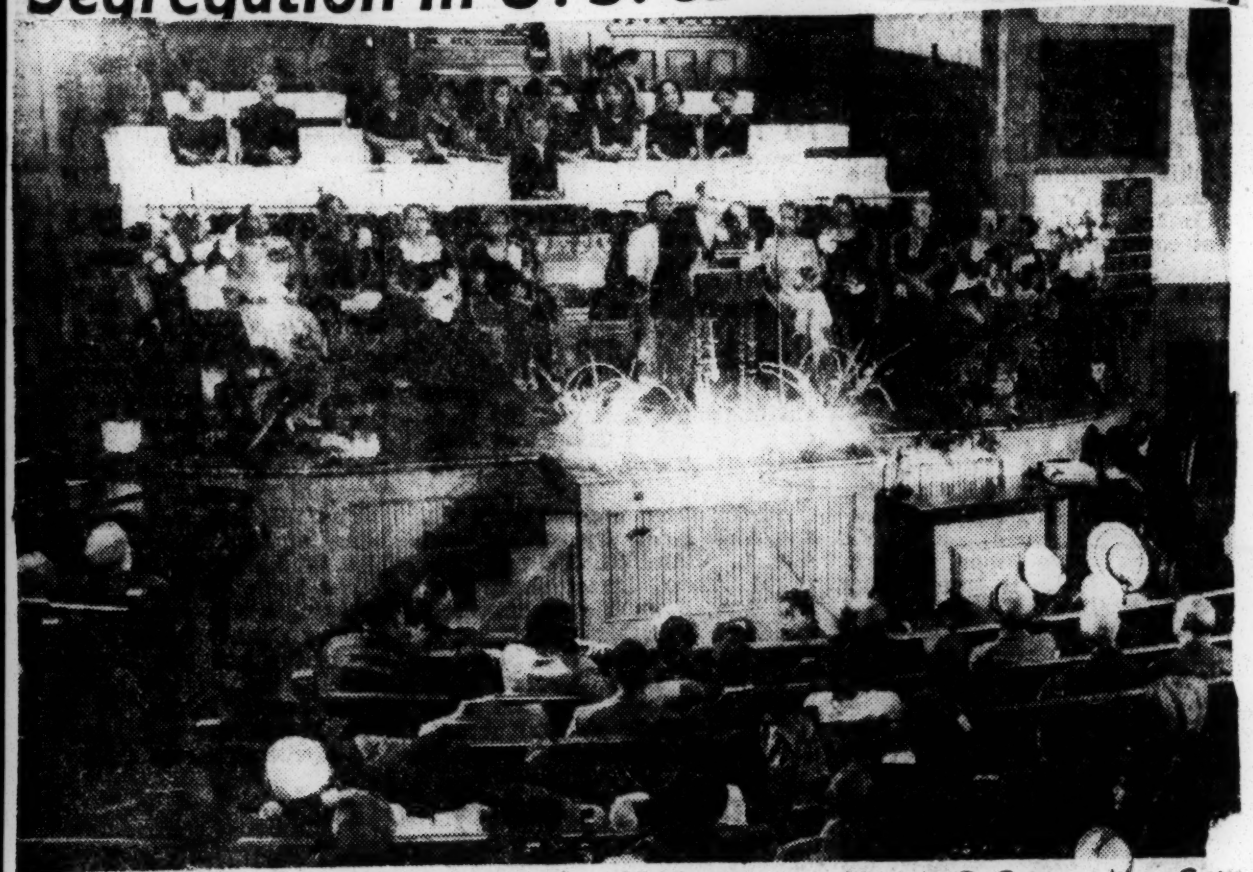
who served as chairman; and Rev. Harold O. Davis.

The delegates were officially welcomed at this meeting by City Representative Walter M. Phillips, who brought greetings from Mayor Joseph S. Clarke. Other speakers were Theodore Spaulding, chairman of the Philadelphia NAACP's legal committee; Mr. Wright; Attorney Richard Baltimore, of New York,

At Independence Hall, a wreath was placed beneath the Liberty Bell by the Association president and other delegates in tribute to all those who have given their lives for freedom," and Dr. Scruggs declared in address at the Shrine: "The peal of this bell must arouse free men around the world to re-

Birmingham audience told—

Segregation in U. S. called 'Commie a



At Periclean Club forum — Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C., is shown as he spoke at Friday night's Periclean Club forum at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. On the platform with Dr. Johnson are members of the Periclean Club, Mrs. W. L. Turner, Mrs. E. Paul Jones, Mrs. A. G. Gaston, Mrs. C. S. Giscombe, Mrs. M. L. Neely, Mrs. S. J. Jordan, Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Gregory W. Durr, president; Mrs. M. E. Chambliss, Mrs. M. B. Murphy, Mrs. A. W. Plump, Mrs. D. V. Guice, Mrs. H. C. Bryant and Mrs. G. E. Anderson.

"The United States cannot win its world struggle with communism unless we change our system of racial segregation."

This was the message brought to Birmingham Friday night by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington.

He spoke at the Periclean Club Forum at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

"If the Communists win over the peoples of Asia, a majority of the world population will be on their side," Dr. Johnson said. "And nearly half those people are colored — brown and black and yellow."

* * *

RUSSIAN AGENTS, he said, seek to undermine these people's allegience to America by pointing out our race problem. Many Asiatics, like 350 million in India, have only recently been freed from "colonial imperialism" bondage, he added.

"Our system of segregation and discrimination is the greatest liability we have in combating communism," the college president said. "It is a moral and structural disease inherited from the days of slavery," he added.

"Such a condition in America is giving our enemies an advantage which may finally be decisive against us," he said.

"Most of the world's free peoples want to be our friends. But they lose trust in us when Communist agents tell them how colored people are treated in the United States," Dr. Johnson continued.

* * *

DR. JOHNSON spoke out against "men like Gov. James F. Byrnes and Gov. Herman Talmadge." Communists would like nothing better, he said, than for that group of men to get in control of the government.

"If we don't begin soon to change our racial system for the better, the world's colored peoples in Africa, Burma, India, China and Pakistan may lose their confidence in us.

"If that ever happens," he said, "the U. S. will be playing second fiddle to Russia and on the way to ruin."

The Negro college president praised President Truman for offering his civil rights program to Congress.

DR. JOHNSON asked his audience to work hard to solve the race issue.

"I do not want you to have a single bitter thought against any living man," he said. "In spite of all our complaints, you must remember that this is your country and you are going up or down with it."

VIRGINUS DABNEY, RICHMOND EDITOR, PREDICTS END OF U. S. SEGREGATION IN FLORIDA SPEECH

Says Younger Generation of Whites Does Not Have Prejudices of Older People

MANY NOTED NEGRO TEACHERS OPPOSE INTEGRATION

GAINSVILLE, Fla. — (ANP) — A southern white editor, who has been referred to as a liberal of the gradualist school, last week predicted the end of segregation and warned the South to prepare for it.

Virginus Dabney, editor of the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, speaking before a Phi Beta Kappa group at Florida university cited the changing attitude of the younger generation of southerners as the factor which eventually will spell the end of segregation. He said:

"The younger generation does not have the prejudice against colored people that most of us older ones have."

The Pulitzer-prize editor reviewed the many accomplishments that Negroes are making upon the American horizon. He said many of them are Phi Beta Kappas just as we are with a background of educational rating second to none.

Dabney warned that eventually segregation, as such, must go, and "we just as well prepare ourselves for a complete breaking down of those traditional prejudices."

"They are disrupting our democratic ideals; and the younger generation just don't feel that way about it," he continued.

In discussing the eventual breakdown of segregation in education, Dabney touched a problem close to Negro teachers and administrators.

"Negro educational leaders," he charged, "realize that integrated education will eliminate present Negro educational institutions which are run by Negroes. And they are not anxious to reduce members of their race who are in this field to a negligible mini- ..... "

It was his belief that the acceptance of integrated education for students would not open up a comparable acceptance for Negro administrators and instructors.

Stating his position on this, the Virginia editor said:

"I feel that any progress made by Negroes in educational opportunity should be shared in both the instructional and administrative phases along with student and curricula phases."

He pointed out that this was not likely from a general standpoint, and Negroes as a whole would be the loser from an economic point of view.

"The South would benefit in educational status, reduce its educational expenditures, but the Negro would lose in employment possibilities in the educational field," he added.

Southerner In New England Finds Attitude On Negroes Same Up North As In Dixie

Commercial Appeal p. 23 Sun 6-1-52

Preaching Of Racial Tolerance Gospel Seen By Writer As Required In Mixed Population—Regrets Ignorance He Found About South

By DR. JAMES W. SILVER

Chairman, Department of History, University of Mississippi

WINTHROP, Mass., May 31.—Northern friends smile in amiable disbelief when I suggest that, having spent one year in Britain and another in Boston, in the last three, I can eagerly await the end of my "sentence" so that I may return to Mississippi. Incredulity merges into amazement when it is further disclosed that I might have taken advantage of a chance to climb a rung or two on the economic ladder, outside the South.

In spite of all that has been written about Dixie, these friends are still the victims of grave misconception as to what has been happening down there.



Dr. Silver

Much of the North still seems to dream peacefully in a twilight of ignorance concerning constructive developments in the South.

The meaningless but belabored poll tax (which most Southern states have abolished), opposition to a moral-enforcing FEPC, a rare piece of violence similar to the staid New England brand as reported in the Boston press, and the antics of a congressman or two endowed with the Southern type of demagoguery, remain the antiquated grist for the ever monotonous chant of antagonism toward an assumedly backward section.

Since coming to Boston I have attended two Ford Hall forums on the race question, one led by the judicial William H. Hastie, and the other by a courageous Southerner, Lillian Smith.

Only one point of view has been presented, which is probably as it should be inasmuch as a large part of the clientele, regardless of the speaker or his subject, week after week asks the same loaded questions on the Negro problem.

The only Harvard Law School forum of the year having to do with the South presented two brilliant speakers, professional advocate Thurgood Marshall and scholarly Marion Wright, with the NAACF party line, as opposed to an eager but inept defended of gradualism, an editor from North Carolina. These were not the only performances which led me to believe that the shades of William L. Garrison were still carrying the torch for partisanship at the expense of enlightenment.

Northerners Like Southerners About Negro Neighbors

Then I conducted a few discussions of my own in the Winthrop area only to discover that the average run of citizen, faced with reality, reacts to a race situation about as does the same kind of person in Mississippi.

Several women belligerently addressed themselves to the potential calamity, from their point of view, of Negro neighbors.

It appears that Winthrop itself, like many New England communities, has had its own race problems and its prejudices too.

The original Yankee Protestants have felt themselves plagued with swarms of Irish, Jews (after the Chelsea fire of 1908), Italians, and now all these elements are fearful of the possible influx of Negroes.

The continued preaching of the gospel of tolerance, in the schools, the churches, the press, has been, it seems to me, an absolute must in a region populated with such a heterogeneous family. This may explain in part the intense concern up here with Southern racial problems.

Memphis, Tenn.

At the colorful St. Patrick's Day parade in South Boston my children noticed several all-Negro bands, one of which proudly displayed the emblem of championship of the diocese of Archbishop Cushing.

In New York several of the waterfront locals of the International Longshoremen's Association are made up of Negroes, by their own choice—and, too, these have been the only ones with guts enuogh to testify against port racketeeers. Much segregation, North and South, seems to be self-imposed.

Four articles in the Boston Globe last January depicted graphically the inferior status of the educated Negro in this area. I ran into an intelligent Negro from Arkansas who had worked his way throuogh Boston University's law school and who is now earning his living as a clerk in a Boston department store. Not only are the average colored people likely to be found in slum districts but in factories and shops they work in low-paying jobs with heavy manual labor.

Deplores Demagoguery Used By Politicians

On the other hand, it should be said that one of the old New England towns has this year elected a Negro as its meeting moderator. But I have been told that this deserved honor came in part because there were few voters of his race in the community. Which reminds me that I have noticed less anti-semitism in the South than anywhere else in the country.

We have been painfully aware that a young, New-Dealing congressman who has announced for the Senate has indulged in demogoguery, in regard to the South, that would do justice to the mental gymnastics of John Rankin.

One of the saddest tragedies in this enormous nation of ours is that we have not frowned into oblivion the politician who would make political capital by fighting imaginary dragons which always seem to abound just over the horizon.

Even an eminent Harvard professor of economics, chairman of the New England Governors' Committee on the Textile Industry, has demonstrated symptoms of localism which are sure to bring spots before the eyes.

In the cloistered seclusion of the academic seminar, he serenely testifies to an easing of conscience based on the concessions which he claims New England has made to the Southern economy through tariff reduction, with the implication that the South should be rhapsodically content with being socked on the head with an economic hammer six times daily instead of the traditional dozen.

Hypocritical Attitude Found

The whole Southern industrial picture has been distorted in the New England press. Those who cry for racial equality in the South are seeemingly unwilling for it to come in the only practical manner possible, through economic abundance.

Memphis Tenn

For, historically, the South's "waywardness" has resulted in the main from her poverty (submerged whites without hope in the past have been easily led—remember Hitler, the Germans, and the Jews?—into frightening excesses against their colored neighbors), and the recent amazing gains in racial tolerance have paralleled an increasing prosperity.

It would seem that many a Northern crusade to "free" the Negro in the South has been based on the fantastic ideal that it might be achieved while the South remained in its old state of colonial dependency. We have learned, I hope, that hungry bellies require food before their owners are receptive to notions of liberty.

This is reminiscent of the choleric insistence of the abolitionist ever panting to free billions of dollars worth of property in slaves sold in large measure to the South by New Englanders who had closed out their equity and had become moral.

Southerners need to learn, of course, that today's inflamed precurser of the millenium is no more representative of Northern opinion than was his ancestor of a hundred years ago.

I am not suggesting that the people, by and large, of New England are different from those in Mississippi. They aren't.

I am not implying that New Englanders should be unconcerned about racial problems in other parts of the country. They should not be.

They have an enormous stake in developments in the South, and, for that matter, in California.

Reform For Reform's Sake

But surely, reform should be plugged for its own sake rather than for the specious reasoning that it will be of propaganda value in combatting communism in Ethiopia or Assam.

The articulate formers of public opinion in New England need to reform themselves of the tremendous and revolutionary changes taking place in the South.

They should glory in the gradual bringing of Mississippi's standard of living up with that of Massachusetts.

Only when that is achieved, and it is coming more quickly than most people suspect, can this nation speak as a unit.

They must realize, also, that the frenzy of the professional reformer is not conducive to the settlement of age-old problems of which the South is not only aware but is deeply concerned with solving.

All of this may indicate why one family (of mixed North and South antecedents) which has had the good fortune of living "abroad" for a couple of years, is impatiently awaiting its return to the most delightful part of the country in which to live.

We suggest in all humility that those who would understand the "New South" had better not stay away too long for it is undoubtedly the most exciting and most rapidly changing region of these United States.

Catholic Press For Racial Equality

Urged

NEW YORK— (ANP)— James F. Kane, director of the national office of the Catholic Press Association, last week pledged the Catholic press to a continuance of its battle for racial equality and understanding in the United States. p. 4

Speaking at the New York Catholic Interracial Council's observance of Catholic Press Month at the Interracial Center here, Kane said:

"Catholic editors in all fields of our press believe that interracial justice can't wait."

"The zeal of Catholic editors for interracial justice proves their fundamental courage in reporting to their readers all the facts their readers need to know in order to lead thoroughly Catholic Lives, Catholic editors have never hesitated to take a determined editorial stand for interracial justice."

A commendation of the Catholic Press in the U. S. A. was presented to Kane. The commendation lauded the contribution made by the Catholic press throughout the country.

Wed 2-13-52

In accepting the commendation on behalf of the Catholic Press Association, Kane asserted that the work of the 19 Catholic Interracial Councils in the country was "an expression of Christion living."

Outlining the scope and influence of the Catholic press, he hesitated of the Catholic press, he stated that the combined circulation of the nearly 500 Catholic publications is about 12,000,000.

"And The Fight To Unshackle Them Will Be Won, Everywhere"

Advocate Dat. 2-9-52 Jackson, Miss. P. 4

38a



Woman Ambassador Gives Story Of Negro In U. S.

to ailg Wired P. 6

COPENHAGEN, Denmark — (ANP) — The Danish people, ranging from left-wing Communists to taunch conservatives, display a great interest in the story of the Negro in the United States.

Probably, the key figure in this has been Mrs. Eugenia Anderson, America ambassador to Denmark. Another factor strirring interest in Negroes also has been a series of personal appearances by Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago Negro lawyer and former alternate delegate to the United Nations.

Mrs. Anderson, however, probably did her greatest work in an address in Danish (although she is not a Dane), over the air and before the Arbejdernes Oplysningforbund, about two weeks ago.

In this address, Mrs. Anderson traced the history of American Negroes from 1619 when 19 were brought from Africa to Virginia as slaves until today. She preceded her address with this point about questions from outsiders about Negroes:

"Many of the sincere questions indicate a lack of knowledge of the historical background of the Negro."

From this point, Mrs. Anderson then briefly summarized this history of Negroes in America, cited five steps "taken to right the wrongs" against Negroes, and presented three basic factors bringing about progress to Negroes in America.

This address, considered frank by even Negroes visitors to Denmark, has won for the ambassador many friends among the Danish people. The Danes who pride themselves on lack of non-violence in their nation, are very critical of America, especially when they hear or read of such incidents as the Florida bombing and the Cicero riot in the U. S.

Inq. 2-14-52

A very literate people, the Danes hear in Mrs. Anderson a midwestern woman from Minnesota, a woman who married a noted artist from a wealthy family. Mrs. Anderson opened by saying:

"I want to say at once that I, as an American—like most other Americans—am also deeply and painfully conscious of the existence of such undemocratic practices as segregation and all forms of discrimination, because they have no place in any democracy."

Group Hatred Is World-Wide, Dr. Harry Richardson Says

Worked P. 5 Inq. 2-26-52

SOMEREST, Kentucky—(SNS)—"The Christian religion will either be glorified, or it will be broken on the problem of race," declared Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, addressing a County-wide assembly of churchmen in Somerset, Kentucky.

"Group hatred is not only Southern and American. It is worldwide, it is human-wide," he said. "It is modern man's tragic foolishness. The last remaining offset to this destructive foolish tendency in Christianity's vision of universal human brotherhood."

President Richardson was the principal speaker at a County-wide rally in preparation for Brotherhood Week. The meetings, sponsored jointly by white and Negro churches of Pulaski County, were heavily attended.

"As long as grup hatreds run rampart across the world with nc effective moral check, all talk of world peace or secure living is just so much wishful thinking." President Richardson said. "Unless Christianity can stop men from hating themselves, unless the church can make brotherhood real, the church will go down in the general collapse of western civilization."

"Combatting human hatreds all over the world is a big order, but that is the task to which the modern church is called, a task as perilous and as crucial as that confronting the church in any earlier age," President Richardson continued. "It is a rigid warfare in which every churchman is a soldier."

"In attacking prejudice," he said "the Christian's flight is two-fold. He must conquer his own attitudes before he attempts to straighten ne attitudes of others."

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Look Magazine Article On The Negro And Segregation In The South Hit By State Editor

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 26 (DSN)—The South—How Far From Slavery? A picture story which appeared in the current issue of Look Magazine, by Carl T. Rowan, Negro reported of the Minneapolis Tribune, **was sharply criticized and labelled as a "case of bad reporting" by an editorial appearing in** the McComb Enterprise, one of the leading daily papers of last week.

The Enterprise Editorial, which was greatly publicized in the Jackson Daily news, **stated that "Look Magazine evidently thought it was rendering a service to the Negro** race when it published the story on segregation."

Rowan, a native of the south, had been sent into the south by his paper to prepare a story on the ills of segregation. Hit articles were printed in a series in the Minneapolis Tribune and then Look Magazine.

The writer, stated the editorial, "proclaimed that these ills (poverty, disease, etc.) were the result of segregation. But this is the contrary. Rather segregregation is the result of the conditions of the Negroes."

"Look's writer confused the cause with the effect and the effect with the cause," the article continued.

The editorial denied that segregation was the cuase of conditions of Negroes as reported by Rowan, and stated that segregation is the result of a "cultural lag which unfortunately accompanied the Negro race in the period of history which included his forced migration to this country."

Rowan declares in his article that the American Negro had made greater strides toward true freedom in the past nine years in history. But despite talk, he wrote, a 'New South', completely free with complete equality of educational, social and economic opportunity, is still far away.

The Mississippi paper claimed instead that the handicap in this country today is that the "masses of Negroes are being sold down the river by a Negro leadership that is more concerned with disassociating itself with its own race than it is with breaking down segregation to lift the Negroes who have obtained a new status of finance, education and prestige."

Stating that the Negro and white benefit from segregation, the editorial commented that all discrimination of race should be eliminated, but spreading the idea too rapidly hurts more than it helps.

In answering Rowan's statements in his story, the paper said that "even though segregation will someday be a far less problem, it does not mean that incoming of social equality and a lot of other things placarded under this banner."

Summarizing its editorial criticism on the Look story, it said whatever condition found among Negroes in the south, so can they be found among whites of the south. And the same conditions, states the article can be found just appalling in the north.

"You will not find Negro college presidents in the north. But there are many of them in the south. Also many Negro college deans and businessmen," stated the paper.

Also it continued, there are more Negro college students from north of the Mason-Dixon line who attend segregated school in the south than there are Negro students from the Mason Dixon line who attend non-segregated school in the north.

Reporter Rowan credits the federal courts and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with many of the victories against segregation in the south. He also found white southerners who were against segregation and who wanted a "New South", but who told him they were afraid to speak out.

U. S. Race Progress Surprising, Dr. Logan

PARIS — Dr. Rayford Logan of Howard University told a French audience of Governors of overseas territories, Senators and Negro leaders that rapid progress in recent years toward the elimination of racial discrimination and segregation in the United States "has surprised many of the most competent students of social change."

Citing advances in the fields of suffrage, education and transportation, he said they would result from Government action and a more enlightened attitude on the part of the American people, particularly women.

LAUDS FREE PRESS

Dr. Logan added that "the constitutionality of segregation itself is now being challenged in the American courts." He praised the wholesome influence of the free press in the United States in publicizing racial problems.

The noted educator is chairman of the history department at Howard University. In Europe on a Fulbright scholarship, Dr. Logan is acting as observer for the NAACP. His address was before a group urging European federation.

Sen. Humphrey Hits Racial Discrimination

NEW YORK—(INS)— Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) Minn., said Wesdnesday that racial discrimination in the U. S. is losing valuable friends and allies in the struggle for peace and freedom."

Humphrey, writing in Labor Reports, a publication of the Jewish Labor Committee, charged:

"The Miami bombings, the Cicero riots, the Josephine-Baker-Stork Club incident make front page news in every capital of the world.

"The non-white peoples of Asia and Africa, who number close to two-thirds of the world's population, too often greet our Democratic pronouncements with cynicism. They are too familiar with the discrepancies between our theory and practice."

States' Rights Upheld

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In reference to a letter from A. Philip Randolph, may I suggest that you (for printing it) and A. Philip Randolph (for writing it) refer to the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, wherein it is stated that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

Where in the Constitution can you find any provision for the Federal Government's interfering in the affairs of the State of Florida?

It is in direct opposition to the provisions of the Constitution for Northerners to stick their long (and unclean —Murder, Inc.; Lucky Luciano, for a few examples) noses into the affairs of sister states, which have every right under the Constitution that Northern states have. How would New York like it if the Commonwealth of Virginia, for example, said New York was in such a sad condition that the Federal Government ought to step in and clean up the local gambling mess?

If the Federal Government were to take a hand in matters local to the State of Florida, it would make little difference whether Russia or anybody else took us over or not, because the Constitution, the rock upon which our Government stands, would be destroyed and the United States would be something other than what it was intended to be and what it is supposed to be now.

The persecution of Negroes, Catholics, Jews, short men, women with dyed hair, or men and women who wear red suits is, unless it violates some provision of the Constitution, a matter for each state to deal with as its own conscience (and voters) dictate.

ROBERT JENKINS CLARK.

New York, Jan. 10, 1952.

People Urged To Talk Less, Stop Begging And Do More

Memphis Tenn. Tribune p. 2, Tues. 3-25-52.

38a

BY JAMES L. HICKS

NNPA Correspondent on Tour Of The South To Study Political Conditions

FLORENCE, S. C. — Colored people were urged last Sunday to "stop begging, talk less and do more," rather than wait for other groups to help them with their problems.

The plea came from Professor Geraldine Zimerman of South Carolina State A and M College in an address at the Cumberland Baptist Church here which saw the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority of Florence launch its initial annual program with "Making Democracy Work Abroad" as its theme.

VOTING

The South Carolina professor, herself a member of the AKA's scored colored people for their failure to fully exercise the rights which they already have while still begging for additional rights. In this connection, she cited the failure of many colored people to exercise their privilege of registering and voting.

Miss Zimmerman said it is "terrible" to think of the number of colored people who do not exercise their right to vote. She urged her audience to take a wider participation in community activities and at the same time she censored members of the colored race "at the top of the ladder" who detach themselves from the problems faced by their less fortunate neighbors. She described this group as those who are financially able to "travel first class" without having to worry about jimcrow conditions and those who can send their children to private schools rather than to segregated public schools.

She also had a word of censor for the way many colored people abuse the rights which they fight to gain. In this connection she cited a new park built for colored people in Columbia and pointed to many abuses of its facilities by colored people using it.

TALK TOO MUCH

Miss Zimmerman said colored people beg too much and have too many leaders who talk too much and do nothing. "We must talk less and do more," she said. "We need leaders whose aim is not personal gain-leaders who are unafraid," she added.

Declaring that "we must learn more than to merely teach and preach" Miss Zimmerman urged young people to go into specialized fields of endeavor and make their marks.

She called on them to "prepare for the opportunities to come," declaring that "when you know where you are going, you can get up steam and get there."

NON-OFFICERS

The well-handled program was under the direction of Miss Constance Cave, AKA basileus. Sorors participating in the program included Miss Cave, Louise Lester, Elizabeth H Meetze, Joyce J Thompson, Toynetta Z McGraw, Jeanne L Wade, Sara K Allen, Carrie R. Alberta and Leona Howard, all of whom are sorority officers.

Non-officers participating included Lillian H. Bradford, Hilda R Grayson, Roberta D Durant, Elizabeth Howard, Helen B. James, Henrietta A McClain, Dorothy G. Nixon, Bertha M. Sumter, and Josephine Howard.

Robert Durant, member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity was guest soloist and members of the Omega Psi Phi and the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternities served as ushers.

Following the program the sorority poured tea at the Wilson High School.

Changing Factors In South Are Being Overlooked, Jackson Says

wired. dis. 3-21-52 P.1 Atlanta, Ga.

BY WILLIAM GORDON

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. —(SNS)—

In the midst of civil rights revolution, now evident in the South, a number of factors are being overlooked, Emory O. Jackson, editor of the Birmingham World told an audience at the Butler Street YMCA Wednesday during the popular Hungry Club forum.

"This revolution of which I speak is in reality a violent resistance to economic and political change," Mr. Jackson said. He classified the resistance in the south as being both spiritual and physical and indicated that the economic barriers erected in the South are crumbling resulting in both agriculture and industry.

In referring to the anti-civil rights movement in the South, Mr. Jackson said "emphasis must be put on human rights in contrast to states' rights." The highest rights in a democracy are human and individual rights,' he charged and "human rights take precedence over states rights,"

Mr. Jackson termed the anti-civil rights movement "a reflection of emotional negativism in the South." The negativism of the Russell wing of the Democratic party and isolationalism of the Taft wing of the Republican party are the twin perils facing our nation, and our well being," he said.

PURCHASING POWER

Among the overlooked factors in the civil rights revolution in the South, Mr Jackson called attention to the change in economic status of the Negro. He said that wage rates are being hiked which adds up to greater buying power among Negro citizens.

"Population changes roll with the industrial changes." He said there is a trend within the South in which both Negro and white citizens are moving from the rural to the city. This population shift ,he said, is among the political factors within the South "as well as outside of it."

Mr. Jackson termed racial segregation as "social degration." It is a "blight on Christianity, and a black mark on democracy," he charged. The editor stated that "no man touched by the spirit of Christ will either accept or impose racial segregation.' Any man from a liberal arts college who believes in and defends racial segregation is my opinion a cursed failure as a college man."

Utmost among the many changes in the midst of the Southern revolution of the number of poll tax states the legal challenge to voter-qualification laws and the acceptance of Negro workers as poitical action brothers he said.

The integration of Negro voters into the regular Democratic and Republican Party machinery in the South are evidences of the political change now taking place. He said. He termed the Negro voter a new and overlooked factor in the total picture of the civil rights revolution in the south.

Harvard Alumni Told Of Italian Press Treatment

By SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.— (ANP) — Writing in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, circulated to key financial and business circles in this country and abroad, Dr. Frank M. Snowden Chairman of the Department of Classics at Howard University, discusses the subject of the American dilemma as seen from abroad.

Dr. Snowden spent the academic year 1949-50 in Italy under a Fulbright grant during which time with assistance of the U. S. Information Service, he examined the Italian press view of American attitudes toward the Negro.

He said during his stay in Italy newspaper accounts of the Negro which appeared in papers of "political views from right to left" could be classified as follows:

(1) releases of a general nature on the Negro in the United States

(2) Negro entertainers in Italy

(3) The Negro in art and literature

(4) Negro pilgrims in Italy

(5) feature articles on segregation in the United States; and

(6) reviews of films dealing with the Negro

Dr. Snowden said the fact that articles on segregation appear not only in "leftist but also the conservative press calls for a comment on the rison d'etre of feature articles on the Negro."

NEGRO INTEREST

In the first place, according to the author, an interest in racial theory was stimulated under the Nazis and the Fasciststs and "Italians for the first time became acquainted with Negroes in rather large numbers during World War II." He emphasized that since the end of the war, the recently kindled interest in the Negro has been kept alive by literature, films, the theatre and by close association with America.

Reviews of films such as Pinky, Lost Boundaries, and Home of the Brave, he said are an important source for the question under consideration, because these present to peace as the Russians seem to be to upset things ..... talk of stopping communism isn't enough. It publicizes communism but it never tells about democracy.

"The road of self-discipline should be the route back from immorality, graft, and corruption. If you talk about dishonesty and corruption in government remember this: Government reflects the people it speaks for. I'm not excusing anyone, Heavens no! But I'm not leaving anyone out either."

Mrs. Sampson told the women gathered here for the "Women's Conference on World Peace":

"Your greatest contribution to world security lies right here at home doing your part in developing a more peaceful America and in helping to secure full first class citizenship for the 16,000,000 Negroes in this Country.

"The eyes of the world have been focused for some years on the so-called race problems in America, on the differences between races, upon the discriminatory practices which exist here and which affect the 16,000,000 Negroes in America. The people throughout the world where I have traveled have heard and read about the lynchings in America. They have heard about the Jim Crow cars. They have heard about the separate schools. In fact, they have heard about the whole catalog of injustices which exist here.

"The burden, therefore, is upon us to prove in our relationships to the 16,000,000 of Americans that this great experiment which we have been successful in applying to the hundreds of races who live within the confines of the U. S. A. can be applied just as successfully to our Negro population.

"There is nothing especially different about the Negro. He has techniques and skills which he has been able to develop despite the handicaps and barriers which have been established to deter him."

In explaining her reasons for calling the conference Mrs. Bethune declared:

"I have made this call to you because you are the women of valor. You have shown by your activities in America — and the world, that you are courageous women. I want you to bind your powers, your faiths and your skills together to make in our world a powerful awakening ....."

The general brotherhood which prevailed in the formal sessions of the conference also prevailed during social activities on and off the college campus. A striking example of which was the garden party given in honor of the delegates at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy McWilliams, prominent White residents of Holly Hill, where local White residents were invited to share the hospitality with the visiting White and Negro delegates. Several hotels contributed accommodations to Negro delegates.

The conference was highly attended by top women in labor, government, religion, education, civics, politics, and fraternal groups. The list of delegates reads like "Who's Who in Women."

List of Organizations Represented at the Woman's Conference were: Women's Department of Volunteer Services of Anti-Defamation League, Christian Science Church, National Board of The YWCA, Women of the Turkish Parliament, Republican National Committee, German Women's Trade Union, Democratic National Committee, Women's Bureau of U. S. Dept. of Labor, League of Women Voters, Student Movement in the Methodist Church, Parent Teachers Association, United Council of Church Women.

United Women of the National Council of Churches, National Council of Negro Women, National Council of Jewish Women, National Council of Catholic Women, Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith, Society of Temple Sisters, Women's Society of Christian Service-Methodist Church, National Association of Colored Women, Federation of Women's Clubs, General Women's Christian Temperance Union, CIO — AFL National Council of Women of America, American Society of Friends Association, American Association of University Women, International Council of Women, National Association of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Alpha Kappa Alpha, Zeta Phi Beta, Sigma Gamma Rho, Iota Phi Lambda, The Board of Education of the Virgin Islands.

Women's League For Peace and Freedom, Women's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association, Imperial Court, Daughters of Isis, and Daughters of Elks.

Messages of Congratulations were received from the following persons: Pres. and Mrs. Harry S. Truman, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Mrs. Fuller Warren, Senator Robert Taft, Mrs James Wyker, Mrs. Harper Sibley Mrs. Douglas Horton, Mrs. John Foster Dulles, Miss Dorothy Thompson, Hon. Frances Perkins, Mrs Alice T. McLean, Pres. Sarah Blanning and Mrs. Virginia Gilderslieve

'White Supremacy' Is Evil

Editor, The Advertiser:

I have checked "This Is My Opinion" to the effect that I believe "Discrimination against minority groups can best be handled by a federal commission that has power to enforce its rulings." In so doing I become a member of a minority group in the South as I would in some other sections of the country as well. Although this minority is too often inarticulate and ineffectual, it is increasing. Ministers, some editors, social workers, and educators, and other thinking people are speaking out against the savage old mores of the South, otherwise referred to as "our Southern traditions" —traditions that would be more honored in the breach than the observance.

Believing with Norman Cousins that "bystanders are not innocent"—witness the "good Germans"—I protest against the "White Supremacy" slogan under which we must vote in Alabama. Father Purcell certainly spoke a parable on that rooster!

The slogan is an insult to the colored races; it is a disgrace to the white.

The philosophy behind it is un-American, undemocratic, and unChristian in spirit and practice. It is also extremely unrealistic in view of world conditions. It sounds too much like Hitler and Malan, and Iron Curtain tactics.

Those who insist that the states can handle civil rights are, for the most part, more concerned with maintaining the status quo than they are in securing civil rights for any minority. Some progress has been made by the states, but it has been too little and perilously late. More credit is due the Supreme Court than the voluntary good will of the states.

As for the educational campaign to help eliminate discrimination—the third choice in this week's poll—obviously we need that, but the recent textbook controversy illustrates the weakness of relying solely on that hope.

Gov. Persons objects to *The Challenge of Democracy* because it comes to grips with our problems of segregation and discrimination, saying, "I know of no one who treasures Southern traditions who will ever agree to the break down of our segregation laws or to acceptance of the principles of FEPC." Asst. Atty. Gen. McQueen observed that "such things" as "lynchings" and friction between the races are adequately covered in the daily press and have no place in a textbook of this kind. Thus is education stifled from the top, and one of the most urgent issues of our age evaded.

Gov. Persons, Atty. Gen. McQueen, and Senator Russell, who sees no moral question involved in civil rights, represent one point of view, one held in all sincerity by many of our leading citizens. Another is trenchantly set forth in a recent issue of *Forward*, a publication of the Episcopal Church:

"Are there laws in our state or nation which force an inferior status on certain groups of citizens because of such accidents as color of skin or place of ancestry? Our Lord is against us if we consent to such or continue in office those who write them. No one can dare approve them unless he be willing to write "Fraud!" across the brow of the Divine Nazarene Who gave equal love and justice to all."

This calls to mind a tradition that seems rather more worthy of treasuring than those shackles of traditions with which the South has so long enslaved itself.

JULIETTE MORGAN

Montgomery.

The Courier Forum of Public Opinion

Most Readers Convinced Treatment Of Race Is Yardstick of Democracy

Violence Influences Thinking of Dixie Readers: Florida, Georgia, S. Carolina 96.7 'Yes' as Compared to 78.7 for U. S.

By HAROLD L. KEITH
(Courier Forum Analyst)

A solid majority of Courier readers are convinced that most foreigners judge American democracy by the way Negroes are treated in the United States.

They made their views known in no uncertain terms as they enthusiastically rolled up their sleeves and helped to give the Courier's newest feature, "The Courier Forum of Public Opinion," a rousing sendoff.

Answers to the first series of questions sent out over a month ago, poured into the Courier's editorial department at a rate that far-exceeded the fondest hopes of major domos William G. Nunn Sr., managing editor, and Clyde Page, promotion director.

* * *

THE COURIER received over 1,333 replies to over 1,000 individual queries.

Only 16.3 per cent of the readers felt that the question, "Is the treatment of Negroes in the United States one of the yardsticks by which foreigners appraise American democracy?" should be answered in the negative.

On the opposite side of the fence, 78.2 per cent were convinced otherwise. For example, one reader from Cambridge, Wis., expressed the opinion, "It is and I think it will be a powerful factor in awakening 'sleeping' members of the white race."

Others were obviously influenced in their thinking by the current news. A Jackson, Miss., observer stated, "A house divided against itself cannot stand. America practices discrimination and segregation as well as lynching."

And in Beaver Dam, Ky., this thought prevailed: "Yes, the foreigner hears of such attacks of bombing and lynching among Negroes until it can see Americans preaching but not practicing democracy."

A LARGE percentage of the readers felt that the great preponderance of colored people in the world population had a great impact upon how U. S. democracy is eyed overseas.

The negative viewpoints were wide and varied. They followed no definite pattern as did the "yes" answers. For example, a Jefferson City, Mo., reader said, "I answered 'no' because I believe foreign leaders know that race is a social problem in the U. S. as opposed to a governmental one." In Washington, D. C., another thinker observed, "I think that the conduct of Americans abroad, in business and generally, has as much influence on foreigners' appraisal of American democracy as does reports of the treatment of Negroes in the United States."

Only 5.5 per cent of the readers were undecided.

Significantly, 96.7 of the people from Florida, Georgia and South Carolina answered "yes." A total of 32 per cent of the readers in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania voted for "no."

In this area, from where the greatest opposition to the question came, the sentiment was "fifty-fifty", in cities less than 100,000 in population (including towns, boroughs, townships and rural areas) and 22.2 per cent negative in cities that were over the 500,000 mark, but less than 1,000,000. Only 60 per cent of the Courier readers in the big metropolitan areas of New York and Philadelphia voted in the affirmative.

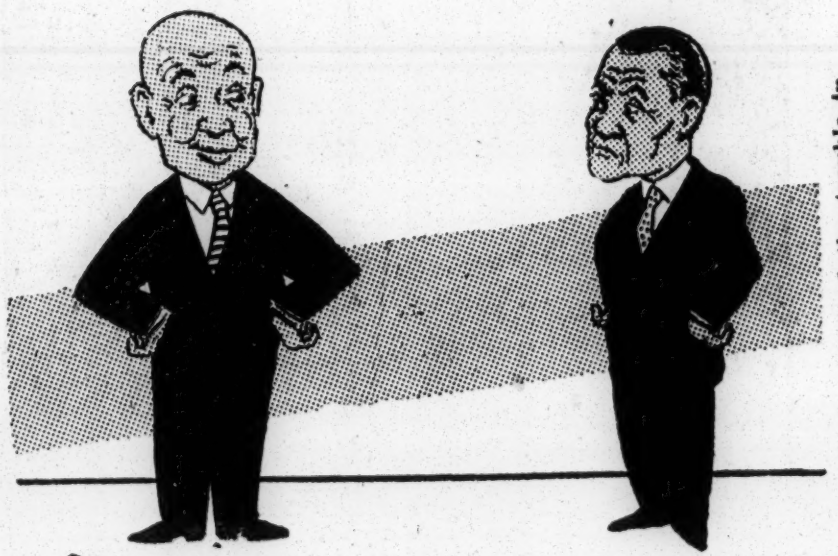
* * *

NEW ENGLAND readers contributed the largest percentage of undecided answers with 15.3 per cent and the big metropolitan giants of Chicago, Detroit, New York, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Los Angeles were also "on the fence" to the tune of 17.1 per cent. A whopping 91.8 per cent of the residents in cities over 200,000 were convinced enough to answer "yes."

* * *

NEXT WEEK'S QUESTION: "Should the NAACP, as the leading force for breaking down segregation, change its name to the National Association for the Advancement of All People?"

ROUND ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ TABLE



. . . Cartoon by Holloway

Pro

"THE TREATMENT of Negroes seems to be the yardstick by which many foreigners measure our democracy and it is given much weight by all others."—Baltimore, Md.

"I think it is certainly true so far as the Communist-controlled countries are concerned, since the information allowed to reach them would obviously emphasize the lack of true democracy here."—Washington, D. C.

"There is no other true test."—Mobile, Ala.

"The treatment of Negroes in the United States defeats our democratic claims and threatens our sincerity and aims. Foreigners, and especially the darker races, have solid ground for distrust of U. S."—Dixon, Ky.

"Exactly yes. The Mims, Fla. case of Harry T. Moore is a good one on your question."—Humboldt, Tenn.

"I think the American attitude toward all non-white people is closely scrutinized."—Holidaysburg, Pa.

"It is impossible for us to get the support for our foreign policy unless we practice more democracy here at home."—Albany, Ga.

"Proven as a fact during World War II by the speed with which reports of ill treatments of Negroes reached Japan and were used in their propaganda to other non-white countries.—Providence, R. I.

"Foreigners ridicule what Americans call democracy after reading publicity of the gross mistreatment of Negroes in America."—Billings, Mont.

"It is the yardstick because the world's population is composed mostly of darker races and the United States has forgotten the Golden Rule."—Lonoke, Ark.

"Discrimination against Negroes accentuates the fallacy of American democracy and emphasizes the hypocrisy in the American way of life."—St. Louis, Mo.

"I recently returned from Havana, Cuba, and I was questioned by many dark-skinned Cubans as to the reason for dynamiting the homes of Negroes in Florida and the trouble incident to the Cicero riot."—Cleveland, Ohio.

Con

"THE TREATMENT of all minorities is only ONE test of a democracy." —Cranford, N. J.

"Foreigners care nothing about the way Negroes are treated in the U. S. They can come into the U. S. and get every consideration due Negroes."—Garden City, Kan.

"After coming to America, 90 per cent of the foreigners are detrimental to our future. That is to say those that are not communistic are too subordinate to American whites. They become our competitors. As a young man I was a bricklayer in the South. But now foreigners take our places." —St. Louis, Mo.

"It is used as an excuse by them for hesitating to accept a democratic government, but actually, because of their own experience in imperialistic countries, they are little concerned about the status of the American Negro."—Cleveland, Ohio.

"I was born in a foreign country and had many years at sea before settling down here, and the Negro is treated the same everywhere."—Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Foreign countries appraise also by the attitudes and actions of soldiers and travelers abroad, whether white or colored, and also by our literature, political activities, business enterprises, radio, movies and television. Many of these may result in negative appraisals, but the total picture will reveal positive appraisals resulting from financial aid and humanitarian projects."—Cheyney, Pa.

"Not necessarily, the Communist at times may use it as a propaganda weapon, but I doubt if it would be a main point of any group or nation judging the U. S. A."—Chicago, Ill.

"I believe that American democracy is appraised by the way democracy is practiced, not only by the treatment of Negroes, but the treatment of everyone."—Tacoma, Wash.

Weighty Questions

Forum Idea Not New to The Courier

The Courier Forum of Public Opinion is nothing new.

The Courier, down through the years, has intermittently taken cracks at sifting and bringing into the open the thinking of its readers.

Taking into consideration, the fluid status of world and national affairs today, including those problems particularly affecting Negroes, the Courier decided to make the forum a regular feature once more.

* * *

COURIER MEN in all of the branch offices and the home office were contacted. They were asked about what they felt were the key issues. They were asked to submit what they felt were questions that would provoke discussion and create interest.

These questions were submitted to the home office, where the editorial staff sat down and weighed each query's merits and pertinence. A series of four has been selected. They are, in order, "Is the treatment of Negroes in the United States the yardstick by which foreigners appraise American democracy? Should the NAACP, as the leading force for breaking down segregation, change its name to the National Association for the Advancement of All People"? Do clergymen serving Negro congregations place enough emphasis on the the necessity of fighting full civil rights! Would improvement in manners of Negroes be helpful in improving interracial relations?

Queries have been sent out at random to Courier subscribers in all of the forty-eight states. The return has been little short of amazing. Over one-third of the queries sent out have resulted in answers.

* * *

THE HEAVIEST percentage of replies came from the rural sections and surprisingly, the mid South, Far West, Southwest and Midwestern areas led the field in sofar as area interest was concerned.

A breakdown of the answers by cities:

To Question No. 1	Yes	No.	Undecided
Over 1,000,000	65.8	17.1	17.1
Over 500,000	72.	18.	10.
Over 200,000	91.8	4.1	4.1
Over 100,000	66.7	18.5	14.8
Less than 100,000	77.9	21.2	.9
BY STATES:			
Mass., N. H., Me., Vt., Conn., R. I.	77.1	7.6	15.3
Fla., Ga., S. C.	86.7	3.3	
N. Y., N. J., Pa.	56.	32.	12.
D. C., Va., Md., N. C., Del., W. Va.	84.9	8.6	6.5
Miss., Ala., Ky., Tenn., La.	86.5	10.1	3.4
Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Mo., Minn., Kan., Iowa, Neb.	82.	16.2	11.8
Tex., Okla., Ark., Ariz., N. M.	69.5	31.5	
Calif., Nev., Wash., Ore., Idaho, Mont.	81.4	18.6	
Col., N. D., S. D., Utah., Wyo.	83.3	16.7	

A Kick Against Democracy



The kick that this victim of the St. Louis swimming pool riots of 1949 is receiving hurts American prestige abroad, according to a decisive majority of Courier readers in this week's Forum of Public Opinion.

AS SELF-STYLED JOAN OF ARC:

Powell Raps Jo Baker For Press Tirade In S. A.

NEW YORK — Josephine Baker has not been misquoted by the Argentine press and her statements have done great damage to the United States and to the cause of colored rights and freedom, Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr., declared last week.

Mr. Powell stated that his conclusion was the result of an exhaustive inquiry made at his request by the Department of State and of personal messages to Miss Baker concerning the matter and which she refused to answer.

Asked For Probe

On Oct. 28, I asked the State Department to investigate the Josephine Baker case and ask her to affirm or deny the stories that have been circulated, the Congressman stated. A representative of the American Mission to the Argentine went to see her three times and she refused to see him.

In its communication to Congressman Powell the State Department stated:

"The most unfortunate aspect of Miss Baker's activities in Argentina is that she is permitting herself to become the tool of foreign interests which are notoriously unfriendly to the United States and which are only interested in the causes which she sponsors insofar as they can be made to embarrass the United States.

Retards Progress

"The Argentine Communist weekly 'Proposites' has featured a front page photograph of Miss Baker with the headline, 'The Great Negro Artist Issues A Call for The Unity of the People.' The State Department believes that she retards progress towards this goal by joining forces with the communist sponsored press."

In his statement this week, Mr. Powell said:

"Miss Baker is guilty of deliberate distortion and misrepresentation of the situation. She has seen no lynchings and been present at no electrocutions. She probably is referring to the Willie McGhee case. Many of us did not condone the execution of McGhee and did everything to prevent it, but this does not allow Miss Baker to state that she "saw lynchings and electrocutions."

U.S. Kind To Miss Baker

"The truth of it is that the United States has been kind to Miss Josephine Baker. She has received full equality and protection while here even though **she is not a citizen of the United States.** At any time while she was here that she was discriminated against or segregated, she has received prompt assistance from local, state and federal authorities.

"The public has been most responsive to her entertainment and even though she had gotten to the place in her public career when she was no longer a great drawing card, the American public suported her and gave her financial success.

"All of the things which Miss Baker enjoyed while here was due to an unrelenting fight waged by colored and white leaders during the 20 years when Miss Baker was not in the United States. This fight, by the way, in which I have played a part, was waged without the slightest bit of help from Miss Baker.

"She never helped us by word or deed, directly or indirectly. Therefore, it forces one to wonder if the sudden concern of Miss Baker for the colored people was accidental or not. Beyond doubt, it was good for her box office and attracted large crowds to her entertainment.

"Let's not forget that Miss Baker was in the United States four or five years ago and at that time she was an artistic flop and she said nothing and did nothing to help the fight for the rights of colored people.

Miss Joan Of Arc

"Miss Baker seems to be a manufactured Joan of Arc. Her advisors sold her the bill of goods that she was the first and only one to fight for the abolition of segregation. This is not true. Many artists, including my wife, Miss Hazel Scott, Norman Granz and the Jazz at the Philharmonic troupe, Dorothy Maynor and others have constantly refused to play to segregated audiences and by so refusing have broken down segregation in many cities.

"The fight for equality of colored people is a tough one. It has cost a lot. Miss Baker has not shared in this fight through the years at all. We do not need anyone to lie about the situation.

"Miss Baker has done great damage to the cause of rights and freedom. She cannot go unchallenged and we urge that right-thinking white people of America and colored people completely disregard what she has said."

She's Fed Up



JOSEPHINE BAKER

He's Perturbed



REP. ADAM C. POWELL

Negroes Facing Bad Times, Says Josephine Baker

Buenos Aires, Nov. 7 (U.P.)—Josephine Baker yesterday accused President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower of favoring racial and religious discrimination. And, in a lecture, she painted a dismal picture of the future for advocates of equality in the United States.

"If he did it in his own army where men die so the U.S. Flag waves with glory, imagine what he will do now he is president," the Negro entertainer said.

"Colored people will suffer as they have never suffered. And white people who dared to defend them will be persecuted in such a way the famous German persecutions will be 'kid stuff'.

"May God have pity on them," said American-born singer-dancer, who now considers herself a French citizen.

'Has Done Great Damage'

'Jo' Baker Condemned By Powell

NEW YORK—After studying a full report made by the State Department, Congressman Adam Powell urged the people of the United States to disregard any public utterances made by Josephine Baker.

Congressman Powell charged that Miss Baker has done great damage to not only the United States of America, but also to the cause of Negro rights and freedom.

"She cannot go unchallenged, and we urge that right-thinking white people of America and Negro people completely disregard what she has said as not being the slightest bit representative of the facts or of public opinion.

"We hope that Miss Baker, who has proclaimed herself a fighter for freedom in France, will recognize the fact that she has allied herself with Fascist Argentina and the Communist press and has completely abolished b ythis action any good which she may have accomplished in previous years," the Congressman charged.

* * *

CONGRESSMAN POWELL made his charge studying a report on Miss Baker's activities in Argentina made by Ben H. Brown Jr., Acting Assistant Secretary of State.

Brown, who stated that he had given Miss Baker every opportunity to deny the reports on her activity in Argentina, informed Congressman Powell that the famous entertainer is guilty of deliberate distortion and misrepresentation of the situation in the United States.

"She has further presented her own wild imaginings as facts," Brown said.

* * *

THE STATE DEPARTMENT had charged following its investigation of the matter that Miss Baker was allowing herself "to become the tool of foreign interests which are notoriously unfriendly to the United States and which are only interested in the causes which she sponsors insofar as they can be made to embarrass the United States."



JOSEPHINE BAKER



CONGRESSMAN POWELL

The Congressman, in reviewing the situation, pointed to the tremendous fight against segregation waged through the years by such entertainers as Dorothy Maynor, Norman Granz and the Jazz at the Philharmonic troupe, and his own wife, Hazel Scott. "But Miss Baker attempts to believe that she alone has waged this fight," he said.

The Congressman also pointed out that while Miss Baker was passing herself off "as a manufactured Joan of Arc in this country, she did not raise her voice against the plight of the African colonials of French Colonial possessions while in her adopted country of France."

Congressman Powell concluded:

"The fight for equality of Negro people is a tough one. It has cost a lot. Miss Baker has not shared in this fight through the years at all. We do not need anyone to lie about the situation in the United States. The true conditions are bad enough. We, Negroes, in the United States, along with hundreds of thousands of whites, intend to continue to fight for all of the rights which we, as American citizens, should have.

"Through the years, without any help from Miss Baker, lynchings have been reduced, segregation in the armed forces almost abolished, and now through our Supreme Court, integration in higher education, the abolition of the jim-crow cars on our railroads, and then through our states, the establishment of state FEPCs, all of this cannot be dismissed lightly by any Johnny-come-lately, self-proclaimed Joan of Arc."

What The Negro Wants

A few months ago, shortly after the close of the two political conventions, this column carried an editorial entitled, "Keep Your Eye on Archibald." That short piece said in effect that Archibald J. Carey Jr., the Chicago minister-alderman, was a young leader from whom the country would hear a lot in years to come. We based our prediction upon a speech that Carey made during the Republican convention and another that he delivered before his fellow aldermen.

Now that General Eisenhower has won, it may be that the time has come for young Carey to assume a position of national leadership during the next four years. Carey is the new type of Republican leader. There is not an ounce of "Uncle Tom" blood in him. As we said of him last summer, he has ability, integrity and nerve.

On election eve, in the hour-long television-radio rally sponsored by the GOP's, Carey spoke to a nation-wide audience. He could have spent the few moments allotted to him singing the praises of Ike. He could have spent his time lauding the General and pleading with Americans to support him at the polls.

But instead, Carey delivered a forceful speech outlining what Negro Americans expect from whoever controls our government. His talk created a great deal of favorable comment from those who heard or saw him. With General Eisenhower in the White House, Negro Americans can depend upon Archibald Carey to speak out in their behalf. His is a voice that General Ike would do well to heed. He has been mentioned for an ambassadorship outside the country, but it is our hope that he stay here and help put things in order at home.

The words of Carey, delivered on the night before election, bear repeating and remembering. Here is what he said and we believe that every Negro American will agree with him:

"What does the Negro-American want? The answer is, nothing special—just what everybody else wants—nothing less and nothing more:

"We don't want any special jobs saved for us or withheld from us.

"We don't want any special cars in which to ride or special schools to which to go.

"We don't want any special houses or blocks in which to live or special units of the armed forces from which to fight for freedom.

"We don't want any special marks of identification or rules governing our right to vote.

"We don't want any special favors to put us ahead—but we don't want any special agreements to hold us back.

"All we want is equal opportunity with all other Americans to live and work and play, to vote and get an education and be promoted, to fight for our country and—hope to be President like everyone else.

"More than that we do not ask, but with less than that we shall never be content."

Bad Case Of Reporting By Look Magazine Writer

Look Magazine evidently thought it was rendering a service to the Negro race when it published the story on "Segregation" which appears in its current issue says an editorial in the McComb Enterprise-Journal.

Carl T. Rowan, a Negro reporter of the Minneapolis Tribune, a native of the South who had been away for nine years, was sent into the South to prepare a story on the ills of segregation. Look's photographer did a good job in ferreting out the hovels of cities in several Southern states. The poverty of a number of Negroes was proclaimed to the world through the photographs taken on the trip. Look's photographer managed to get some ideal subjects for his purpose and the nation will once more frown upon the alleged neglect of the people of Dixie.

The writer proclaimed that these ills were the result of segregation. But the contrary is true. Segregation is not the cause but the result of the conditions of the Negroes. Look's writer confused the cause with the effect and the effect with the cause. Segregation is not the cause of conditions reported down our way. Segregation is the result of the cultural lag which unfortunately accompanied the Negro race in the period of history which included his forced migration to this country.

To substitiate this position we could follow in the footsteps of this Negro reporter and take photographs of white slums and white hovels and white poverty. But we would be very foolish to proclaim to the world that this poverty was the result of segregation of the races.

To substantiate this position we could go to South Chicago, up in Illinois where the boast is the lack of segregation, and match every hovel found in the South with a similar slum condition in Chicago. The same is true of New York and Philadelphia and other non-segregated cities. Yet, we would fall far short of the truth if we proclaimed to the world, as did Look, that these hovels in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, were the results of segregation.

The handicap in this country today is that the masses of the Negroes are "being sold down the river" by a Negro leadership that is more concerned with disassociating itself with its own race than it is with breaking down segregation to lift the Negroes who have attained a new status of finance, education and prestige, are seeking to eliminate segregation so that they will not be embarrassed by it. But their efforts to eliminate segregation is ventured in the name of the Negro people.

The time element is a part of every progressive program. Speading the idea too rapidly hurts more than it helps. This is admitted and in time segregation will be far less of a problem. This does not mean the incoming of social equality and a lot of other things placarded under this banner. It means that as the Negro's cultural lag is overcome that the situation will change automatically. In the meanwhile the Negro and the White people benefit from segregation. It means more opportunities for Negroes themselves, not less.

We hold that all discriminations of race should be eliminated but that the whole pattern should be kept within the framework of segregation which in turn keeps it within the realm of Christian idealism. This is the rule we hold for this generation at least.

You will not find Negro college presidents in the North. But there are many of them in the South. Also many Negro college deans. Also so many successful Negro businessmen.

There are more Negro students from north of the Mason Dixon line who attend segregated schools in the South than there are Negro students from north of the Mason Dixon line attending the non-segregated schools of the North. There must be a reason.

Look Magazine fails in journalistic statesmanship but scored in readership generally when it paraded this proposition as a Southern sin. It is a good move for the circulation department but a black mark for the editorial department. The problem is not a problem of the South alone. It is a national problem. The difference is that the Negro is making progress in the South. He's becoming more and more of a racial stepchild, scored and disrespected in the North and East. This is not so in the South.

Look Magazine sought what it wanted to find and found it. But think of the many fine contributions which have been made in the name of improved Negro conditions in the South. . . the new university buildings, the improved colleges, the municipal auditoriums, the swimming pools, the welfare work, the public health assistance and a thousand of other things which show progress in Dixie in this field. Look was blind to the good; could see only the ill. We have long appreciated the achievements of Look. But this happened to be one of the occasions when Look, a great magazine, muffed the ball. Look could have given encouragement to the tens of thousands of Southern leaders, white and colored, who are working wonders for the Negro race. But Look, confronted with a great opportunity, erred on the side of journalistic demagoguery.

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS BLAMED IN RACE BIAS

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 20 (UP)—A Negro leader blamed the South's "Talmadges" and "Byrneses" today for racial prejudice and for terrorism such as the recent wave of bombing in Florida.

Assertions by men like Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia and Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina "encourage little Talmadges and Byrneses," said Roy Wilkins, state administrator for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"If the politicians would leave us alone," he told a mass meeting sponsored by the association at its regional convention here, "the average white man and Negro would work this thing out overnight."

Walter White, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., said in a statement read to the delegates that the "bomb has replaced the lyncher's rope" in the South, and politicans had helped start a "new era of hate and violence."

Mr. White said that whiel the "Negroes were formerly the target of lynchers, today Jews, Catholics, trade-unionist, anti-vice crusaders and others are menaced."

The association gave its Jefferson Award posthumously yesterday to Harry T. Moore, who with fatally injured with his wife when their home in Mims, Fla., was bombed on Christmas night.

Negro Newsman Revisits South, Finds Segregation Dies Hard

NEW YORK—Carl T. Rowan was a "green small town Negro youngster" when he left his native Tennessee in 1942 to join the U. S. Navy. When he returned, nine years later, a great deal of water had flowed under the bridge. He had earned a degree from Oberlin College and had become a well-known writer for a big mid-west newspaper the Minneapolis Morning Tribune. Now, a college graduate and journalist, Mr. Rowan has written the story of his trip "back home to the land of Jim Crow" for the current issue of Look magazine.

The American Negro has made greater strides toward true freedoms in the past nine years than in any nine years in his history, Mr. Rowan declares in his Look article. But despite talk of a "New South," complete equality of educational, social and economic opportunity is still far away.

Although he knew he would find the Negro better off in some big and some small ways, he found in his home town and elsewhere the same dismal living conditions he had known as a child, he says. He saw little or no improvement in housing or employment conditions. In his home town, he found that Negro teachers still had to bring books out of the public library if their pupils wanted them.

Mr. Rowan credits the Federal Courts and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with many of the victories against segregation in the South. He points to the Universities of Arkansas and Oklahoma, which have opened their doors to Negro students, and where the races now study together in harmony. He also found many white Southerners who were against segregation and who wanted a "New South," but who told him they were afraid to speak out.

"I felt that the fight for freedom could and would be won, but it would mean work and more work," Mr. Rowan states at the conclusion of his article in Look. "Black or white, America is one. We face a common destiny. That, to me, is the great hope—both for the Negro and democracy."

NEGRO EDITOR SAYS RACE TO SAVE WHITE MEN

GASTONIA, N. C. — The recent appearance of L. E. Austin, editor of the Carolina Times, Durham, N. C., in this textile town provoked much concern among the citizens of both races, according to Delbert Lazenby, columnist for the Gastonia Gazette, white daily.

The columnist captioned his article in the Saturday issue of the Gazette "Negro Editor Asserts His Race to Save White Men". He showed much concern over Austin's treatment of his subject and quoted quite often from Austin began by saying, "we the Negro have got to save the white man. He's got the atom bomb and hydrogen bomb and he doesn't know what to do with them." Mr. Austin said the Negro has the key to the problem and the key is love. He further quoted Austin as saying the Negro is the only people who have been able to live with the white man and prosper.

Advices Heed

The Columnist warned his readers that Editor Austin "had something" in view of the fact that he had been able to lie with the white man. That the Caucasian race should go into this question very fully. He pointed out that the race issue had never been presented to him in this manner before and pointed out that perhaps this was the best approach in view of the fact that the two races are supposed to embrace the Christian religion.

Rep. Powell Says U.S. Most Hated Country In World

Tells Of Experiences Of Europe, Eastern Tour

By CONRAD CLARK

NEW YORK (ANP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., (D., N. Y), said last week that "America is the most hated country in the world." He addressed an audience of more than 3,500 persons at the Golden Gate ballroom. Congressman Powell and his wife, Hazel Scott, concert pianist returned to New York, Saturday, January 5, aboard the Queen Mary, after visiting Europe and the Middle East for the past 4½ months.

The meeting was called for Rep. Powell to report on his European trip, which he made as a member of the education committee of the U. S. House of Representatives. He will give his full report before the Committee in Washington this week.

NEGRO MUST FIGHT

Rep. Powell said "The Negro must fight to save America." He said today Europe hates the Negro more than ever, not because of the color of his skin, but because "he is an American." Recent visits of Congressmen to that part of the world, he said, have not helped.

He cited as an example a telegram to Denmark from an unnamed legislator which read:

"Will arrive on Saturday at 3, and will leave on Sunday at 2. Arrange meetings with top officials."

According to Congressman Powell, the Congressman mentioned did arrive—drunk. He said Congressmen Jacob Javitts (R. L. N.Y.) and Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., D.L., N. Y.) left very favorable impressions overseas.

In Paris, Powell said, he talked with Dr. Channing H. Tobias, U. S. delegate to the United Nations General Assembly meeting there. Dr. Tobias, he said, deplored the recent bombings in Florida, and asked him to tell the people of the United States as a whole and Congress how he felt about it.

"When you return to America tell them every dollar that we have spent on the Marshall plan here in Europe has been wiped out by the bombings in Florida," Dr. Tobias told the Congressman.

LISTS HATE REASONS

Specifying why America is being hated in Europe and the Middle East, "more so than England," Powell said:

"The U. S. Congress has talked too much before doing anything as in the case of India. The same applies to Italy, where today Communism is gaining rapidly; France, Denmark and England.

"We are selling Europe democracy and jimcrowism all at the same time, and jim crowism is winning out.

"Because of her treatment of her Negro citizens the United States is very much disliked. Southern Americans are taking and practicing jim crow in Europe."

Congressman Powell said the Savoy hotel in England will not cater to Negroes because their "American tourists will not have Negroes staying in the same hotel." This policy is not only practiced in England, Powell said, but in other parts of Europe, all using the same alibi.

INCIDENT ON SHIP

Returning on the Queen Mary to America on Saturday also was Lady Middleton of England, a native born of Georgia, who practiced jimcrow on the boat just a few days before her arrival, Rep. Powell said.

The incident occurred, he said, when Lady Middleton went to the ship's swimming pool and she noticed that children of Negro parents were in the pool. On seeing them swimming, the British noblewoman changed her mind about a swim and left the pool at once.

Powell blasted both NATO and its chief head, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

"NATO is a joke on paper, and even on paper it is behind schedule," Powell said. He further stated the reason it was and will continue to be a failure is because England will not fight, neither will the rest of Europe. Those countries do not want war, because they have seen and been through too much suffering, while America has not.

"Europe doesn't want to fight, and she is not going to," he said. "She is not afraid, as she is free from fear, yet here in America we are afraid."

CITES COMMUNISM

About Communism, Powell said Europe is not afraid of it, and is fighting it. The people do not fear Russia, he said, even though she is so much closer to their shores than to America.

"Soviet Russia can move tonight, and in seven days she can take Europe," he said.

"About Gen. Eisenhower running as a candidate for the Presidency, Congressman Powell reminded his listeners that it was he, "Gen. Eisenhower who said before an Armed Forces Committee, 'that Negroes were not fit to fight with the white man.'

"Before thinking of voting for the General, even a Negro Republican should first see that the General purge himself of his guilt," Powell said.

In regards to the Middle East, he said that the only country there that would fight with America would be Turkey, and added that the Middle East pact is a farce.

Powell said that one day, while walking on a street in Accra, the natives spat on him. The reason, he said, was not because he was a Negro, but merely that he was an American.

He said the UN had a new bloc, dominated by the members from the South American countries and the Arab nation, and that colored peoples of the world now have a majority of the votes in the UN.

Blasting "McCarthyism," Coe and Talmadge of Georgia and Red Channels, a publication, Powell said that if the producers and sponsors of TV programs did not give better jobs to Negro entertainers, instead of "Amos and Andy" acts, he would call for a nation wide boycott of the sponsors' products.

He said he will have his secretary in Washington ask both the FBI and the attorney general of the United States for a report on what was being done about the Florida bombings.

The speaker blasted Walter Winchell for his attacks on Josephine Baker.

A city-wide two-day conference was asked by Powell for the second week in February. It will include representatives from many organizations, including the National Urban League, NAACP, Elks, Masons, civic, educational and other local, state and national groups.

Odell Clarke, a Harlem labor leader, was chairman of the meeting at which Powell spoke. It was sponsored by the People's committee.

Sitting on the platform with Congressman Powell and his wife, Hazel Scott, who played a few piano numbers, were Assemblymen Elijah Crump and Hulan Jack; Magistrates Herman Riddick, Thomas Dickens and Herman Stoute; City Councilman Earl Brown, J. Raymond Jones, Tammany leader of the 13th Assembly district, and a secretary to Judge Harold Stevens, of the Court of General Sessions, and Billy Rowe, deputy police commisioner.

Walter White Asks Winchell And Baker To Act Human

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—"Josephine Baker and Walter Winchell ought to rejoin the human race," Walter White told a radio audience last Wednesday night on the Barry Gray program.

Appearing with his wife, Poppy Cannon, to plug the new cook book she has written, White lambasted Winchell in no uncertain terms.

White pointed out that Miss Baker's latest utterances in the Argentine were certainly doing her $400,000 libel suit against Winchell no good. Winchell never loses a chance to slam Joe Baker and point out her "disloyalty" and other shortcomings.

But White asked a pointed question concerning Miss Baker's statements on American democracy. He asks who is in better position to criticize, Walter Winchell from the comfort and luxury of the Roney Plaza hotel in Miami, which accepts no Negroes, or a colored person in Florida, where last year the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore was bombed and both were killed Christmas Eve.

It was at this point that White suggested that both Winchell and Joe Baker pipe down a bit in their loud talk and "rejoin the human race."

During the program, White also discussed the merits of good cooking and how he came to be interested in the dishes, internationally known as typical American, which White says, were the creation of Negroes who got no credit for their creations.

38a 1952 General

Supreme Court Will Ban Segregation, Waring Says

Afro-American cover p. 22 Dat. 5-24-52.

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

NEWARK

The Supreme Court will eventually agree with the NAACP that "segregation per se is discrimination," Federal Judge J. Waties Waring retired, predicted here Tuesday, May 6.

The former U.S. District Court Judge of Charleston, S.C., who with Mrs. Waring is now living in New York, made the prediction at the 35th anniversary dinner meeting of the Urban League of Essex County at the Hotel Essex House.

He made a challenging appeal to all Americans "to cure and wipe out the evil of racial bigotry in the South."

Tells Confidence In Courts

Judge Waring declared:

"I am enough of an optimist to believe that the true spirit of Americans is going to permeate the highest branch of our judiciary and

"That our courts are going to say that segregation per se is discrimination and is against the spirit of our constitution . . ."

Eyes Of World Upon Us

Pointing up the relation of racial and religious bigotry as practiced against colored Americans Jews and Catholics to our foreign policy and international commitments, the jurist who abolished the all-white primary in South Carolina warned:

"This country is in the throes of a world contest being waged by ideological concepts.

"We are not just playing a game for world leadership.

Russian Propaganda

We are trying to make the people of Asia, Africa, Europe and the islands of the seas believe that we are Democrats.

"The people of the world, two-thirds of whom are colored are looking to the United States and asking us: 'How do you treat people like us?'

"Russian propagandists are telling them that Uncle Sam wants to take you over so as to put you in the same category as colored people are in South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi.

Colored People Know Facts

"We can't sit down smugly and say (to the rest of the world) we are so good and the rest of you must adopt our system.

"Don't think that Russia is concealing any of the facts about racial bigotry in the United States.

"The cruel fact is that the Russians are telling the truth in broadcasting the lynchings, killings and murders against colored people in the United States."

Bares Dixie Mores

Other highlights of Judge Waring's adress follow:

"I who come from behind the iron curtain of prejudice can tell you on the other side that the people of America will have to cure and wipe out the evil of racial bigotry in South Carolina and other Southern States.

"I determined that, instead of staying in South Carolina and dying, I would come out from behind the iron curtain and talk to America.

"I determined that I would see if I could do what James Pettigrew, the famous lawyer, tried to do but failed—get Americans to realize the anger we are in from this evil of race prejudice . . .

Not Afraid of Bigots

"I am not afraid of the Talmadges, Byrnes's and others of that line.

"I am afraid, however, of those people who are so timid that they say to you: "Donn't do anything now, time will cure it.'"

Judge Waring digressed at this point to ask, "Can you cure evil practices by law?

Must Ban Legal Jim-Crow

"People can't be moral as long as unfair laws are allowed to exist.

"We must break down legal segregation before we can have the opportunity to practice decency."

Cites His Decisions

He made two pointed observations:

1. That he wiped out salary differential in white and colored teachers' salaries in South Carolina by a court order.

2. That he wiped out political disfranchisement (the South Carolina white primary) by another court order that the Supreme Court upheld.

No Trouble Resulted

"No trouble has resulted from my decision that colored people must vote in primary elections in South Carolina," Judge Waring emphasized, and added:

"The most vociferous people against that decision (editors and politicians) are now boasting that South Carolina has advanced to the extent that it has given colored people the suffrage.

"This proves that, if you make people do a decent thing, they very soon become proud of it."

Admonishes Voters

Turning his attention to the grave responsibility of the American voter at election time, Judge Waring said:

Baltimore

"We have an important election coming up.

md.

"When you vote for any public servant, you are entitled to demand that he makes a public statement.

"You are entitled to ask him if he still believes in two classes of citizens and spits on the constitution or does he intend to lead the country back to the paths of decency or practice subterfuge."

Daily Wins Award

The annual race relations award presented jointly by the League and the Newark Teachers Association went to the Newark Evening News.

It was presented to Henry G. Coit, editor, by Henry Jellinek, president of the teachers' association.

The Urban League Guild through its president, Mrs. Jerrold Stern, presented a check for $400 to the National Urban League which was accepted by Lester B. Granger, executive director.

Founders, Staff Praised

George H. Robinson, executive secretary of the local league, gave the year's report and paid tribute to the founders, former staff members and the Guild for their sacrifices and services.

Mr. Granger also paid tribute to all those responsible for the growth of the Essex County Urban League, especially citing the pioneer efforts and loyalty of William (Bill) Ashby.

Dr. A. A. Phillips, president of the local league, welcomed the guests, and Dr. E. Mae McCarroll, chairman, annual meeting committee presided.

Dr. Walter G. Alexander member of the board, introduced Judge Waring.

Dulles Told Cayton U. S. Race Prejudice Hurting Us Abroad!

Courier p. 1

Pittsburgh

Dat. 12-6-52

(The following is a tape-recording playback of an interview between Horace Cayton, United Nations correspondent for the Courier and John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State-elect, during a radio-television show "United or Not" . . . July 15, 1952.)

INTRODUCTION: Mr. Dulles is credited with being largely responsible for the Republican platform on foreign affairs. He knows the United Nations, because he has served as a U. S. delegate to several General Assemblies. As a State Department consultant last year, his chief task was negotiating the peace treaty with Japan. Now here at the table with Mr. Dulles are the United Nations correspondents . . . they are interested in the coming elections . . . more for the possible impact on foreign affairs than for any other single reason.

* * *

MR. CAYTON (the Courier): Mr. Dulles, I wanted to speak about the anti-American feeling, too. Perhaps from a different point of view. A question I wanted to comment on is whether, in view of the fact that we want this cooperation (of dark people of Asia and South America), the fact that we have racial prejudice within the United States might not and has not hampered it to a great degree.

MR. DULLES: It has hampered it to a very great degree. I have been one of those, I think, who has been most outspoken on that fact. I have pointed out that, particularly as far as Asia is concerned, the greatest contribution we can make is not in terms of money. It is not in terms of arms. But rather, it is in terms of recognizing the equality of different races, different cultures, different civilizations . . . that in their way are just exactly as good as ours is, maybe better. I don't know. They are fine old civilizations, and if we go to them with an attitude of superiority, that makes it impossible for us to accomplish any legitimate purpose in that part of the world.

General

Sat. 12-6

* * *

MR. CAYTON: Would that not, sir, mean then, that we should have to, in the first place, show the Asians by example, that we do not feel prejudice by proving we do not have it in our own country? That is, our treatment of minorities as a matter of foreign policy?

MR. DULLES: Yes, I think that is extremely important and very vital. I had a recent talk with someone you may know . . . a Dr. Robinson . . . a colored Presbyterian minister, who recently took a trip in that part of the world. I was greatly impressed by the opportunities which he had to win influence and friendship in that part of the world.

"And I believe, very definitely, that it is impossible for us to have effective foreign policies, outside of the West, so long as we practice racial prejudice, intolerance and bigotry in our own country."

Judge Waring Speaks In Newark

afro-American Pub. 5-24-52 p. 22.
Baltimore, Md.



These officials of the Urban League of Essex County are shown conversing with Federal Judge J. Waties Waring of NYC, formerly of the U.S. District Court in Charleston, S.C., prior to his address at the 35th anniversary dinner meeting of the League at Hotel Essex House in Newark recently. Left to right are Dr. A. A. Phillips, president of the League, Judge Waring, Dr. E. Mae McCarroll, chairman, annual meeting committee, mistress of ceremonies and George H. Robinson executive secretary.

The Negro's View Of Negro's Needs

Dallas, Texas
Morning News

By MARTHA HOLLAND

THE NEWS ON MAY 16 carried a letter by Mr. H. H. Watson with reference to segregation. He stated, "It would be much better if the two races could be completely segregated in their schools, churches, sports and entertainment. There has been considerable talent developed among the colored people but this talent should be used to better their own people." What people? The sooner the Negro is considered a human being and not as a "people" the better it will be. There is no race except the human race so why make reference to any particular group, Japanese, Mexican or Negro? Why not think of all people as human beings?

Why should the Negro be segregated in schools, churches, or anywhere? There are groups in other races (since I must refer to race) who are illiterate, have no manners and who do not know how to act in public, who live in run-down neighborhoods and have not had an opportunity to get an education, a decent job or even a decent place to live, yet the Negro is always singled out as the lowest race in existence. No other race in America is treated like the Negro race. I often wonder why.

Wed. 5-21-52

WHAT HAS THE NEGRO DONE to be so despised? If you do not despise him, why don't you want to associate with him, give him an equal chance in these United States the same as you do all other races? Is it because he has no country to protect his rights? The Mexicans have Mexico and the Japanese have Japan. The Negro doesn't have Africa as he is no longer African. All he has are the courts, which do not always give him a fair trial. He was brought to America an African but look at the color of the various Negroes now. He has no country now but the United States and he is going to stay here. This is the only country he has to call his country, the only country he knows and loves, yes, loves and is loyal to, and dies just as unselfishly for in time of war.

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You would commit suicide if you found that you are a Negro. It is true many whites have Negro blood and don't know it as so many Negroes have "passed" and became lost to their race.

If one has a talent it should be used to develop that talent among mankind, regardless of race, and not to any individual group. Why should the Negro be segregated? Why should he be herded like cattle in the back of buses, streetcars and theaters? Why can't he eat when he is hungry at any place he chooses? Why is he the last hired and the first fired?

The American white man likes Negroes individually and not collectively. He doesn't seem to realize there are many other Negroes equally as good as the one he likes individually and whom he thinks is "different" to the rest of the Negroes. Why shouldn't human beings be able to decide with whom they want to associate instead of having a group dictate to them? This is a free country. Why should any particular group decide that the Negro should be segregated? Why should anyone be denied friendship of another because of race, be denied a job or a chance to attend a school of his choice?

I HAVE BEEN A NEGRO all of my life and have lived in the North, East, South and West. There is prejudice, to a certain extent, in all sections of the United States. I have found many prejudiced persons all over the United States, and not just confined to Southerners. I have also found a surprisingly large number in the United States, including the deep South, who look on the Negro as a human being and not as a Negro. The number of "your people" is growing daily who feel that the Negro race is not the lowest race in the world but that the Negro is another person among human beings and should be treated as other human beings are treated. The number is alarmingly large, larger than one would think. Think it over. So many in the North, East, South and West are willing to accept the Negro as a human being and have no malice toward him but they just don't express their views openly. The day for the Negro is near when he will be able to take his place in life among other human beings and not be thought of in terms of race.

My feelings, hopes and desires are the same as yours, as any other white person, as any other human being. The Negro does not desire social equality but equal rights. Do you think that is too much to ask in a free America?

'Money In Pocket, Sense In Head, Ballot In Hand'

Negroes Told To Stay In South, And Fight For Complete Rights

Percy Green, editor and publisher of the Jackson Advocate and president of the Mississippi Democratic Association delivered the keynote address at a one day conference of the Peoples Defense League at the YMCA, 2222 Dryades Street Sunday past.

He told the Negroes to stay in the South and work for full and complete rights, guaranteed in the constitution of the United States.

"We need not look to Negro leaders in the North to solve our problems in the South. We must work hand in hand with liberal white people, our neighbors, who want every man, woman and child to have life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Green added that the Democratic party is the life line in these troublesome times for the Negroes in the South."

More than 300 delegates from 14 parishes in Louisiana attended the sessions and participated in panels on "Voting and Registration" — "Civil Rights" — and "Women In Politics."

The group endorsed democrats, gave unanimous support to the Adlai Stevenson and John Sparkman Democratic party nominees in the coming November election.

On the Civil Rights issue, Green said the Negro need not spend a lot of time on ways and means of carrying on the Civil Rights fight.

"I say to you—get some money in your pocket—some sense in your head—and the ballot in your hands and you've got your civil rights. The fair-minded and thinking white people of the South, are daily contributing to the Negro's progress in his struggle for equal citizenship."

And, finally, Green said to teach the young Negro that he must be God-fearing.

"Without the love of God and love of our fellowman, the things for which we search: justice—fair-play—and human dignity for ourselves and our children will never be realized in our life time."

C. C. Dejoie, editor of the Louisiana Weekly Newspaper, in New Orleans, introduced Green at the meeting. Ernest J. Wright, Director of the League, served as chairman.

Among those who participated on the panels were Attorney Earl J. Amedee, New Orleans, Louisiana; Rev. Avery Alexander of 2nd Baptist Church; Professor Isiah Chambers; Dr. George Butler and Attorney Judge Perkins of Baton Rouge; Mrs. Elnoris Rollins and Mrs. Ella Washington Redmond—Mrs. Viola Gilyard—John E. Rousseau, Editor of the Louisiana Edition of the Pittsburgh Courier.

Richard L. Perry, president of the Peoples Defense League, sponsor of the conference said that a six weeks program on registration of Negro voters will get underway this week with a kick off meeting at the League's Headquarters at 2437 Second Street.

Germans Didn't Like Dixie Either

BY WILIAM O'SHIELDS

HAMBURG, Germany (ANP) — One never knows when or where he will meet a friend or foe. I met a potential foe in the German custom office on the border between Holland and Germany.

I had to talk fast, to convince him that just because my mother was born in Arkansas, I shouldn't be held accountable for the unpleasantness he experienced while a prisoner of war in that State.

The German government requires all foreigners who pass into Germany to fil out a record card giving the birthplace of the prospective entrant as well as that of his parents. My mother was born in Helena, Ark.

When we finally worked up to the first officer, he reached for my blank, gave me the once over. He suddenly cried out, "Look Kurt, Arkan-sas!" Then he let out a loud laugh.

'Awful Place'

Kurt walked slowly in my direction with his eyes fixed on the blank and took a close look at the writing, then looked at me and said, "Do you live in that awful place?"

"No!" I said very quickly.

Then Kurt, slowly selecting his words, went on to say, "I was taken a captive by the Americans and sent to Arkansas, and. . . and, they made me pick that awful stuff they call cotton!"

Then he became active with his hands as though he was a bit excited. He continued:

"The thing I put the cotton in was a long sack reaching from here to the door (about fifteen feet distance). It was hard to drag; especially the last few hours in the day. . . and, those people there were terrible. . . . I am sure Siberia couldn't have been any worse."

Frowned On New Orleans

The first inspector asked for my son's blank. He looked at the blank for a couple of seconds, and read loudly, "New Orleans! Were you actually born there?"

My son quickly said, "Yes."

Kurt's friend came back with, "That is one of those jim-crow states too," The inspector shook his head slowly, "That's too bad . . . . next please."

After we had cranked-up our car and started down the road, my son said, "Well, wasn't that something? Im an glad neither of us had done those two men any harm while they were prisoners in the U.S.A."

Segregation Squabble

"We cannot be true to our Christian faith and practice segregation at the same time." Furthermore, segregation is "a denial of our Christian faith" and in opposition to Christian belief in the dignity of man. These words were part of a policy statement on racial segregation which came up for approval a fortnight ago before the general board of the National Council of Churches in New York. It was to be the first declaration on the issue by the sixteen-month-old NCC, although the text was a revision of a 1946 statement by the Federal Council of Churches, absorbed into the NCC at its founding.

The NCC board, which is the executive committee of the council—representative of 29 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations embracing some 31,000,000 persons—had been studying the statement for two weeks. At the meeting, Dr. John S. Land of New Orleans, speaking for the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. (Southern), declared his church would be "disinclined" to agree with the proposal. The board agreed to postpone any action on the question until its June meeting in Chicago.

Whereupon, at two regular services last week of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem, New York City, 2,000 members of the congregation voted to withdraw from the NCC. The church, which claims that with an enrolled membership of 12,000 it is the largest single Protestant congregation in the country, has as its pastor Dr. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., also a Democratic congressman, who bitterly attacked the delay.

Bishop D. Ward Nichols of the African Methodist Episcopal Church added his condemnation, but said that his church would remain with the council "to fight from within." More protest and a call for an active anti-segregation fight came from the newly formed Christian Action, a militant Protestant group, and its executive council co-chairman, Dean Liston Pope of the Yale Divinity School.

Meanwhile, Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, NCC general secretary, announced that the segregation policy statement would be acted on in June. As for the Abyssinian Baptist Church's withdrawal move, Dr. Cavert said it could not withdraw as a single church, for it is only a part of the National Baptist Convention U.S.A., Inc. —an official NCC member.

At any rate, the squabble was the first major dissension in the National Council. More fireworks were due in June.

Crump Says South

New York — An experienced political observer and member of the New York State legislature told a press conference last week that the Negro South lacks political organization and adequate leadership, but is meeting the challenge "with courage and conviction."

Criticizes NAACP

At the same time, he sharply criticized the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for building up a 1951 voting power "with no place to go."

Assemblyman Elijah L. Crump, 12th A. D. Democrat, was reporting on his eight-state southern survey during which he talked with and to Negro Democrats. Under the auspices of the newly-formed Southside Association of Negro Democrats, he visited Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana.

Report Reveals

In his report he made these five general observations on political conditions in the areas he touched:

1. The voting habit among Negroes is growing in spite of continued attempts by whites to curb it, but Negroes in the remote areas of the South are showing defiance.

2. Negroes in poll tax states are paying the tax at great sacrifice in order to vote. State or federal legislation eliminating the tax will result n a sharp increase in voting.

3. Although many groups are urging Negroes to register and vote, there is an absence of coordination among them. He credited the NAACP with doing a creditable job.

4. Efforts to create a political structure have been weak and poorly planned. But he noted that the "phenomenon" of Negro mass voting in the South itself relatively new and that the building of political machinery to make it effective will take time and experience.

5. There is a shortage of political leadership but no shortage of leadership material—or "courage to lead in this fear-ridden section of the country."

Urge Conducting Clinics

Crump recommended that a series of political clinics be conducted in the South in which the rudiments of political organization and the role of leadership may be learned. He lauded the NAACP for its recent institute in Atlanta and urged that others be held, if possible, on a state-wide basis.

The legislator expressed a preference, however, for party-sponsored clinics. He assered that the policies of the association do not permit it to engage in partisan politics.

"Party-sponsored clinics," Crump declared, "can teach theory and, at the same time and without a break, provide the arena for applying those lessons almost immediately. No bridge or transition from theory to practice is needed."

Finally, Crump stressed the importance of political organization and leadership. Through organization, he said, political demands are formulated and expressed—and it is to such organizations that candidates for public office come for support. He noted that in the South white candidates are, to an increasing degree, appealing directly for Negro votes.

Crump's criticism of the NAACP came in the course of questioning by reporters. He observed that in an official statement the association had said that to date all avowed candidates for the presidency—Democrats and Republicans—are to be regarded as unacceptable by Negroes for voting puposes. He said also that their sole test has been their stand on the "limited issue" of civil rights, and he added:

"I cannot understate the importance of the question of civil rights—either as a moral or a racial isue. But I do not believe that the political interests of Negroes should be pegged exclusively to this one issue — or any single issue—no more than any other American should. Nor do I believe that because a candidate has not embraced civil rights with the religious fanaticism of the NAACP, he is necessarily useless to Negroes or to the country in which 15 million of us must live.

"To urge Negroes to register in order to vote in 1952," he concluded "and not have a candidate to vote for, is like being all dressed up and no place to go."

Waring Warns Against Rights Compromise

WASHINGTON, D. C. — "It is just plain cowardice to try to appease and compromise with someone who is denying you your rights," former Federal Judge J. Waites Waring told a gathering of some 400 dinner guests at Howard University, Friday evening, June 13th.

Judge Waring, who gained nationwide attention when he outlawed South Carolina's "White Primary" in 1947, and Paul R. Williams, nationally famous architect of Los Angeles, were guests of honor at the University's Annual Trustees' Dinner for Recipients of Honorary Degrees.

Declaring that there can be no compromise on civil rights, Judge Waring said, "Wherever we have met segregation headon and fought it to the limit, we have broken it down; but when we have tried appeasement and compromise, we have accomplished nothing."

The 71-year old jurist referred to the present attempt by many southern states to equalize their schools as "silly nonsense." They are selling bonds as fast as they can to build schools for colored children just to appease them and buy them off," he asserted, "but we don't want money; we don't want to be bought off."

"You can't cure this thing with gold," he concluded, "you can't goldplate the chains of slavery; you must strike them off."

Mr. Williams, who has won many awards for architectural achievement in the Los Angeles-Hollywood-Beverly Hills area, spoke on the new trends in building design and community planning.

Say Jo Baker Twists Facts On Jim Crow

NEW YORK. — Josephine Baker, who received widespread support last year in her fight against racial discrimination at New York's notorious Stork club was in general disfavor here this week.

The internationally famous entertainer is accused of giving a distorted view of the racial situation in the United States in a series of articles appearing under her by-line in an Argentine paper.

The famous creator of the 'teen age poney tail hairdo is presently appearing in Buenos Aires.

Statements by her regarded as particularly inaccurate follow:

"Persecutions (in the U. S.) are more shocking than before World War II."

"United States authorities do



JO BAKER

not want Negroes to leave the country, because it is feared that when they get in touch with reality abroad they will realize that the only country where they are treated like dogs is the 'model democracy' of the United States."

"The persecutions are more shocking than before World War II, with lynchings, condemnations without trials and electrocutions the order of the day."

Harvard Alumni Told of Italian Press Treatment of The Negro

By SAMUEL P. PERRY JR...

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — (ANP) — Writing in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, circulated to key financial and business circles in this country and abroad, Dr. Frank M. Snowden, chairman of the department of classics at Howard university discusses the subject of the American dilemma as seen from abroad.

Dr. Snowden spent the academic year 1949-50 in Italy under a Fulbright grant during which time with assistance of the U.S. Information Service he examined the Italian press view of American attitudes toward the Negro.

He said during his stay in Italy newspaper accounts of the Negro which appeared in papers of "political views from right to left" could be classified as follows:

(1) Release of a general nature on the Negro in the United States;

(2) Negro entertainers in Italy;

(3) The Negro in art and literature;

(4) Negro pilgrims in Italy;

(5) Feature articles on segregation in the United States; and

(6) Reviews of films dealing with the Negro.

Dr. Snowden said the fact that articles on segregation appear not only in "leftist but also the conservative press calls for a comment on the raison d'etre of feature articles on the Negro."

In the first place, according to the author, an interest in racial theory was stimulated under the Nazis and the Fascists and "Italians for the first time became acquainted with Negroes in rather large numbers during World War II." He emphasized that since the end of the war, the recently kindled interest in the Negro has been kept alive by literature, films, the theatre, and by close association with America.

Reviews of films such as Pinky, Lost Boundaries, and Home of the Brave, he said, are an important source for the question under consideration, because these present to the Italian a situation that is inexplicable. One often hears "Why?" or 'Exaggerated! during the showing of such films."

To illustrate this point, the Howard professor cites a review of Pinky which appeared in Il Giorndale della Sera (Independent Conservative) on March 29, 1950:

"In order for the facts, represented by Elio Kazan in Pinky to appear comprehensible to us Italians, they would have to take place among a barbarous people, ignorant of the teachings of Christ that all men are equal, or in a country with a totalitarian regime poisoned by racist doctrine such as Hitlerian Germany.

"According to two films of Kaza, Gentelmen's Agreement and Pinky, however, not to mention the novels of Richard Wright also published in Italy, such manifestations of uncivil racial intolerance happen right in the America of Christian civilization. Nor are the facts denounced in Pinky so surprising as the conclusion drawn therefrom: that this is the situation and that nothing can be done about it."

Dr. Snowden's research indicates that currently Italians regard such films as "evidence that Americans, after a victorious war against racism, are beginning to attack racism at home, although one reviewer in a conservative paper (Il Messaggero) (March 26, 1950) expressed the belief that since the war America has taken lessons from Nazi racism. The reviewers, however, frequently point out that the pictures fail to face the issue squarely."

It is averred in conclusion that when one reads, even in the conservative press, "that the Italian encounters difficulty in reconciling in his thinking our practice with our professions in the area of civil rights, one realizes that the recording of such a view stems, not from political motives, but from a natural reaction to what the Italian considers an undemocratic and unChristian aspect of a people to whom he has been traditionally bound by close ties . . . Obviously, other nations, especially those populated by dark people, view these shortcomings similarly."

It is judgment of Dr. Snowden in writing for the Harvard alumni that the final appeal must be made to the individual American citizen.

Jo Baker Hits U. S. Bias; Praises Peron

BUENOS AIRES — (INS) — Entertainer Josephine Baker, who left the U.S. to gain fame in France, says American Negroes are considered only as cannon fodder for Korea and that barbarism thrives in her native country.

In a series of articles in the Buenos Aires evening paper, Critica, the world-famous entertainer says that southern states feature Nazi-type governments and that southerners have threatened to revolt if anit-discrimination laws are passed.

Although unsparing of the north, she concentrated most of her criticism on Dixie, saying the Ku Klux Klan tries to terrorize any association or official trying to give the Negroes equal treatment with whites.

She mentioned hundreds of cases of what she calls "savagery" to prove "that barbarism exists in a nation that tries to appear before the world as democratic and civilized."

On the other hand, the sweetheart of France gave fulsome praise to President Juan Peron of Argentina:

"God is great because he has given great men, such as Peron to the world. The Argentinians are lucky to have Peron."

Mrs. Bethune Says Bars Of Prejudice Breaking

BUFFALO N.Y. — Dr. Mary M. Bthune, founder and president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College, delivered the closing address of the Conference on Community living Oct. 26, at First Shiloh Baptist Church, sponsored by the Buffalo NAACP.

Mrs. Bethune speaking on the subject, "Preparing Ourselves for Community Living," which was the conference theme, declared.

"We stand, today, at the doorway to a great world community through which we may enter to discover people, to create attitues, to practice human relations and to participate in the many and varied activities of a thriving humanity."

She told the overflow crowd that the walls of prejudice are breaking down and the doors of opportunity open wider each day.

Defines Community

"Our communities are the places we live in, where homes and firesides, churches and atlars, factories and workbenches, playgrounds and activities, social work and human welfare, government and leadership, all are blended together in the promotion of the common good.

"Through the work of the NAACP our communities are extending their vision beyond these simple borders, she stated.

Human personality grows in the atmosphere of belonging. Each one must feel that he has a share in what is going on about him. This fostering of human rights is the kind of preparation which becomes the moral responsibility of leadership.

Strong Leaders Needed

These days demand strong leaders — Fearless, courageous, far-visioned leaders, — who can follow through to their goals, not for selfish gain or personal power, but for the welfare of all mankind."

The famous educator said:

"We are living in a wonderful age, an age in which a man can stand and be counted regardless of race, creed or color. Despite the obstacles, if we go forth with a spirit of unselfishness and a united effort, we will overcome every obstacle and the mountains that loom before us will vanish."

Negro congressman raps U. S. 'civilization'

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 — (AP) — Congr. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N. Y.) says "America has not made a single original contribution to civilization except the Negro spiritual and the atomic bomb."

Powell, who is pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church here, said in a sermon yesterday that the church is "the only hope for civilization."

The Negro congressman said: "The trouble with America is that our values are not religious but nationalistic. Our slogan is not God's way but the American way."

Prejudice of Race and Region Lives On

WE'D LIKE to think that the emphasis given to two bizarre news items from the Old South yesterday came from the kind of half-unbelieving impulse that would report sight of a dinosaur. They are equally out of tune with times of reason and social progress.

In North Carolina, a middle-aged Negro tenant farmer, head of a family, was convicted for the second time of assault on a young white woman because, she said, he "leered" at her. He denies all evil intent. By her own testimony he never approached within 75 feet of her.

In Tupelo, Miss., a young couple from North Dakota who had gone there for the husband's job as a newspaper circulation manager, is driven from town by violence, indignities and threats of worse from men wearing hoods. Their offense: they are "Yankees."

The North Carolina incident occurred in the town of Yanceyville, in the county of Caswell on the Virginia border. This is a rural and rather remote county, with only a few miles of railroad cutting its corner. The strangeness and to local intolerance, except that the definition of assault by "leer" and at a distance comes within the North Carolina state law. The story grows more fantastic in light of the girl's testimony that her idea of leer came from the dictionary, which said it means "a strange look."

Scientists believe that in distorted relationships of race and regions there is a lot that is pathological. The two stories seem to prove it.

Europe and the Negro

Average European Visualizes U.S. as Being a 'Land of Terror'

By WILLIAM GARDNER SMITH

Editor's Note: Mr. Smith is writing a series of four special articles on Europe and the Negro. This is the first.

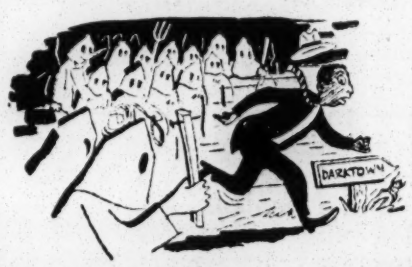
PARIS, France—The average European thinks that you, the American Negro, lead a life of daily terror in the United States.

He thinks that you like in a slum tenement. He thinks that you are hounded from pillar to post by the police. He sees a lynch mob in every gathering of white Americans.

The Negro who comes to Europe and declares, to the average man, that this is not entirely true is looked upon as a traitor to his race, an Uncle Tom and a liar.

Author Carl Van Vechten came to Paris last year and made the friendship of a well-known black French writer. When he returned to America, Van Vechten wrote the Frenchman and invited him to New York.

"Oh, no!" wrote back the horrified Frenchman. "I don't want to be lynched!"



THIS PICTURE of America and the life of the American Negro is not held by EVERY European, of course; the educated classes have a fairly rounded picture of the race situation in the United States. But the man on the street visualizes terror and persecution of the Negro up every alley in New York.

Several nights ago, as I sat in a cafe with Boston Martin, a student of medicine at the University of Paris, a small, poorly dressed Frenchman walked over to our table and put his hand on my shoulder.



"I want you to know," he said, "that you are welcome here in France. I want you to know that here in France we are all brothers. It is not like America. We have no beatings or lynchings. You are my brother. Let me buy you a drink."

Sometimes sympathy comes from peculiar quarters. In Berlin, an ex-Nazi storm trooper looked seriously at me and said, "You know, what you need in America is a Hitler—to force the white people not to lynch you!"

IT'S HARD to say where the European picture of the American Negro came from. In part, it comes from the social-conscious literature of the Thirties, where workers were shown as struggling against a horrible environment.

In part, it is the back-wash of propaganda spread by American white soldiers during World War II, as a means of turning Europeans toward their own brand of prejudice.

It also springs from stories brought back by European war brides, who fled abominable conditions with their Negro husbands in slum districts, and told their tales to the press.

But the chief current source, from which the image of the lynch-terrified Negro springs, are the Communist parties of Europe, which have used the Negro problem as a means of turning European opinion against America.

EVERY RIOT, every beating, every incident, every trial (such as the "Trenton Six" trial) is stretched across huge headlines in the European Communist press. And in such countries as France and Italy, the Communist parties are the largest single parties.

Whatever the source, the image of the Negro exists in the European mind—and whether that image is true or false, the fact of utmost importance is this: the Negro is being helped, immeasurably, by the fact that that image exists!

So terrible is the European picture of the Negro's treatment in his native land, and so horrible does white America seem because of this, that the American Government, in the heat of the "Cold War," is being forced to take action to prove that the image is incorrect!

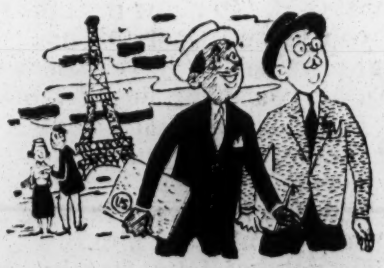
It is foreign pressure, even more than the domestic power of the Negro vote, which compels President Truman at least to say that he is in favor of civil rights legislation.

It is foreign pressure, as well as inner pressure, which compels the slow changes in America's segregated armed forces. It is above all foreign pressure—the pressure of the image of the Negro—which has led America to appoint more and more Negroes to foreign posts—men like Dr. Bunche, Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Dr. Rayford W. Logan, and many smaller officials.

"I'VE BEEN HERE only three months," I was told last week by Mercer Cook, French professor from Howard University, who is in France on a Fullbright Fellowship, "and already I've spoken at three French universities, and appeared twice on the radio—each time speaking on the Negro problem. And I've got to speak at many other places."

The important fact is that in most of his speaking engagements, Dr. Cook speaks under the auspices of the American Embassy, for he gives a "more balanced" picture of the Negro in the United States.

"More and more Negroes are being appointed quietly to posts where they can be seen by foreigners," Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, here with UNESCO, told me.



Besides pushing to the fore prominent American Negroes, the U. S. has also acquired the aid of sympathetic French journals of public opinion in the job of correcting the European image of the Negro. Last week, for instance, the huge Paris conservative newspaper, "Figaro," carried a full-page article entitled, "The Black Question in the United States."

THE AUTHOR, Andre Siegfried, after a trip to America, found that the Negro situation was improving, that a political transformation was taking place in the South, and that decisions of the Supreme Court have greatly aided the Negro struggle.

So much progress has been made in the North, Siegfried finds, that in places like New York and Chicago (I am translating from the French) ". . . the black man has the same rights as the white: he votes, may marry outside of his race, send his children to the public schools, circulate in the same streetcars and buses as everyone else, and lives where he wishes . . ."

Siegfried says that the Negro also has roughly the same job opportunities as the whites in the North; the main thing lacking being "social equality."

It is doubtful, however, that the European image of the Negro will die easily. It is too tenaciously held by a European who hates America already.

The important thing is that the State Department, and the entire American Government, must continually strive to prove that the European is wrong. The embarrassment of the Government is the gain of the American Negro!

No Closed Season On Negroes

By S. S. Taylor, Associate Editor

In a recent story (Death in the Forest, January Esquire), a hunter accidentally kills another hunter and finds himself sympathetically handled and the case dismissed by the mountie to whom report was made. But at the close of the story, the mountie is made to say with menace in his voice, "The next time you see a moose, stay away from it. There's a closed season on moose."

Somehow the reader gets the impression that the mountie meant that there is no closed season on men in the forest. In this respect, the moose fares better than his human hunter. No violation of the law to shoot a hunter— unless deliberately; but at certain times a definite violation to shoot a moose either deliberately or accidently. Judging by dynamitings and killings recently in some of the states of our section, there is no close season on citizens of the United States—if they happen to have a dark skin.

Familiar a story as violence, intimidation, ruthless killings, and lynchings offer to us, we are startled at the fact that not even a time of war and national peril put any kind of restrain on professional race-haters and baiters,—never a closed season on anti-Negro demonstrations. And of course, along with dynamitings of Negroes comes a little reminder to certain other groups who might be venturing to step a bit ahead of the rank assigned them. The story of outbreaks during the first world war, the second world war, and now the Korean war—is nightmarish to the group victimized and should be heartbreaking to every true American, north or south, who wants to see our nation distinguished and famous for international leadership based on international and interracial decency—and not infamous in a reputation for racial domination and persecution.

Inevitable, of course, is the spread of this moral contagion to other points. We see in the STATE PRESS reports of scrawled threats ordering the attorney for the plaintiff in the anti-segregation suits to move out or die. In Arkansas, in every other state, there will always be a sub-layer of mental and moral filth in which evil intentions and criminal acts may germinate.

Nor can such evils, once started be limited to expression against Negroes and Jews. Booker T. Washington was fond of quoting:

> The laws of changeless justice bind
> Oppressor with oppressed;
> And close as sin and suffering joined,
> They march to fate abreast.

Already we see the spread of the dynamiting and bombing idea to white victims as well as colored. In Birmingham, Alabama, Detective Darnell found sticks of dynamite tied to the exhaust pipe of his automobile the day before the trial of police commissioner, ("Bull") Connor. it is reported. In Phenix City, Alabama, 24 sticks of dynamite were exploded under the home of anti-vice crusader, Hugh Bentley, those in the house miraculously escaping injury although the 16-year old son was hurled 30 feet, it is reported. The color line is a demarcation line for crime of violence only at the beginning. Invariably, sooner or later the criminals who have made themselves expert on Negro victims perfer their technique on white. The naturally anti-social man attacks Negroes first because he has little restrain there. With success in that direction, his natural callousness and inhumanity invariably directs itself as opportunity offers against his own race. The history of lynching illustrates the point. Once the practice pained favor against Negroes, brutal lynchings were practiced also against whites. Sooner or later the decent law-abiding element of white people will find elimination of crimes against Negroes is a first step in the safety of the white community. Governor Warren's reported offer of a 5000-dollar reward for conviction of the killers will sooner or later be seen to be as necessary for white as for colored.

A New Pattern Of Violence

When Mrs. M. E. Tilley of Atlanta told the annual meeting at Montgomery of the Alabama division of the Southern Regional Council that the pattern of racial violence in the South was changing from lynchings to bombings, she was expressing an idea that is gaining currency rapidly. But the pattern may be even broader than she implied. Earlier this month Alex Miller, Southern regional head of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, noted a number of instances in the South in which Jewish or Catholic buildings had been bombed. And Alabamians have seen intances, in Phenix City and Dothan, in which home bombings were unrelated to either racial or religious tensions.

Since early 1949, 10 Negro homes have been bombed in Birmingham. Subsequently, seven Negro homes have been bombed in Atlanta and 13 in Dallas. There have been similar acts of violence in Nashville, Chattanooga, New Orleans, Rome, Ga., and other cities. In Miami, Jews and Catholics as well as Negroes have suffered from the dynamitings. But since early 1949 there have been only seven lynchings in the South.

Behind this shift from lynchings to bombings lie several influences. Strong public opinion against lynching has developed, driving underground that aspect of violent lawlessness. There is less danger, evidently, in tossing a dynamite stick at a house in the dark than in joining others in a lynching.

Police ineffectiveness has tended to encourage night attacks on Negro homes. It is significant that the 10 bombings in Birmingham remain unsolved. On the other hand, the flurry of dynamiting in Atlanta ended with the arrest and indictment of two men, one of whom admitted membership in the Ku Klux Klan.

The new terrorism must not be permitted. Good and honest people must rise to its challenge and insist that the homes of innocent citizens must be safe and secure. These bombings menace not only property but also lives, and lives have been lost as a result of them.

The law must be held supreme. Persons dwelling in areas where the law says they may live must not be molested. Churches and schools teaching doctrines different from those held, perchance, by the majority must be protected. Some of the dearest concepts of freedom held by Americans demand that racial and religious and social minorities be granted equal rights under the law.

We need stronger public opinion to this end. We need more effective police work. We need to do all that can be done to foster tolerance and mutual understanding, especially in the areas of social pressures.

The South is not in position to be reassured by steady reduction in the number of lynchings as long as the kind of spirit which has led to lynchings manifests itself in other ways. Bombings, police brutality, aggressive prejudice also must be combated and overcome as rapidly and extensively as possible.

We must carry on the fight against the root of the trouble, which is intolerance, and not strike merely at the symptoms.

ARCHBISHOP HITS RACE PREJUDICES

Says Principles Rule Out Any Kind of 'Curtain'

Christian principles rule out any kind of "curtain" between races, Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel declared Sunday in speaking at the Fourth Annual Inter-Racial Sunday at Xavier university.

"Truth and love demand that there be no curtain between the races—no iron curtain, no social curtain, no curtain of hatred and prejudice," the archbishop said.

He expressed "delight in the manifestation of interracial justice and love among college students" and said he hopes and prays for the continued success of this movement.

"Jesus Christ drew no lines of distinction," he continued. He asked listeners to exercise "prudence, patience and tact" in an effort to wean people away from patterns of prejudice that have the force of custom.

"You will have to exercise this patience for a considerable time," the archbishop said, "but you must continue to pray for a spiritual understanding between the races."

Another feature of the program was the judging of speech and poster contests among students of Catholic universities, colleges academies and high schools in this area.

Archbishop Rummel presented the Blessed Benedict the Moor trophy to Miss Joyce LaBorde, of Ursuline college, for her winning speech on the theme, "All the Same in Christ." The award is donated annually by Dr. Robert Smith Shea, executive secretary of Xavier.

Other contest speakers were Shirley Welsh, Dominican college; Claire Barker, Sacred Heart college; Louis Scherz, Loyola university, and Joseph Kyagambiddwa, Xavier.

The Blessed Martin de Porres trophy, for the best poster on the theme of the interracial program, was presented to Dorothy MacCandless, of Mt. Carmel academy. A total of 18 posters was submitted by Catholic high schools students.

Chicago Rally To Discuss Treatment Of U. S. Negroes

CHICAGO (ANP)— The treatment of the Negro in America and how this treatment affects America's relationship with colored nations, will be the theme of "A Cry For Freedom" rally which meets in Civic Opera House here March 22.

Two of the nation's most controversial figures will be the principal speakers. They are William L. Patterson, national executive secretary, Civil Rights Congress, a left-wing group, and the Rev. Jack R. McMichael, director, Methodist Federation for Social Action. Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago attorney who recently returned from a special mission to Europe for the U.S. State Department, has been invited to participate in the rally.

Logan Tells French Of U.S. Gains

PARIS — Dr. Rayford Logan of Howard university told a French audience of governors of overseas territories, senators and Negro leaders tonight (Jan. 9) that rapid progress in recent years toward the elimination of racial discrimination and segregation in the United States has surprised many of the most competent students of social change."

Citing advances in the fields of suffrage, education and transportation, he said they result both from government action and a more enlightened attitude on the part of the American people, particularly women.

Dr. Logan added that "the constitutionality of segregation itself is now being challenged in the American courts." He praised the wholesome influence of the free press in the United States in publicizing racial problems.

The noted educator is chairman of the history department at Howard university. In Europe on a Fulbright scholarship, Dr. Logan is acting as observer for the NAACP. His address was before La Federation, a group urging European federation.

Colonial System Flayed By Dr. Mordecai Johnson

MORDECAI JOHNSON

WILBERFORCE, O. — Appealing for world peace and brotherliness, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, D.C., in an address, "The Open Pathway to Peace," sparked the twenty-second annual international celebration which was held at Central State College this week. Seventy-six delegates from six Ohio colleges were in attendance.

* * *

OPENING THE one-day annual meet at the morning session, Dr. Johnson deplored the colonial system. He pointed out that, "There are billions of people in this world who have not ever passed the minimum basic animal existence,"

and that the "production power of the United States of 300 billion dollars a year could be used to organize agricultural and commerical life of Africa, India, China and the far eastern islands to bring about health and education to every human family."

William P. Robinson, assistant professor of political science at Central State, was chairman of the program which had as its theme, "Possibilities of Achieving World Peace Through Group Understanding and Group Action,".

Among the schools represented besides the host college were Ohio Wesleyan, Antioch, Kenyon, Wilmington, and Bluffton colleges, and the College of Mt. St. Joseph-on-the-Ohio.

Blames Fate of Negro On Himself

GREENSBORO, N. C.—(INS)—A Negro law student at the University of North Carolina blames a major portion of racial discrimination on the Negro himself.

J. Kenneth Lee told a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Sunday in Greensboro "The greatest enemy of Negroes is the Negro himself."

He cited the indifference and fear which prevents Negroes from using their political, economic and legal power to secure equal rights.

The Negro law student declared: "The sooner we get rid of that fear the better."

Lee denied reports that the law school faculty is deliberately trying to "flunk out" Negro law students.

He pointed out deficiencies in previous education made the course harder for Negroes..

'White Supremacy'

Editor, The Advertiser:

I do not believe the Negro as a race is interested at all in a fusion or mixture of any kind. Whatever fusion of the races that exists has come about because of the moral lapse of the white man and the Negro's lack of educational, economic and spiritual opportunities.

The Birmingham World

Miss Juliette Morgan, writing June 9 in the public opinion column of The Montgomery Advertiser, *brings a new voice to the plea for simple justice for ethnic and exploited economic groups. She discusses with vigor, sensitive intelligence and fierce convictions the danger signs focused in the textbook censorship issues; the tragic clinging on to the racial slogan by the Alabama Democratic Party and the issue of fair play in job opportunities*

We are presenting her letter and at the same time commending The Advertiser *of its display of excellent journalism in running the reader-opinion essay.*

The Negro wants better schools, more hospitals, better homes and better health. He has no reason to wish to die out as a race, because he has made more progress in a shorter length of time than any other people in history.

I have recently had business dealing with two professors at the State Teachers' College. They seem to be fine, good men. I wince when I think of them and our "white supremacy" label. I wince, too, when I think of my good and intelligent maid, who cheerfully keeps my house while I work in town.

"White Supremacy" in what? Wealth, housing, education, health, liberty high moral principles? These things should be the blessings of all men and the special privileges of none. They will really work towards keeping our two races pure.

As we look forward to a new and glorious day for the South, let's prepare the ground for brotherhood. You never hear of a club, teachers' association, or church society these days, especially among the women, that doesn't study our racial problem. Not in terms of "white supremacy," whatever that means, but in terms of brotherhood by material betterment.

The South will reap nothing but blessing from a better educated Negro, a more moral Negro, a healthier and wealthier Negro. Increase the earning power of the Negro and you have doubled our economic happiness as well as his. Nearly any thinker in economics will tell you that our prosperity has really been brought about by the increased buying power of labor. As long as the Negro can't buy, he's in the ditch, and as Booker T. Washington said, "you can't hold an ox in the ditch without staying in with him."

ESTHER N. JENNINGS.

GEORGIA SENATOR DENIES U. S. HAS "NEGRO PROBLEM"

New York—(Global)—Senator Richard Russell put himself in the bed with Senator Robert A. Taft on the Civil Rights issue and tried in vain to pull General Dwight D. Eisenhower in with him. The Georgia solon, who has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States, in a television interview last Sunday, denied that there is any "Negro problem" in this country and charged that a compulsory FEPC would be the "longest step into socialism this country could take."

Appearing in the television program, "Meet The Press," Senator Russell was engaged in several sharp exchanges on the Civil Rights question with Mrs. May Craig, one of the four reporters who interviewed the Senator.

Mr. Russell, a former Governor of Georgia, also declared that he could see no end to segregation in the near future. Asked if we could expect the end of segrgation at any time, the Senator answered, "I doubt it."

Earlier, Senator Russell took credit for contributing "more to the welfare of the American Negro" than anyone else in the studio. He said he led the fight for the Farm Security Bill, under which many Negroes today own their own farms.

"And I did it without any aid from any Negro organizations," he added, obviously referring to the NAACP.

Senator Russell brushed off the "Negro problem" as being simply a a "political" one.

"Negroes," he said, "have advanced more in the past 80 years than any similar group. We enjoy a fine relationship in the South and Negroes there are freer economically than anywhere else in the country."

The Senator said he knew Negroes in Georgia who have accumulated over a million dollars.

In regard to FEPC, he stated that his feelings were similar to those of Republican candidate Senator Taft of Ohio. He also stated that he believed that General Eisenhower is against compulsory FEPC.

Mrs. Craig tried to pin him down on Eisenhower.

"Did he say so?" she inquired.

"He hasn't stated it in the press, but I have reason to believe it," the Senator replied. He did not say what gave him the impression that General Eisenhower shared his and Taft's views.

Mrs. Craig and the Senator had a brief exchange in regard to Communist propaganda about discrimination in America.

"Are you aware of the Communists telling other races—black, yellow, red —about discrimination in America? What would you do to wipe out discrimination in America?"

"The American Negro has nothing to fear from me," answered Mr. Russell. "His honest leaders will tell him that."

He insisted that if this country meets Russian propaganda with legislative action, "we have destroyed the American way of life."

Mrs. Craig insisted in pursuing the question, however, pointing out that in Washington, D. C., a Negro cannot drink a soda in a drugstore.

"As long as he has to have a soda, he has his own drugstore," the Senator replied, adding that he knew of no laws in the Nation's capital against Negroes being served in drugstores.

"No laws but fact," Mrs. Craig replied sharply.

The Senator brought the civil rights discussion to an abrupt ending.

"If a man wants to run his drugstore and serve only red-headed people he has that right," he observed.

Educator says cast out your prejudices. feel better for it

BY CYNTHIA LOWRY

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—(AP)—Are your prejudices showing? They may well be, says Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, and you may not even be aware of it. But in "enlightened self-interest" it might be a good idea to examine your heart and mind and then set about intelligently getting rid of the nasty things.

Dr. Clinchy is president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, which sponsors an annual brotherhood week. The theme of the week, today through next Sunday, is the thesis that "Communism Thrives on Dissension." But Dr. Clinchy suggests the week also as a period to examine individual attitudes.

HE TICKS OFF three valid, selfish reasons—and there are hosts of others—for the speedy elimination of unreasoning hatred.

"Take health, in the first place," the educator said. "There is ample proof that prejudice, animosities and hostilities lead in the direction of physical breakdown. There is a closer corelation between hate and high blood pressure, heart diseases, glandular upsets, headaches and ulcers Hate makes tensions—inside the body as well as outside of it.

"You'll be more attractive personally if you can get rid of animosities. You can't be beautiful and have hate in your heart. It shows on your face, in the veins of your neck and in your whole attitude.

"And if you're thinking of your own material success, remember that the most successful people are outgoing and like other people. Hate is disintegrating; liking people is constructive. It's an important element in personal, vocational success, whether the man or woman works on a factory production line or in an office.

"Fear and mistrust among the peoples of the world—lack of brotherhood in the whole human family—is the cause of war," he said. "And ultimately, of course, this boils down to individual attitudes."

* * *

IT ISN'T enough for the individual to take a negative, supine attitude toward the ideal of national or worldwide brotherhood and merely refrain from overt acts or prejudicial remarks.

"The individual must be right within himself," he said. "A child can catch the virus from a parent—not from words or actions, necessarily, but merely from a mother's or father's manner, a lifted eyebrow, a snatch of conversation.

Modern psychology has proved that attitudes, even ones absorbed at an early age, can be changed, he said citing an experiment by a psychologist who conditioned a child to love snakes and fear rabbits. Then he reconditioned the child to accept rabbits again although at one point the youngster became hysterical at the sight of one.

* * *

RECONDITIONING, of course, is not the only requisite for changed attitudes, Dr. Clinchy explained. It takes a combination of knowledge, education backed up by moral convictions or religious motivations.

Some prejudices in Americans can be traced back to old world countries of our origin, he said.

"In some countries, Protestants were persecuted by Roman Catholics and when the Protestants came to this country, the anti-Catholic feelings were carried with them," he said. These Protestant suspicions and fears are in our heritage, but without foundation today.

"All through history there has been a misinterpretation of the crucifixion story—a magnificent story of love and redemption. But the basis for animosities against Jews was caused by faulty interpretations. Actually the cross was a Roman method of bringing death to criminals: Stoning was the accepted Jewish method.

"But all of these ideas, outdated or faulty, can be corrected by education."

Unfortunately, Dr. Clinchy commented, most human groups literally behave like monkeys to outsiders or "foreigners."

"Monkeys have an automatic rejection of outsiders. Frequently when a strange monkey is brought into the group, the monkeys plan evil acts, and sometimes kill the outsider.

"We have a tendency to put the outsider at a disadvantage, too."

Dr. Johnson Appeals To South For Equality

RALEIGH, N. C.— (ANP)— Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, last week appealed to the South to break away from institutions of the past and "open every door to economic opportunity to all citizens on the basis of ability and character alone."

Speaking before 17th annual convention of the North Carolina Teachers association here, the noted educator said if southern manufacturers and businessmen would exercise the "desire and will" to open the door of opportunity to qualified Negroes they might receive "the steady and considerable support' of national business organizations.

Dr. Johnson cited the effect of what he termed "the slave-descended institutions of first and second class citizenship of the South on the present struggle between the free world and world communism.

He declared that this type of citizenship "established and maintained in segregated institutons based on race ad color, is a dangerous and possibly fatal liability."

He added that the system of segregation "affords Russia a powerful moral and propagandistic" weapon among the colored peoples of Asia and Africa.

At the same time, he said, it "weakens our moral power among our allies; weakens national faith and courage; and hanstrings and threatens to destroy the very liberal political instrumentality by which alone the world can be brought to peace..."

Dr. Johnson spoke before about 1,000 teachers at the general session of the association's three-day meeting.

Negro Links Studied by Council Unit

By HERMAN HANCOCK

A three-man subcommittee was named by Council's parks committee Friday to seek establishment of an 18-hole golf course for Negroes.

The action followed reading of letters from three Negroes demanding they be permitted to use city-owned golf courses. Ald. Lee Evans, committee chairman, told the committee, which sat for the first time with a citizens' advisory committee named to help improve the parks system, he believes the city must provide a course equal to any now provided for white patrons or allow Negroes to use those already in existence.

Dick Garlington, Councilman Jesse Draper and Parks Manager George Simons were told to investigate possible sites on which to build such a course.

The committee will ask council to authorize $25,000 to start construction of a $250,000 tennis center on a 20-acre tract on the southwest corner of the Bobby Jones golf course. The allocation is asked to build 13 tennis courts, but the program calls for a parking area for 1,095 automobiles, a clubhouse and other facilities.

Mayor Hartsfield spoke briefly to the joint meeting of the committee and stressed that the amphitheater at Chastain Memorial Park must be repaired and improved. He also urged that attention be given to providing adequate recreational facilities for Negroes in the Auburn Ave. area and that the joint body study suggestions for provisions for water shows at Piedmont Park.

Women Open War On Racial Prejudice

ATLANTA—A state-wide move to free political campaigns of appeals to racial or religious prejudice was being spearheaded last week by the Georgia League of Women Voters, a white organization.

Cannot Discuss Negro Welfare, Georgia White Woman Quits Radio Job

MACON, Ga.—(ANP)—In a town where Negroes are fighting to gain use of public library facilities, a white woman school teacher quit her job as a radio newscaster because she would not be allowed to speak her mind on the Negro question.

Miss Sally Veatch, 26, of Wesleyan College quit station WMAZ after she denounced Macon for not allowing Negroes to use the city library facilities.

After reporting Thursday a story of Negroes demanding library facilities before a City Council hearing, Miss Veatch then commented on the air:

"I am ashamed that such a meeting was necessary in Macon where Negroes must plead and demand access to books.

"If I were a member of a group trying to get books to read, I think I would have broken down the doors of the city library a long time ago."

Miss Veatch, the daughter of a Methodist minister, the Rev. J. W. Veatch of Atlanta, decided to quit, she said, because she could not be "objective" on the question of Negro library facilities. The station said her newscast was written by the station, and merely announced by her.

It was supposed to be an objective newscast, according to WMAZ sales manager Frank Crowther.

Listed As Negro In Telephone Book, Asks $50,000 Damages

ATLANTA (ANP)—An Atlanta woman, reportedly an elderly white lady of social prominence, has filed a libel suit against the Atlanta City Directory Company for allegedly listing her as a Negro in the 1950 directory.

She is Mrs. Agnes K. Tollam, 1001 Oxford road, N.E. Mrs. Tollman is seeking $50,000, alleging the incorrect listing "has brought her much embarrasment and humiliation."

Sues for Being Listed as Negroes

ATLANTA—A white Atlanta businesswoman last week sued the Atlanta City Directory Company for $50,000, charging she was libelled in being allegedly listed as a Negro in the 1951 directory.

Chandler Scores One-Way Logic On Discrimination

A lead editorial ("We Will Not Accept Discrimination") appearing in a local daily evoked a prompt response from a local college professor and active worker in civic and political circles.

The professor, G. Lewis Chandler of Morehouse, called the editorial a "logical argument against economic discrimination to which the South is unfortunately subjected," and then challenged the newspaper to broaden the logical thesis to include the case of Atlanta's racial minorities.

Professor Chandler said that a "fiery attack on racial discrimination in and by the South" could be produced in the logical format of the lead editorial by changing a few words: He said that instead of the statement:

"The South became a poverty-stricken land of sharecroppers, its people forced to live in shanties under adject conditions of health and education. We became the butt of bitter jokes. We became the nation's whipping boy, with our ills blamed upon our people, when in reality our poverty was directly traceable to national policies of discrimination."

The editorial, Professor Chandler said could be put:

"The Negro race, as a whole, became a povety-stricken group of sharecroppers, its people forced to live in shanties under adject conditions of health and education. The Negro has become the butt of bitter jokes, the subject of novels about his shiftlessness. He has become the South's whipping boy, blamed for his own ills, when in reality his poverty and ignorance were directly traceable to Southern policies of discrimination."

The professor also suggested that instead of the statement:

"Any legislation designed to prevent any section from realizing its potentialities is contrary to the idea of federal union and is against the national welfare."

The argument could contend:

"Any legislation (and Georgia has many of them) designed to prevent any racial group from realizing its potentialities is contrary to the idea of real democracy and is against the letter and spirit of the national constitution."

Professor Chandler, an active member of the Fairview Terrace political action group, further takes the editorial to task and charged that if the economic emphasis is changed a to racial emphasis, it would rub Governor Talmadge the wrong way. It would be "dealing a death blow to discriminatory legislation now in operation against the Negro," he said.

"Selfish discrimination in any area is dead wrong. It is uncivilized. Its predatoriness is equalled only by that found in the wildest jungles," Professor Chandler concluded.

Georgia College Dean Quits Over Aid From Racialist

DEMOREST, Ga. — (ANP) — The latest person to resign in protest against Piedmont college receiving funds from an avowedly anti-Negro, and anti-Jewish capitalist was Dr. A. R. VanCleave, 61, dean of the institution.

Dr. Van Cleve is the second person associated with the college to resign recently in disagreement over whether or not the school should accept money from the Texas Education association set up and financed by George Armstrong, Texas cattle and oil magnate.

The row at the northeast Georgia college, affiliated with the Congregational church, was precipitated by the institute's acceptance of $500 monthly from the association.

Ga. Woman Quits Radio Job After Speaking For Negro Use Of Library

Macon, Ga. (ANP).—In a town where Negroes are fighting to gain use of public library facilities, a white woman school teacher Friday quit her job as a radio newscaster because she would not be allowed to speak her mind on the Negro question.

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Her Stand For Equal Liberties Costs Job Of Ga. Announcer

MACON, Ga. — Because she could not refrain from expressing her opinion about equal library facilities for colored citizens here, Miss Sally Veatch, 26, of Wesleyan College resigned as announcer for Station WMAZ Saturday.

She had appeared at City Hall during a hearing on the issue. "If I were a member of a group trying to get books to read, I think I would have broken down the doors of the city library a long time ago," she said.

It was after this statement that Miss Veatch, the daughter of an Atlanta Methodist minister, was asked to quit.

As Answer To Problem Of Segregation

ATLANTA, Ga. — (ANP) — "This bill answers the segregation problem," declared Georgia House Speaker and Talmadge stalwart, Fred Hand, as the state house of representatives voted 156 to 27 for an additional $5,000,000 per year school building fund, with the avowed purpose of equalizing white and Negro facilities in the state. The bill has already passed the senate and now awaits the governor's signature.

Last year the state lawmakers established a School Building Authority to handle funds for school equalization programs, and gave the Authority a $5,000,000 per year allocation. The new bill provides additional money and brings the total to $10,000,000 per year that the state plans to throw into a speedy building program to head off federal rulings that might open the white schools to Negro children.

The legislators were in midst of heated debate Tuesday over the new money, when the U. S. Supreme court handed back to a District court a ruling upholding segregation in South Carolina schools, asking for more details on South Carolina's equalization building program. Some local observers said this action by the Supreme court spurred the Georgia lawmakers to move hurriedly.

The original $5,000,000 will be allocated on a "per-pupil and per teacher" basis throughout the 159 counties each year. The new $5,000,000 was a compromise from the original distribution, and gives the state board of education full authority to determine the needs of each county and distribute money "according to need."

"This bill fixes it so that every child can have equal and adequate school facilities," Speaker Hand said. "If we dilly-dally much longer, the courts will catch up with us."

Negro leaders over the state now are urging local citizens committees to petition their boards of education, pointing out that schools are not equal to the whites, and warning them to be alert for schemes and tricks in the spending of the money. A three per cent sales tax, designed to finance the educational building program has been in effect since last July.

Cong. Powell Leads W
Gov. Talmadae Clinch

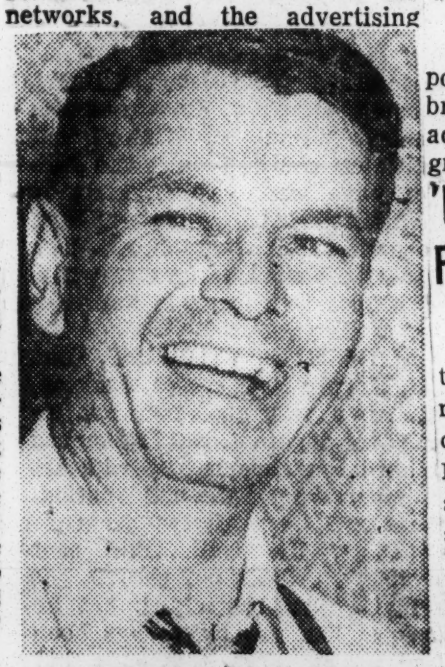
Adam Says:

NEW YORK—A. Clayton Powell, congressman from this state has uncorked the first punch in the war against bias in television with his self-chosen rival in the battle royal none other than Herman Talmadge, governor of Georgia.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Negro Actor's Guild, Powell declared: "The fight is on." Then went on to say:

"Fifteen million Negroes," he said, "are now spending billions of dollars on standard products. Their boycott of any one product would be the difference between profit and loss. The Negro has been traditionally recognized as a great entertainer. Singers, dancers, instrumentalists, bands, actors, and concert artists of the Negro race draw top salaries here and the world over.

"There is therefore, no excuse for the failure of television and radio to consistently use the best artists of the Negro race in their programs. This is directly the fault of the top executives of the corporations, the executives of the networks, and the advertising agencies."



HERMAN TALMADGE

Rep. Powell revealed:

"A secret top-level conference was held in New York last week to appease Gov. Talmadge of Georgia and thereby quietly ban Negroes from appearing with whites. Only Arthur Godfrey and Ken Murray spoke out against Gov. Talmadge. Not a single network official, corporation executive, or advertising agency said a word."

The New York representative further stated:

"I therefore propose to insert in the Congressional Record beginning March 1 as frequently as need be, the names of all corporations and each one of their brands which are not using Negro actors regularly on their programs.



CLAYTON POWELL

'Decent Treatment' Asked For Negroes in Atlanta

By the Associated Press

ATLANTA, Jan. 10.—The National Association for Advancement of Colored People yesterday demanded "decent treatment" for Negroes on this city's transit lines and protested the recent arrest of a Negro girl on a trolley.

The association, through E. L. Harper, its local head, called on the Atlanta Transit Co. by a resolution to eliminate a rule requiring Negroes to leave by rear doors of buses and trolleys.

Mr. Harper said the NAACP was not attempting, in this instance, to change the segregation pattern which requires Negroes to enter from the rear to the front of the company's vehicles and whites from the front to the rear.

But he protested the arrest Saturday of Julia May Lewis, 18, who allegedly disregarded the segregation law.

38a 1952

Attorney Reports Numerous Cases Of Discrimination

By R. A. GRADDICK

HONOLULU, Hawaii—(ANP)—Hawaii isn't as free of discrimination as people on the Mainland are led to believe, Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander, Negro attorney leader of Phila.. said here last week.

"Everything is not as beautiful as we are told," she said to a mixed audience of some 300 people attending a special meeting at the Armed Forces YMCA, called by the Hawaii Chapter of World Brotherhood.

In appraising race relations in the Islands, the woman attorney declared she had encountered numerous examples of discrimination against Negroes and other racial groups during her brief visit here.

Describing the difference in attitude toward racial problems in Hawaii compared with that in the States, she said:

"Mainlanders admit their racial dilemma while people here try and say there is no racial problem. Problems do exist here and it is not limited to colored people."

"The U. S. as a nation is often guilty of being mentally ill." It took a mentally ill people to produce Hitler. If we don't practice democracy right here we'll be tagged as hypocrites by the people of Europe. Put the real meaning of democracy into daily practice."

"In improving human relations in the U. S. we are not moving fast enough contrary to those who say these things take time.

"We can come to respect all cultures when we come to respect the individual."

"The Negro is entitled to equality of opportunity. We are struggling for the s that our forefathers meant wh... they wrote the constitution."

Dr. Alexander said that she enjoyed the beauty and progress of Hawaii, the excellent schools in the Islands and the omission of child labor in agriculture.

However she was shocked and disappointed "on being asked what I am. "What does it matter what race a person is? "We are all the children of God," she exclaimed.

Racial prejudice can be helped by legislation. If we can legislate to evil why can't we legislate good?" she asked.

In her reply to the question, why American Negroes who come to Hawaii feel discrimination, she said "All Hawaii, struggling for status and recognition, fear being classed with the minority races."

Dr. William A. Shimer, director of World Brotherhood in Honolulu, introduced Dr. Alexander.

SOCIAL GROUP FETES DOCTOR ALEXANDER

One of the most delightful and distinctive social events of the week was a get - acquainted cocktail party given by officers and members of the Lords of the Manor and the Cotillon Clubs, all of Honolulu, in honor of Dr. Alexander at the Lords of the Manor Club House. The occasion was highlighted by a question and answer session emcee's by John Baker, formerly of Philadelphia.

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Cicero Police Chief Free In Infamous Riot Of July

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Nobody will be punished by Cook County in connection with the infamous Cicero anti-Negro riot which occurred last July in the all-white Chicago suburb of Cicero.

This result was assured last week when Judge Frank Leonard of Criminal court directed the jury to deliver a verdict of not guilty in the trial of Police Chief Erwin Konovsky of Cicero.

Konovsky faced charges of "palpable omission of duty" in connection with the riot because he and his police officers failed to enforce law and order and failed to disperse a mob.

All this happened because Harvey E. Clark, Jr., a Negro, and his wife and two children rented an apartment at 6139 W. 19th St. in Cicero. Mobs up to 6,000 gathered around the building July 10-12, when the Clarks moved their family belongings into the partment they expected to be their home.

Before order was restored, martial law was declared and the National Guard was called into action. The Clarks lost their family possessions, and 19 other families living in the building had to move out.

Although Clark, Mrs. Camille De Rose, owner of the building at the time of the riot; Atty. George C. Adams, her attorney at the time of the riot and now said to be owner of the building itself, and others told of the rough treatment given them by police officers in Cicero, the judge felt that the chief was not guilty.

Also testifying for the prosecution was Russell Babcock, executive director of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, who was on the scene of the riot. He told how inactive the police were in quelling the disturbances.

Charles Edwards, Negro agent for the building, told the court that he had shown the apartment to several Negroes, but that in each case Cicero police took down their names, addresses and telephone numbers.

Most damaging evidence was given by Sheriff John Babb, who although a witness for the prosecution apparently provided fuel for the ultimate decision. The sheriff told the court:

"This disturbance was caused by people schooled in stirring up riots. The city and county police did the best they could . . . the only tales of violence come from people who make a profession of agitation."

On the basis of this statement, Floyd E. Thompson, former chief justice of the Illinois Supreme court and Konovsky's attorney, moved for a directed verdict of not guilty. Thompson had declared that the citizens of Cicero were peaceful, and did not actually participate in the riot.

In issuing his directed verdict, Judge Leonard declared:

"It is the duty of the state to prove the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. This has not been done. I therefore direct the jury to sign a verdict of not guilty.

Commenting on this decision, Clark said:

"What do you expect? I'm not a bit surprised. I hope for better luck in the federal case against Konovsky."

The Chicago Sun-Times blamed State's Atty. John Boyle and Prosecutor James A. Brown for the loss of the case. It noted that Brown had a record of racial opinions in other cases before taking over this one. In an editorial, "Muffing the Cicero Riots Case," the daily said:

" . . . From what the public now knows of Brown, there is reason to doubt whether he really had his heart in the prosecution of the case . . .

"In the final analysis, the fact that injustice has not been served in the Cicero case is more important than who is to blame for the failure. It is frightening to realize that mobs can prevent anyone—not only Negroes—from moving into certain neighborhoods in Cook county without fear of punishment under our statutes.

"The last chance for serving justice rests with the federal courts, where Konovsky will be tried, along with other Cicero officials."

Judge Frees Police Chief Of Cicero

The Cicero riot of last July ended on an undecisive note, Wednesday, when Erwin Konovsky, town police chief indicted for malfeasance in office, walked out of Judge Frank R. Leonard's court a free man.

The judge ordered it. Two victims of the riot and their lawyers were cleared of blame for the disorders last year.

Judge Leonard directed the jury return a verdict of not guilty fore Konovsky uttered a word defense or explanation. Observers who have been close to Judge Leonard had predicted this.

Konovsky's acquittal followed five days of testimony by state's witnesses, including Harvey Clark and his wife, Johnetta, whose clothing and furniture were destroyed when they attempted to move into the building at 6139 W. 19th st., last July 10.

Asst. State's Attys. James Brown and Louis M. Gordon had attempted to show that Konovsky was guilty of palpable omission of duty when police under his command ordered the Clark's and other Negroes to stay out of Cicero, and in failing to suppress the mob that battered the building for two days before National Guardsmen were called out.

Miss Camille De Rose, former owner of the 20-flat building testified that she was warned not to rent apartments to Negroes in February or March of 1951.

She later sold the property to Atty. George C. Adams on March 19. Adams appointed Charles S. Edwards real estate agent, and Edwards rented the flat formerly occupied by Miss De Rose to the Clark family.

Adams and Edwards testified that on April 1, they were told not to rent apartments to Negroes by Konovsky and Nicholas Berkos, town attorney.

On June 8, when the Clarks first attempted to move in, Harvey Clark testified that he was threatened with shooting and kicked in the back by one of two policemen. Konovsky was one of these.

Maurice Scott Sr., a furniture dealer who attempted to move the Clarks in, also testified that he was manhandled by Cicero police.

Konovsky must still face federal charges for his role in the disturbance.

Justice In Cicero Now Up To U. S.

THE last local chapter in a disgraceful story was written in Chicago last week when a Cook County judge ordered a criminal court jury to sign a directed verdict of acquittal for Cicero's police chief. The chief was being prosecuted on charges of gross neglect of duty during race riots in Cicero last July. The court found that his guilt had not been proved "beyond a reasonable doubt."

Whoever is to blame, the fact remains that nobody has been punished for the disgraceful scenes in Cicero. They cost millions in property damage, including all the household belongings of a Negro war veteran who had rented an apartment there. The first grand jury to investigate the case brought indictments against the Negro's lawyers and the owner of the apartment house, for conspiring to reduce property values in Cook County. But it did find that the police chief had neglected his duty, and his trial is the only result of that hearing. Another jury indicted several hoodlums who had laughingly set fires and destroyed furniture while the police stood by. These were either released or fined.

Cook County has completely dodged its responsibility to keep order and protect the rights of citizens within its area. The only recourse left for people who lost heavily in the affair is a federal court in which the police chief and other officials of Cicero are to be tried for violating the civil rights of the veteran. Thus once more a local community evades its own duty and the federal government offers the only avenue to justice for injured citizens. In this part of the world any campaign orator can bring cheers with a ringing reference to government meddling. But the total failure of local responsibility may make the theme sound a little empty.

Grand Jury Indicts 5 In Bombing

CAIRO, Ill. (ANP)—In contrast to a previous grand jury action, the May Alexander county grand jury last week returned true bills against 5 white men in connection with the Cairo bombing of a colored physician's home last winter in a wave of terror touched off by attempts to enroll colored children in previously all-white schools here.

The indicted men are: Robert Hogan, Kenneth Sullivan, James McKee, C. H. Miller and Ervin Kreitner. The five were specifically charged with bombing, malicious mischief and conspiracy. The victim of the bombing was Dr. Orban Bass.

Refused To Indict

After an earlier grand jury had refused to indict the men, Ivan A. Elliott, Illinois attorney general, acting on a resolution from the Illinois state conference of the NAACP, had asked that a new grand jury review the evidence.

The previous grand jury had refused to return true bills on Feb. 21, on the grounds of insufficient evidence. It also cleared nine members of the NAACP who had been charged with conspiring to endanger the lives and health of colored children in seeking their transfer to white schools.

Startling Testimony Revealed During Cicero Riot Probe

CHICAGO — (NNPA) — Startling testimony has been given that colored tenants were urged to move into the apartment building at 613 West 19th Street, Cicero, the scene of race riots last July, in an effor to frighten village residents to pay $60,000 in excess of the building's worth.

State's Attorney John Boyle disclosed last Thursday that Mrs. Camille De Rose, owner of the building, made a deposition last Wednesday before Arthur J. Fox, notary public in the State's Attorney's office to that effect. Assistant State's Attorneys Michael Goldstein and Vincent Flood represented the State in the taking of the deposition, and Aaron Payne, a colored lawyer, represented Mrs. De Rose.

Mrs. De Rose is suing Cook County for $160,000 damages as a result of the rioting. An indictment charging her, her attorney, a rental agent and NAACP officials with responsibility for the rioting was dismissed in Criminal Court last October.

Mrs. De Rose testified that she and George C. Adams, a colored lawyer who represented her at the time of the riots, made an agreement that he would try to sell the building for $170,000 — $60,000 more than its valuation — and that she and the lawyer would split the difference above $110,000.

She said she bought the building containing twenty apartments in 1944 for $65,000. In June, 1950, she met Adams and retained over. In January, 1951, she said, he took over management of the building. He told her rents in Cicero were decontrolled and raised rentals.

In March, 1951, Judge William J Campbell in the Federal District Court here restrained her from collecting overceiling rents and evicting tenants. She also was ordered to refund $12,000 in overceiling rentals paid since January 1.

At that time, she testified, Adams circularized a petition asking tenants to purchase the building on a cooperative basis. He received no response.

The questioning by Assistant State's Attorneys Goldstein and Flood continued:

Q. Did Adams tell you he could get $170,000 for the building?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he tell you how he would get the money?

A. No. He said just leave it to him. He would make more than that much.

Q. As a matter of fact, he told you that when it was learned the building was bought by colored people, the tenants and civic people of Cicero would get so scared and frightened that he could get practically any offer.

A. Yes.

Q. And as a consequence of the plan, Adams himself went out to the building during January, February and March?

A. Yes.

Q. At the time you spoke to Adams about selling the apartment as a cooperative and he said you could get $170,000. What, if anything, was he to get out of the deal?

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Q. Did he tell you why he wanted a colored family to move into the flat?

A. He said he would get his price and show the town of Cicero about decontrolled rents. He told me they had taken away my constitutional rights (as regards her difficulties with the rent control office).

After the riots, she said Adams came to her and wanted $30,000 to protect her interests. She said she would get another lawyer, and would also go to the police.

"That won't do you any good," she quoted him as saying. "I fixed this thing, I planned this thing and I have lived with it. You're not going to tell anything. I'll have them put you away as insane ..... You'll go to prison or be locked up as insane."

State's Attorney Boyle said the deposition would be used in fighting Mrs. De Rose's suit against the county.

Cicero Bigots Made Happy

The bigots who rioted in Cicero, Illinois, to prevent the Harvey Clarks from moving in the community are well pleased, no doubt, with the ruling of Judge Frank Leonard in Criminal Court. He directed a verdict of acquittal for Cicero Police Chief Erwin Konovsky who was charged with doing everything but his plain duty to stop mob action.

This is the first round in the battle to see that justice is done in the Cicero affair. The Cicero police chief must still face some music in the federal courts where he will be tried for violating the civil rights of the Harvey family.

Mob violence in America, whether in the North or South will never be stopped as long as those who are directly responsible for the maintenance of law and order fail to do their sworn duty. In almost every instance of serious mob violence it can be shown that the responsible agencies of law enforcement have been guilty of neglecting their duty. That is the traditional pattern.

The prosecution of the case against the Cicero police chief and particularly assistant state's attorney James A. Brown have been severely criticized. Judge Leonard in ruling for the chief of police took the position that the state had not proven guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. In view of the charges of racial bias against the assistant state's attorney and the general disposition of the judge, the first round in the Cicero trial has turned out as expected, a victory for the bigots. There are other rounds to be fought out in the courts and justice may yet triumph.

Basic principles of our democracy are at stake in the Cicero case. Either we support the individual liberty and constitutional guarantees of citizens or we don't. We have got to choose between democracy and mobocracy.

38a 1952 Illinois

Grand Jury Fails To Indict Participants In School Riot

CAIRO, Ill. — (NNPA) — The grand jury which investigated the racial disturbances following efforts to get the local school board to end racial segregation failed to indict anyone in connection with the outbreak.

The grand jury last Friday returned no true bills. This means that the grand jurors found no basis for prosecution of anyone for the outbreak of violence here, including the attempted bombing of the home of Dr. U. F. Bass last January 29, and the firing of the shotgun blast at the home of Dr. J. C. Wallace last January 28. Both were leaders to end segregation in the Cairo schools

Also ignored were charges of conspiracy to endanger the health and life of school children, who were arrested on February 7 because they spearheaded the antisegregation drive.

No true bills listing twenty-one white men were returned by the Alexander County grand jury to Judge Ross Reynolds. They included Robert Hogan, 26, and Charles Miller, Jr., charged by citizens in state warrants in connection with the bombing of Dr. Bass' home, and Roy Downs and Jerry Ellis, accused earlier in connection with the burning of three fiery crosses last January 27.

No true bills also were returned in the cases of leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, including Lester Bailey of Chicago and Miss June Shagaloff of New York, N. A. A. C. P. field secretaries.

Bailey, Miss Shagaloff, Dr. Wallace, W. S. Madison, Arthur Jelks, C. P. Williams, and David V. Lansden, a white attorney who handled certain legal aspects of the antisegregation fight for the NAACP, were arrested February 7 and held in $1,000 bail each on charges of conspiracy to endanger the life and health of school children.

Hearings before magistrates for the NAACP group have been postponed until this week. Motions to dismiss are expected to be made in all cases.

Racial violence broke out here when colored parents took their children to previously all-white schools for enrollment at the beginning of the new term on January 28. The principals told the colored children to return to the colored schools because their applications for transfer had not been processed.

Despite threats and intimidations, the parents of eighty-seven children continued to insist upon transfers of their children to the school nearest their homes. At the last report, only eight transfers had been accomplished.

Unless segregation is eliminated in the local schools, financial assistance from the state will be cut off in accordance with state law.

Supreme Court Refuses to Review Case Of White Man Being Called a Negro

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — The Supreme court last week refused to review the case of a white man bringing a $1,000,000 suit against a daily paper for being referred to as a Negro.

Previously, the Superior and the Appellate courts ruled that the Chicago Tribune was not libelous in itself in Illinois to refer to a white person as a Negro.

Isaiah Mitchell III, a newsstand operator, brought suit against the Tribune when the manager mentioned him in an account of the slaying of William J. Granata, Republican candidate for Circuit court clerk, on Oct. 8, 1949. The account mentioned Mitchell's nick-name of "Chink", and referred to him as a Negro.

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STERN FEDERAL GRAND JURY INDICTS CAIRO WHITES WHO PARTICIPATED IN BOMBING

Five to Answer Charges at Cairo That They Dynamited Home of Dr. Urbane Bass

NAACP ON JOB TO SEE THAT JUSTICE IS DONE

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The dynamiting of Dr. Bass' home came after two nights of disturbances, including burning of three fiery crosses, the shot-gun blasting of a colored dentist's home, and the placing of dynamite on the premises of a business of an NAACP official. No one was injured. The Negro dentist also received a letter warning him to leave the city or suffer the consequences.

Meanwhile, NAACP attorneys retained by the Cairo branch have met in a pretrial conference with the three circuit judges and counsel for the school board and county superintendent to attempt a settlement of the school case.

The Negroes are seeking an injunction against the Cairo school school board requiring that state aid funds be withheld and segregation stopped in the school system.

The circuit judges denied a motion by the attorney for the school board to dismiss the case, and set June 1, as the final date for the school board to comply with demands of the plaintiffs.

Blair Varnes, assistant attorney general, who personally presented the evidence to the grand jury, stated that further investigations are being conducted, and additional persons responsible for the violence inflicted on this southern Illinois town may be indicted later.

Of the 84 pupils who attempted to enroll in the Cairo white schools, the latest report disclosed that only 21 have been accepted. The Illinois Congress of Parents-Teachers Associations at its recent meeting in Chicago took a vigorous stand against segregation in schools and violence.

The violence which resulted when parents attempted to enroll their children in Cairo schools was in contrast to that in another small Illinois city.

In Alton, some 48 non-white pupils have been enrolled in previously all-white schools. The school board here ruled that children would go to schools nearest their home, thus bringing to an end 50 years of segregation in elementary schools. Segregation in high schools was dropped several years ago.

Subsequent to the action by the Alton school board, the NAACP dropped its suit against the board.

Preliminary estimates made by the Illinois Commission on Human Relations showed that, outside of Negro schools because of the housing pattern, rather than a policy of official segregation. In East St. Louis, for example, there are 4,000 pupils in all-Negro schools, although the school board's policy is non-discriminatory.

The 1,600 pupils in all-Negro schools represents a drop of about 600. The report pointed out that many colored pupils attend all-

Human Relations Chief Lists Gains In City

Chicago slowly but surely is winning its battle against racial and religious discrimination.

That is the conclusion reached by Thomas H. Wright, executive director of the Commission on Human Relations. While citing progress made in the field of human relations during the past few years, Wright warned, however, that there is still much more to be done.

Wright listed as examples of progress the prevention of a major race riot, the acceptance of Negroes in "loop" hotels, the end of the quota system at the Municipal tuberculosis sanitarium, and decrease in acts of violence against colored persons.

Supporting his claim that progress has been made in the four mentioned areas, Wright said:

1. "Chicago today is safe from an outbreak of major race riots. Up to three years ago it was touch-and-go as to whether we would find ourselves plunged into violent racial conflict. In those days, especially at the time of the Peoria St. riots, we just missed by inches."

2. Up to 1944, Negroes and most other non-whites couldn't get a room at any "loop" hotel, except the Sherman. Today, all "loop" hotels have a nondiscrimination policy which they follow, according to Wright.

3. As late as 1945 the Municipal tuberculosis sanitarium (which is supported by all the city's taxpayers) had a quota system. Patients then were admitted on a color rather than on a disease basis. Then 17 percent of its beds were set aside for Negroes. Today there is no quota.

4. Attempts to bomb and burn out Negroes from their homes in the so-called lily-white neighborhoods hit a high of 32 in 1948. The figure went down to nine in 1951. So far this year there has been only one attempt at arson due to racial tension and "a lot of broken windows, but nothing more," Wright said.

Wright submitted his report to the fourth conference of the Human Relations Commission on Civic Unity which met here last week and attracted 99 Chicago betterment organizations and more than 1,000 citizens.

Hit Cairo School Funds

Legislators Act After Racial Row

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — An Illinois Legislative Committee to Investigate Cairo schools last week recommended the withdrawing of state funds from segregated institutions in that city in compliance with state laws.

Illinois House Bill No. 1066 provides that no part of the money appropriated for distribution to the school districts of Illinois shall be distributed to any school district in which any student is segregated in any public school because of race, color or nationality.

The committee, which was formed to investigate the administration of the act, faced a dilemma last week in seeking to determine whether or not discrimination in Cairo schools.

The [illegible] committee last Friday [illegible]om an outbreak of ra[illegible]e in Cairo nearly a mo[illegible] conjunction with the ordered transfer of Negro children to white schools.

Committee members and officials of the NAACP contended at the meeting that Vernon L. Nickell, superintendent of Public Instruction, failed to carry out his duties in connection with cutting off aid to Cairo schools.

N. R. Hudson, legal representative for Nickell, asserted that the transfers were under way when the violence broke out and that Nickell's office could act in an advisory capacity only.

Nickell has no legal power to tell the school boards how to act, Hudson insisted.

In reporting its findings, the committee declared that school children of the district continue to be segregated by race, contrary to the provisions of state law.

Cairo, located in Alexander county, is one of the last outposts of segregated schooling in Illinois. Rep. Corneal A. Davis of Chicago was acting chairman at the meeting.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that only 13 of 84 Negro pupils who applied for admittance have been accepted in former all-white schools. Approximately 37 have given up trying to register and returned to Negro schools.

One pupil reported that she attended a white school and then decided to return to the colored school, but that a white girl begged her to return to the white school.

Three NAACP attorneys have been authorized to represent some 20 parents of Negro children in any court action resulting from the current attempt to integrate Negro pupils in previously all-white schools in Cairo.

Alert State Guard In Southern Ill.

CAIRO, Ill.—Despite the wave of terrorism, marked by shotgun blasts, bombings and burning crosses, Negro parents and pupils of this southernmost Illinois town are continuing to press for abandonment of segregation in the public schools according to Illinois law. FBI agents are on the scene and it has been urged that the Illinois State Guard be alerted.

A group of 63 Negro children, accompanied by their parents, have gone to [illegible] schools each morning this [illegible]eking enrollment. Each [illegible] they have been told to wait until transfers come through and to return to their own schools. Each time they have returned home.

It was reported late Wednesday evening that Thurgood M[illegible]shall, special cou[illegible]tional Association for the Advancement o[illegible] Colored People was on his way to join national and local NAACP officials already in Cairo.



An explosion, thought to be caused by dynamite, rocked the home of Dr. U. S. Bass at 11:05 Tuesday night, demolishing an unoccupied rear bedroom and shattering windows a hundred feet a way. Dr. Bass was knocked from his bed, his wife and four children, were reported uninjured.

On Monday night a shotgun blast was heard near the home of Dr. J. C. Wallace. No one was reported injured. The same night another cross was burned. Three had been burned Sunday night.

NAACP officials who arrived only a few days ago reported threatening phone calls and letters.



HAGALOFF



MING

Atty. Robert W. Ming, legal counselor for the NAACP and professor of law at the University of Chicago, made the request that the National Guard be alerted to protect association members and Negro residents in the area.

According to Miss June Shagaloff, NAACP field secretary on the scene, 63 Negro pupils went to the white schools Monday morning seeking admittance. They had made application on Jan. 17 and the transfers were to have been completed by Jan. 28. Miss Shagaloff declared no agreement on the exact number of Negro pupils to be transferred was reached by the NAACP and the school officials. Transfers were supposed to be granted to all pupils applying.

According ot Miss Shagaloff, an investigation was held last spring by a special committee at Springfield, Ill., to which Mrs. Leroy McPherson, county superintendent of schools, was summoned to testify.

In a report which Mrs. McPherson made to the committee Leo C. Schultz, superintendent of schools, was cited as being primarily responsible for maintaining racial segregation in the schools of Cairo, reported Miss Shagaloff. Schultz said Monday that two Negro girls would be transferred Friday.

Last August Mrs. Schultz withheld state funds from the schools for two and a half months. No applications were received from Negro pupils so the funds were continued.

The NAACP, on Wednesday, filed affidavits with Mrs. McPherson charging the school system with violating the law. They were promised by the county superintendent that the charges would be investigated.



ARRESTED IN CAIRO — Assistant field secretary for the NAACP, Lester P. Bailey was arrested in Cairo, Ill. because of his efforts to transfer Negro children from segregated schools in compliance with the state's civil rights laws. Arrested with him were Miss June Shagaloff of the NAACP legal field staff and several other persons.

Educators Hit Fight Of Northerners For Rights

CHICAGO (ANP) — Many northerners are constantly denouncing racial patterns in the South, while at the same time they remain blind to racialism within their own community.

In the February issue of the Christian Advocate, official organ of the Methodist Church, Miss Molly Gates Daugherty, a white woman, questions the sincerity of many white northerners who profess to work for equal opportunities for Negroes.

Although born and reared in the North, Miss Daugherty was educated in the South. Her parents were originally from the South; therefore, many of her vacations were spent in the South.

With a background of this kind, Miss Daugherty considers herself well qualified to discuss the customs and mores of both North and South in regards to the Negro.

She points out that northerners have their racial prejudices too. If they didn't, she says there would not be a single colored person living in the South.

A former teacher in a northern university, Miss Daugherty cites many instances of the inability of northerners to recognize their own prejudices while at the same time they are over-sensitive to those of southerners.

She explains this paradoxical attitude to a white woman from Maine as follows:

"You talk about your colored friends on committees working for racial equality. Would you invite them to your house for a social evening? I don't mean as a stunt, but really."

"Certainly," the woman from Maine answered.

"Well, have you?"

"No, but I would. It's just that my husband and I have different interests from theirs. But I like them better than some of my white friends."

Racial practices in northern schools came in for their share of criticism, Miss Daugherty cited three cases of the northerner's lack of sincerity in his professed belief in racial equality.

One case was that of an exceptional colored girl. Because of her 127 IQ she had her transferred to a higher section, the bright young northern minds there completely ignored her.

Another case of northern prejudice occurred at a faculty dinner party. Miss Daugherty sat next to the head of a department who was loud in advocating racial equality. When asked why he didn't hire a competent Negro doctor of philosophy to teach, this department head said:

"Wonderful, that's exactly what I'd like to do, but there are a few obstacles. The higher-ups wouldn't approve, for one thing."

"Can't you fight for something you believe in?" she asked him.

"Well, to tell the truth," he retaliated, "the issue is so controversial that I felt it should originate from a neutral department such as English."

Charleston Holds Meet On Cairo, Ill.

CHARLESTON, Mo. — An Emergency Mass Meeting was held Sunday at Currin's Hall on the recent bombing of the home of Dr. U. F. Bass and the shooting into the homes of Drs. Wallace and Fingal.

The principal speaker for the occasion was Attorney George W Layton of Chicago, Illinois, who was sent to Cairo, Ill., to secure first hand information on the Cairo situation.

The citizens were affected to the extent that they contributed the sum of $130.45 to the Charleston Branch of the NAACP to aid the Cairo Branch in fighting the violence against its Colored Citizens.

The burning of four crosses near the densely populated Negro section, the shooting into the homes of Drs. Fingal and Wallace, the bombing of the home of Dr. Bass, various threats over the telephone, the arrests of Drs. Madison, Wallace and Fingal, Mr. Lester Bailey, Miss June Shagaloff, Rev. A. L. Jelks, Mr. C. P. Williams and Attorney David D. Lansden grew out of the integration program of Negro children transferring to the heretofore all-white schools of Cairo.

NAACP Hits Inaction At Cairo

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — The inaction of state officials in the explosive Cairo school situation was deplored by spokesmen for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People after a conference here today with the Illinois Legislative Committee and representatives of Governor Adlai Stevenson. The NAACP announced that it plans legal action in the case.

The meeting was held at the request of the NAACP after a series of racial flare-ups that have accompanied attempts to the Association's field workers to help implement an Illinois statute that forbids segregation in public schools.

Cross-burnings, shootings and bombings took place at the time Negro children were scheduled to be transferred to previously all-white schools. Last week eight persons spearheading the integration movement, including NAACP Field Secretaries June Shagaloff and Lester P. Bailey, were arrested and charged with conspiracy to "endanger the life and health of certain children" involved in the transfer actions.

MET FEBRUARY 14

The Legislative Committee's meeting on February 14, presided over by State Senator Corneal Davis, was attended also by Joseph Lohman, representing the governor; Attorney-General Ivan A. Elliott; a Mr. Hudson, general counsel for the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Vernon L. Nickels; Fred Smith, a state representative; a group of committee members present by proxy; and the group representing the parents of the Negro pupils, including Miss Shagaloff and Mr. Bailey.

Mr. Hudson, under fire of questioning from the group, said that he had no power to do anything in the Cairo matter because of the "ambiguity" of the Illinois statute that created the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The consensus of opinion was that responsibility for supervision of schools rests with this superintendent.

George N. Leighton, president of the Chicago branch of the NAACP, acting as spokesman for the parents, said after the meeting: "In our judgment the responsibility rests with the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, a duly elected official of this state. We consider it an insult to attend a meeting dealing with a matter so important only to be confronted by evasive attempts on the part of the responsible official stating that in substance he can do nothing about a case that has attracted nation-wide attention."

Mr. Bailey and Miss Shagaloff returned to Cairo after the meeting to assist in preparations for legal action to be taken by the NAACP to force the city to go ahead with the integration program.

Illinois NAACP Blasts Cairo Grand Jury Report

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., — In a special meeting held here this week, the Illinois State Conference of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People took sharp issue with the report of the Cairo grand jury, which had expressed the opinion that no discrimination was present in the public schools of that city and which blamed the NAACP for recent instances of racial violence.

The NAACP conference called upon U. S. Attorney-General J. Howard McGrath to convene a federal grand jury to investigate the situation.

Condemning the grand jury's statement that "outside influence" had disrupted the safety and moral condition of the children to be transferred from segregated schools, the NAACP asserted that the Associations representatives acted in a legal, lawful, courteous and coperative manner and had not been arrogant, abusive and non-cooperative as stated in the grand jury's report.

The NAACP also hit that part of the report which said that teachers "should be able to proceed as they interpret the law."

The conference was presided over by Paul E. Thurlow, state NAACP president, of Chicago. Speakers included Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Miss June Shagaloff and Lester Bailey, field secretaries who were arrested for their part in seeking to aid the transfers; and W. Robert Ming, Jr., of Chicago, a member of the NAACP national legal committee.

POLICE ALLOWED RIOT, CICERO JURY IS TOLD

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CICERO, Ill., March 7—The first witness in the trial of Police Chief Edwin Konovsky of Cicero testified in Criminal Court today that the Cicero police had made no attempt to curb rioters in race disturbances here last July.

The chief is charged with malfeasance in office and "palpable omission of duty" in connection with the riots.

The witness, Russell Babcock, executive director of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, told the jury that county and Cicero police had been present on July 10 when Harvey E. Clarke Jr., a Negro, and his wife tried to move into an apartment building. A crowd of seventy-five to 100 persons gathered around the building and shouted threats, but the police took no action, he said.

On July 11, Mr. Babcock testified, 3,000 or 4,000 persons gathered around the building at about 7 P. M. throwing stones and committing other acts of vandalism. He said he overheard a father, standing six feet from a Cicero policeman, tell his son he would give him "three shots for a nickel," meaning stones thrown at the windows of the Clarke apartment.

The first stone went wild, Mr. Babcock said, but the second smashed through a window, which brought congratulations from the father. The policeman took no notice of the incident, he testified.

NO ONE IDENTIFIED BY CAIRO GRAND JURY AS HAVING TAKEN PART IN RIOTS AND VIOLENCE

Beach Lampkin P. 2

NAACP Named As Trouble Maker In Effort To Enroll Negroes in White City Schools

EIGHTEEN NEGROES ALREADY INTEGRATED

CAIRO, Ill. — (ANP) — When the February Alexander County grand jury here took no action against any of the 31 persons involved in the recent outbreak of violence here over the admission of Negro pupils to previously all-white schools, the situation took on characteristics similar to that in Cicero, Ill., where a local grand jury refused to indict any of the rioters.

The Alexander county grand jury in its report to Judge Ross Reynolds, Friday, returned a no true bill against some 21 white persons involved in the actual terror and nine Negroes and one white man who were victims of the violence.

Among the white men were Robert Hogan and Charles Miller Jr., involved in the bombing of the home of Dr. U. F. Bass, and Roy Downs and Jerry Ellis, accused of burning three fiery crosses on Jan. 27.

The nine Negroes and one white attorney had been accused by citizens on state warrants with conspiracy to endanger lives of children in the transfers.

A report signed by John E. Clarks, foreman of the jury said in part:

"The grand jury finds no evidence of segregation being practiced in schools here.

"Outside influence is affecting the safety, moral condition of our school children. There is evidence of pressure against the board of education, country, city superintendents of schools and teachers, all of whom are capable of handling any problem pertaining to their business. They are aware of the laws of segregation and should be allowed to do as they interpret the laws.

"The grand jury has not found evidence where the NAACP has violated any law. But from our interpretation of testimony received, we feel the NAACP in its presentation handled the case in such a way that showed arrogance, abusiveness, and utter lack of cooperation which could have easily led to violence and upheaval. The NAACP made every effort to usurp our schools.

"We further recommend that management of our school affairs in Alexander county be allowed to remain in the hands of the county taxpayers.

"Our reasons for above recommendations stem from the fact that our entire history of our school system shows the affairs of the schools have been satisfactorily handled by elective officers of taxpayers of Alexander county. If left to proper officials, future problems could be amicably settled."

The violence in Cairo was touched off when some 84 Negro pupil attempted to register in white schools January 28.

The latest report showed that 18 colored children haye been accepted in the schools, and the applications of 35 others are still pending.

The NAACP has threatened to file a suit against the school board to have the schools cut off from state funds. Illinois state funds are cut off from any school which segregates its pupils because of race.

The attorneys authorized to handle the suit are Thurgood Marshall, George Leighton and W. R. Ming.

NEGRO TELLS OF WARNING

Cicero Police 'Roughed Up' Group, Witness Declares

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CICERO, Ill., March 10—George C. Adams, Negro attorney, told a jury in Criminal Court here today that a Cicero policeman told him and a Negro companion to "get out of town and don't come back or you'll be drilled full of holes."

Mr. Adams was testifying at the trial of Ewin Konoysky, Cicero police chief charged with malfeasance in office and omission of duty in connection with riots last July. The riots developed when Harvey Clarke, a Negro bus driver, and his family tried to move into a building owned by a client of Mr. Adams.

The Clarkes, Mr. Adams, and a Negro companion visited the building July 8, Mr. Adams said. He said the police "roughed them up," threatened him and his companion, and searched his companion for a gun.

Mr. Adams testified he had conferred with Nicholas Berkos, Cicero village attorney, and had been told that the citizens of Cicero had met and were "ready to go into action, some with guns and baseball bats," if the Clarkes attempted to move in to the building.

Illinois Attorney General Calls For Another Cairo Probe

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—(ANP)— In response to resolution received from chapters of the Illinois NAACP, the state attorney general last week called for a second grand jury investigation of the bombing of the home of Dr. U. F. Bass, a Negro physician of Cairo, Ill.

Ivan A. Elliot, Illinois attorney general, said that he had written Alexander county states attorney asking for a new investigation. His letter said in part:

"You shoul proceed with diligence to present this matter to another grand jury to the end that the guilty may be apprehended and punished."

Earlier in the week States Atty. Michael O'Shea had requested that charges be dismissed against 14 persons arrested in connections with the controversy over racial segregation in Cairo schools. Four of the persons arrested were held in connection with the bombing of Dr. Bass' home. The other 10 were representatives of the local NAACP who had led the fight for integration in the public schools.

State's Atty. O'Shea had asked for the dismissal of the charges in view of the action of the Alexander county grand jury which refused on the grounds of insufficient evidence to return indictments Feb. 21.

The grand jury at that time said that it could find no evidence of segregation in the public schools of the county, despite knowledge that no Negroes had attended white schools prior to the recent enrollment of some 18.

The nine Negroes and one white attorney had been arrested and charged with conspiracy to endanger the lives and health of Negro school children in seeking their transfer to white schools.

The controversy was touched off on January 27, the eve of the scheduled attempt to register Negro children in previously all-white schools of Cairo, southernmost town in Illinois.

Three fiery crosses were burned around predominantly Negro districts; a shotgun blasted the home of Dr. J. C. Wallace, a bomb destroyed an unoccupied room in the home of Dr. Bass, and dynamite was found in front of the business place of another Negro

Ask Grand Jury Probe In Cairo

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NAACP Breaks Down Segregation At Lake Springfield, Ill., Beaches

LAKE SPRINGFIELD, Ill.,—A new policy ending segregation at Lake Springfield beaches was ordered into effect last week following a conference between Commissioner John H. Hunter and a committee representing the local chapter of the NAACP.

The policy opens Lake Beach to Negroes and Bridgeview beach to whites.

Meeting with Hunter was a committee composed of Kenneth Barton, local president of the NAACP, Bishop Charles A. Clough, of the Springfield Episcopal diocese; Dr. D. E. Webster, Atty. Sylvester L. Carter and Atty. Robert Myers, both of the organization's legal redress committee.

The Commissioner acceded to an NAACP plea that the enforce provisions of a state law passed in 188- and amended in 1937, protecting all citizens in their legal rights and requiring public officials to see that all persons have equal access to public recreation areas.

The NAACP began conferences regarding the segregation at the Lake beaches a year ago. Conferences and negotiations continued throughout the intervening months and some weeks ago, Hunter stated that he would open the beaches according to law. But until last week, no formal statement of policy was forthcoming.

Two years ago, the Park board under pressure from the NAACP abolished segregation at Memorial pool. Now with the Lake Beaches open to all, swimming facilities in Springfield have all been brought in accordance with state law.

Bias Is Whipped At Illinois Lake

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Segregation at Lake Springfield's beaches was wiped out here last week following a meeting attended by Commissioner John H. Hunter and a committee composed of Kenneth Barton, local NAACP president; Bishop Charles A. Clough, Springfield Episcopal Diocese; Dr. D. E. Webster and Attys. Robert Myers and Sylvester Carter of the NAACP legal redress committee.

WHITE SALESMEN ARRESTED AT CAIRO CHARGED WITH TOSSING BOMB AT HOME OF NEGRO MEDIC

Beach Dispatch Dat. 2-23-52

Fiery Crosses Burn in Negro Section As Answer to Negroes Who Would Enter Children in White Schools

NAACP SAYS SCHOOL BOARD STALLS IN TRANSFER

CAIRO, Ill. — (ANP) — One prominent white person was arrested and two others are under surveillance in connection with a series of violence against Negroes in this southern Illinois town which borders on the Mason-Dixon line.

A 26-year-old automobile salesman, Robert Hogan, was arrested and charged specifically with "willfully and feloniously throwing some substance or object with the intent of damaging the person or property of Dr. U. F. Bass, Negro physician here.

The current violence was touched off when some 84 Negro pupils attempted to register in previously all-white schools for the spring semester which began Monday, Jan. 28.

On the eve of the registration date, three fiery crosses were burned in and around Cairo, in predominantly Negro districts. The latest victims were Henry Dyson, vice president of the local NAACP; Dr. J. C. Wallace, Negro dentist, and Dr. Bass.

Dynamite was found in front of a tire store operated by Dyson; a bomb blasted an unoccupied room in the home of Dr. Bass, and a shot was fired into the home of Dr. Wallace. No one was injured.

Dr. Wallace also received a letter warning him to leave the city or suffer the consequences. The style of the letter left the impression that it was written by hoodlums or ruffians. However, with the arrest of Hogan, it was discovered that in reality many prominent persons were behind the racial flare-up.

It was reported that local authorities did nothing about the violence until the bombing of Dr. Bass' home. After that Lester Bailey, midwest regional director of the NAACP, contacted Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, in Washington. Marshall then got in touch with the FBI there, who in turn contacted the FBI here. It was then that the local FBI started to work on the case.

The local NAACP, which advised the pupils to register at the white schools, maintains that the school board is stalling in the transfer.

It accused the board of accepting a token number of colored children into the schools in order to forestall a suit. Here is a rundown on the number of Negro puipls accepted to date:

Grade school, four; junior high, two, and one in high school. Prior to the attempt at integration, there were four Jim Crow schools. They were one high, one junior high, and 3 grade.

Negroes are about 40 per cent of the total population here. There are about 40 Negro teachers in the school system. Many of them oppose the transfer in fear of losing their jobs.

Cairo is tense and needs only a match to set off a violent race riot. Hardly any one is out after 9 p. m. Most persons are armed

Cairo Hearings Set For March 5

CAIRO, Ill.—The hearing for the nine persons arrested for actively participating in a drive to end racial segregation in the public schools of this city has been set for March 5, the NAACP learned last week.

Miss June Shagaloff and Lester P. Bailey, NAACP field secretaries, are among the group who were arrested and charged with endangering children whose transfers from segregated schools they sought to expedite.

Victims Of Illegality Held

Cairo has been operating segregated schools despite an Illinois statute forbidding such segregation, and NAACP attorneys agreed to withdraw a suit filed in the courts when the school authorities agreed to go ahead with the transfers at the beginning of the current term.

The week end before the transfers were to take place was marked by cross-burnings, bombings and shootings. These events were followed by the arrest of the NAACP officials and others concerned with the anti-segregation fight.

None Indicted By Cairo Jury

Frees All Involved In Mixed School Battle

CAIRO, Ill. (NNAP)—The grand jury which investigated the racial disturbances following efforts to get the local school board to end racial segregation failed to indict anyone in connection with the outbreak, returning no true bills.

This means that the jurors found no basis for prosecution of anyone for the outbreak of violence here, including the attempted bombing of the home of Dr. U. F. Bass Jan. 29, and the firing of the shotgun blast at the home of Dr. J. C. Wallace Jan. 28. Both were leaders to end segregation in the Cairo schools.

Also ignored are charges of conspiracy to endanger the health and life of school children against nine persons who were arrested Feb. 7 because they spearheaded the anti-segregation drive, as well as those against 21 white men including Robert Hogan, 26, and Charles Miller Jr., charged with bombing Dr. Bass's home, and Roy Downs and Jerry Ellis, with cross burnings.

No true bills also were returned in the cases of NAACP leaders, including Lester Bailey of Chicago and Miss June Shagaloff of New York, field secretaries.

Bailey, Miss Shagaloff, Dr. Wallace, W. S. Madison, Arthur Jelks, C. P. Williams and David V. Lansden, a white attorney were arrested February 7 and held in $1,000 bail each on charges of conspiracy to endanger the life and health of school children.

Hearings before magistrates for the NAACP group have been postponed until this week. Motions to dismiss are expected to be made in all cases.

Leaders In Cairo School Fight Under Arrest

Dat -2-16-52

CAIRO, Ill., — Charged with conspiracy to "endanger the life and health of certain children" in this southern Illinois city, eight persons spearheading the movement to break down segregation in the public schools here were arrested last week.

Held in $1,000 bail each on these charges were Dr. W. A. Fingal, president of the Cairo branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Lester Bailey and Miss June Shagaloff, NAACP field secretaries; Dr. J. C. Wallace, whose home was the target of a shotgun blast on January 28; W. S. Madison, Arthur Jelks, C. P. Williams and David V. Lansden, a white attorney who has been handling legal aspects of the movement for the branch.

* * *

THE ANTI-SEGREGATION movement, initiated by the Cairo NAACP, precipitated an outbreak of violence last week when Negro parents presented their children for registration at previously all-white schools. A bomb was thrown at the home of Dr. U. F. Bass and a shotgun fired at Dr. Wallace's home.

Local school authorities used dilatory tactics to prevent transfer of Negro pupils from colored schools to the more adequate and more accessible schools reserved for white children. Despite these tactics, threats and intimidations, parents of 87 children continued to insist upon transfers to the schools nearest to which they live. Only eight have been granted transfers.

* * *

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL system of this city faces suspension of financial assistance from the state following failure of the school board to eliminate segregation.

Assurance that state aid would be cut off was given to Lester Bailey, NAACP field secretary, by Mrs. Lucy T. McPherson, county superintendent of schools, following presentation to her January 30, of 20 affidavits of Negro parents charging discrimination against children.

FBI, Cops Guard 3 Doctors' Homes

Bomb Wrecks One, Bullets Rip Another In Ill. School Fight

By TED COLEMAN

CAIRO, Ill.—The long fight by Negro citizens to break down racial barriers in Illinois schools erupted into violence in Cairo last week when several incidents, including the bombing of a prominent physician's home, marked the determination of anti-Negro forces to block the move.

Three crosses were also burned in the Negro district of this Southern-most city of Illinois, which has a population of 12,300, and is situated at the Kentucky-Missouri borders. The crosses were burned on the eve of the scheduled admission of Negro pupils to hitherto white schools.

Four suspects have been arrested and placed under heavy bond by local authorities for alleged participation in the acts which have upset entire communities.

Dr. Urbane F. Bass of 2206 Park Avenue and his family narrowly escaped death Tuesday night when a bomb exploded, wrecking a portion of their home. The explosion wrecked an unused bedroom in the house.

Another catastrophe was also averted when three sticks of dynamite were found with a partly burned fuse under the tire shop of Henry Dyson, local leader of the NAACP. The bomb was turned over to Federal and state authorities for investigation.

In addition to these incidents there was a report of a shot being fired into the home of Dr. J. C. Wallace, another well-known physician, at the height of the tension. No one was hurt.

In addition to having a shot fired into his home, Dr. Wallace has received two threats. One was in the form of a letter directed to him and his family; the other was an indirect threat received through a telephone call to Dr. W. A. Fingal, president of the Cairo NAACP. The letters warned him and his family to leave Cairo or suffer the consequences.

* * *

ARRESTED IN connection with the terror were Robert Hogan, 28, an auto salesman of 517 Twenty-fifth Street. (He was picked up on a warrant charging him with willfully and feloniously throwing some substance or objects with intent to damage the person or property of Dr. Urbane F. Bass); Charles Herbert Miller, about 30, released on $5,000 bond; Roy Downs and Jerry Ellis, both released under $1,000 bonds each. The latter were charged with conspiracy to commit an illegal act against public morale.

Dr. Bass told the Courier Saturday that he was unafraid and commended the local police for their alertness in tracking down the offenders.

His home is under constant watch by cruising police squads throughout the night and day. He said there was no continuous guard at the front or back of the house, but that police were cooperating in every other way.

The Cairo incident is one of many which have occurred in recent months in the down-state Illinois area since segregated schools were outlawed in Illinois. The state has held up appropriations for schools failing to abide by the law. The burning of crosses and other terror acts have failed to daunt the spirit of Negro families in the area.

* * *

THE TRANSFER of Negro students into mixed facilities at Alton took place without incident, it was reported.

Absenteeism here rose above 25 per cent Wednesday at the hitherto lily-white schools that had accepted registration from Negroes. Transfers had been asked for eighty-four Negro pupils to enter the white schools.

Police Chief Earl Shepherd, Illinois State Police, and the FBI, are continuing their investigations relative to the incidents. It was disclosed a car with about five persons inside was seen racing away from Dr. Bass' home shortly after the bombing.

Jury Blames Nobody For Cairo Violence

No True Bills Are Returned By County Grand Jury

CAIRO, Ill. — (NNPA) — The grand jury which investigated the racial disturbances following efforts to get the local school board to end racial segregation failed to indict anyone in connection with the outbreak.

The grand jury last Friday returned no true bills. This means that the grand jurors found no basis for prosecution of anyone for the outbreak of violence here, including the attempted bombing of the home of Dr. U. F. Bass last Jan. 29, and the firing of the shotgun blast at the home of Dr. J. C. Wallace last Jan. 28. Both were leaders to end segregation in the Cairo schools.

Also ighored were charges of conspiracy to endanger the health and life of school children, who were arrested on Feb. 7 because they spearheaded the anti-segregation drive.

No true bills listing 21 white men were returned by the Alexander county grand jury to Judge Ross Reynolds. They included Robert Hogan, 26, and Charles Miller, Jr., charged by citizens in state warrants in connection with the bombing of Dr. Bass' home, and Roy Downs and Jerry Ellis, accused earlier in connection with the burning of three fiery crosses last Jan. 27.

No true bills also were returned in the cases of leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, including Lester Bailey of Chicago and Miss June Shagaloff of New York, NAACP field secretaries.

Bailey, Miss Shagaloff, Dr. Wallace, W. S. Madison, Arthur Jelks, C. P. Williams and David V. Lansden, a white attorney who handled certain legal aspects of the anti-segregation fight for the NAACP, were arrested Feb. 7 and held in $1,000 bail each on charges Cross joined in Commissioner Aitchison's dissenting opinion.

The majority held that after careful examination of the Southern Railway's rules they were "not convinced that, when fairly and reasonably interpreted and applied," they are violative of the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act. "There has been no showing that, in practice, the rules have been unfairly or unreasonably enforced," the majority opinion stated.

The commission pointed out that the situation is now different under the present rules than it was when Henderson filed his original complaint nearly ten years ago. The rules now in effect, the commission said, "do not deprive any passenger of dining-car service so long as a vacant seat is available in the diner." The commission also noted that the Southern does not now use "public signs, partitions, or posted rules," such as those the Supreme Court considered in the Henderson case.

The controversy over the dining car rules of the Southern arose May 17, 1942. At that time, Henderson, who was then an employee of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, was traveling as a first-class passenger from Washington to Atlanta en route to Birmingham.

While the train was in Virginia, after the first call for dinner, Henderson went to the dining car. Under rules then in effect, the railroad reserved the two end tables nearest the kitchen for colored passengers.

When Henderson went into the diner, these two end tables were partly occupied by white passengers, but at least one seat at them was unoccupied. The steward refused to seat Henderson but offered him service, without addition-

Between this table and others a curtain was drawn during each meal.

On remand, by a 8-to-2 vote (one member not participating), the commission approved the Southern modified its rules, modified rules. Henderson promptly brought suit before the same three-judge Federal District Court at Baltimore.

Nab 4 In Cairo Race Violence

Defender Sat. 2-9-52

CAIRO, Ill.—The ruthless wave of bomb terror moved northward last week as a hate-explosion rocked the home of a local doctor and a shotgun blast was fired at the home of a Cairo dentist when Negro pupils sought transfers to previously all-white schools.

The action, preceded by a series of cross burnings in this vicinity, was the second serious outbreak of racial violence in Illinois within a year. The first was the disastrous Cicero riot of last July.

Sat 2-9-52

Local state and federal authorities moved swiftly and took four Cairo men into custody in connection with the violence.

Cairo At South End Of Illinois

Cairo, the southernmost city of Illinois, is located at the Kentucky-Missouri borders and has a population of 12,300, 40 percent of whom are Negroes.

Dr. Urbane F. Bass, his wife and four small children escaped injury when their home was damaged by "hate-bombers" last Tuesday night.

Dr. J. C. Wallace, young Cairo dentist, and member of the local NAACP branch, said a shotgun blast was fired at his home last Monday and he was warned on two occasions, anonymously, to "get out of town."

Doctor Wallace was away from home when the shot was fired. The dentist's wife and their two children were in an upstairs room at the time.

Three sticks of dynamite, tied together by a partly burned fuse, were found in front of a tire shop operated by Henry Dyson, vice president of the local NAACP branch.

Defender

Jerry D. Ellis and Roy Downs were released on $1,000 bonds each and Charles Herbert Miller Jr., was freed on $2,000 bond. They are suspected of bombing Dr. Bass' home.

Sat 2-9-52

A hearing was scheduled for Wednesday, the day after one set for Robert Hogan, 26-year-old auto salesman. Hogan was arrested last Tuesday and the others were taken into custody last Saturday.

Dr. Bass said he did not take an active part in the school fight.

The doctor said the charge was evidently thrown over the back fence. Five men were reportedly seen leaving Dr. Bass' home in an automobile after the bombing.

School officials have been accused of delaying the processing of transfers of Negro students to white schools as the latest move to defeat anti-segregation.

The charge was made by Lester Bailey of Chicago, midwest representative of the NAACP.

Bailey said 17 parents of Negro children had filed affidavits with the superintendent of schools for Alexander County protesting the delay.

School officials contend the delay has been unavoidable. They said applications of all 23 Negro students who seek admission to previously all-white schools will be completed within a few days.

A spokesman for the NAACP said last Saturday that seven Negro students had been successfully transferred to white schools at that time. He said a total of about 84 had applied.

The fight to open the "white" schools of this last stronghold of Jim Crow in the state of Illinois has been spearheaded by the Cairo branch of the NAACP with the assistance of Bailey, Midwest regional director, and Miss June Shagaloff of the NAACP national office.

In addition to the bombing and shooting there have been cross burnings and other attempts to intimidate the Negro community. Despite these threats, NAACP field workers report that the parents are holding firm and intend to carry this fight through to the finish.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, spent an evening here in conference with state officials assigned by Gov. Adlai Stevenson, officers of the local branch, Bailey and Miss Shagalofi.

The Cairo schools have been receiving something in excess of $200,000 annually from state funds.

Under an amendment introduced by State Representative Charles J. Jenkins of Chicago, "no part of the money appropriated by this act shall be distributed to any school district in which any student is excluded from, or segregated in, any public school . . . because of his race, color or nationality."

Negro Pupils Turned Down; Crosses Blaze

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 28—(AP)—Fiery crosses were burned on the eve of Monday's scheduled admission of Negroes into Cairo's hitherto all-white schools. Negro children presented themselves but were told transfer papers would have to be processed.

Cancelled

The Negro children returned to their own schools without reported incident. Most were accompanied by parents or other adults. Twenty cars with white parents were reported to have waited at the junior high school as about 12 Negro pupils came and left.

At the high school, Police Chief Earl Shepherd Jr. conferred with Leo C. Shultz, superintendent of schools. He left, declining comment.

Final 1-29-52

Monday was the date agreed upon by the schools and the National Association for Advancement of Colored People for the admission of 23 Negro pupils to schools hitherto attended only by white pupils.

Schultz said two Negro high school girls would be transferred Friday. He said other transfers would be made gradually.

Racial segregation is forbidden in Illinois school systems through a law authorizing withholding of state grants from violating schools. Schools would be unable to operate without regular state aid.

Sunday night all three crosses were burned in or near Negro quarters.

Says Hoodlums Imported For Cairo Trouble

Defender P. 1 Chicago Sat.

A woman who fled from the wave of terrorism which broke out in Cairo last week following the attempt to transfer 23 Negro children to all-white schools, arrived in Chicago to tell a story of bombings, threats, and cross-burnings.

Sat. 2-9-52

Because she fears retaliation by resentful whites she asked that her name be withheld.

The woman told a Defender reporter that she locked up her five-room bungalow and hurriedly left with a male relative, after crosses were set blazing in front of a Negro housing project on 12th st., near a T.B. hospital and at 29th and Popular sts.

The woman refugee said that Negro citizens have received threatening phone calls and leaflets marked with skulls and cross bones.

The woman said that she feels that the resentment was stirred up by a small element of trouble makers and fanned by Ku Klux Klan members who came to Cairo for this express purpose. The bulk of the people, she believes, are willing to comply with the law.

Staying In Cairo, Says Dr. Wallace

P. 1 Chicago Sat. 2-9-52 Defender



DR. J. C. WALLACE

"I have no intentions of leaving Cairo, Ill., because of threats directed toward me and members of my family," Dr. J. C. Wallace, whose home was fired on by terrorists, told the DEFENDER in an interview last Saturday.

Dr. Wallace, youthful dentist and member of the Cairo branch NAACP, was one of the leaders in the fight to break down segregation in schools there.

In addition to having a shot fired at his home, Dr. Wallace received two threats. One was in the form of a letter directed to him and his family; the other was an indirect threat received through a telephone call to Dr. W. A. Fingal, president of the Cairo branch NAACP. He and his family were warned to leave Cairo or suffer the consequences.

The unsigned letter said in part: "We are not going to have Negro children going to Cairo junior high school. They have a nice new building of their own."

The letter was turned over to FBI authorities, the dentist said.

Dr. Wallace was away from home when the shot was fired. His wife and their two children, Maudella, 6, and James III, 4, were in an upstairs room at the time.

Dr. Wallace, a native of Beaumont, Tex., began practicing in Cairo in 1945, following an internship at Prairie View college.

A graduate of Wiley college and Negro on the board would bring about integrated schools."

His wife, the former Miss Annetta Lucas, daughter of the late Dr. A. L. Lucas and Mrs. Ella Lucas, is principal of Douglas school in Cache, Ill.

Dr. Wallace incurred the wrath of Cairo race-haters when he was candidate for the school board two years ago.

"They feared," declared Dr. Wallace, "that the presence of a

Army reserves, and is listed in Who's Who.

Deliberation and a past potentate of the Shriners. He is also a captain in the dental corps, U. S.

were found by city police after they burned out.

One of the crosses was burned at Future City, north of Cairo, another on Commercial ave., in the heart of a Negro residential area and the other on the Mississippi river levee.

Bomb Suspect Jailed By FBI; Cairo Tense

Vets Organize To Protect Kin Against Attackers

CAIRO, Ill. (ANP)—In marked contrast to Florida, FBI agents quickly cracked down on dynamite terrorists in this southern Illinois town Saturday.

Moving with dispatch after local police refused to act, the FBI arrested Robert Hogan, white, 26-year old automobile salesman.

He was charged with "wilfully throwing some object or substance with the intent to kill or maim human beings and damage personal property." No bail was set.

Two Suspects Trailed

Two other suspects in the Tuesday night bombing of Dr. Urbane F. Bass's residence are under surveillance, it was learned.

The blast which occurred at 11:05 Tuesday night, demolished an unoccupied rear bedroom. Windows 100 feet away were shattered.

Dr. Bass, 41, was knocked from his bed. His wife and four children miraculously escaped without injury. Damage was estimated at $500.

The bombing climaxed a reign of terror which has gripped Cairo since colored parents began a determined drive to enroll their children in previously all white schools. Cairo is the last town in the State with segregated schools.

The night before the dynamiting of Dr. Bass's residence, three shotgun blasts shattered the windows of Dr. J. C. Wallace's home.

Dynamite Found

Dynamite was found on Friday night in front of a tire shop operated by Henry Dyson, vice-president of the Cairo branch NAACP, which is spearheading the fight.

Three fiery crosses lighted up leaden skies on the colored school ground, Sunday night. This was the day before the scheduled admission of colored pupils in the white schools.

Thus far out of 84 requests for transfers, only seven children have been accepted in the white schools. Four were admitted to elementary classes, two to junior high and one to high school.

When the children first appeared at the white schools Monday, they were told to return to their segregated schools until their papers had been processed. The first transfers were made two days later.

Fear Court Action

NAACP leaders expressed belief that the school board was deliberately moving slow on processing the transfers as a delaying action. The token number were transferred, spokesmen said, in an effort to avoid court action.

At the junior high schools, where two colored pupils have been admitted, 25 per cent absenteeism was recorded by afternoon. Four others entered the elementary school without incident.

Cairo, with a population of 12,309, 40 per cent of which is colored, is the southernmost town in Illinois, at the Kentucky-Missouri borders.

In contrast to the violence which has marked the changeover in Cairo, Alton, Ill., abolished its all-colored schools in a peaceful manner.

Racial segregation is forbidden in Illinois school system through a law authorizing the withholding of State grants from violating systems. No schools in the smaller communities could operate without State help.

Fight On Two Sides

The militant parents are faced with a fight on two sides. White school officials and parents are subbornly resisting the change. So are the forty colored teachers employed by the school board.

Assurance that State aid would be cut off from Cairo schools unless they moved promptly to accept the 84 colored pupils was given the NAACP Saturday.

Mrs. Lucy T. McPherson, county superintendent of schools, told Lester Bailey, NAACP field secretary, that the drastic step would be taken if the Cairo board continued to delay in processing the transfers.

Twenty affidavits of colored parents charging discrimination against their children have been placed in Mrs. McPherson's hands.

Weapons Distributed

Fearing further violence, colored residents have barricaded themselves and stripped down for action. A collection of World War II weapons has been distributed. Veterans have organized to resist the terrorists.

Gov. Adlai Stevenson has dispatched investigators and eight State policemen here in an attempt to avert violence.

Despite these precautions, tension in the city mounted as colored parents stood firm in the determination to have their children enrolled in the schools nearest their homes.

When the 84 children were taken to the schools at the opening of the new term on Monday, Jan 28, they were sent home and told that their transfers had not been processed. They were ordered to return to their former schools.

Met By Crowd

They refused to go back to the segregated schools. This formula was repeated the following day. On Wednesday, one colored pupil was reported admitted. When she returned for the afternoon session, she was met by such a hostile crowd she did not enter the school.

Suspension of State funds would be a bitter blow to local schools. More than $200,000 annually has been given the local school board from State funds.

Under an amendment introduced by State Representative Charles J. Jenkins of Chicago, "no part of the money appropriated by this act shall be distributed to any school district in which any student is excluded from, or segregated in, any public school... because of his race, color or nationality."

Dr. Bass Talks

In commenting on the bombing of his home, Dr. Bass said in part:

"The bombers may have been a small minority group of hoodlums that have become incensed because of the school fight and who intend to terrorize and maybe to kill."

He added that he had not taken part in the school problem.

In addition to having a shot fired into his home, Dr. Wallace has received two threats.

One was in the form of a letter directed to him and his family; the other was an indirect threat received through a telephone call to Dr. W. A. Fingal, president of the Cairo NAACP."

The letters warned him and his family to leave Cairo or suffer the consequences.

Dr. Wallace, youthful native of Beaumont, Texas, came to Cairo in 1945. He said that he had no intention of leaving the city because of the threats.

Meharry Graduate

A graduate of Wiley College and Meharry Dental College, Dr. Wallace was named citizen of the year in 1950 by the local Sportman's club.

He is state organizer and deputy for the Elks, state treasurer of the Illinois Council of Deliberation, a past potentate of the Shriners, past chancellor commander of the K.P.

He also is a captain in the Dental Corp, Army reserve, and is listed in Who's Who.

Dr. Wallace married the former Miss Annetta Lucas, daughter of the late Dr. A. L. Lucas and Mrs. Ella Lucas. The couple has two children, Maudella, six, and James 3rd, 4.

Violence Running Rampant In Cairo Ill. Community

CAIRO, Ill—(A N P)—Dynamite threatened the property of two prominent Negroes, and a shot was fired into the home of another in a current series of violence over the admittance of Negroes to previously all-white schools in this southern Illinois town.

Earlier in the week three crosses were burned in Negro Districts in and around Cairo on the evening of the scheduled admission of Negroes to the schools.

The latest victims were Henry Dyson, vice president of the local NAACP; Dr. H. F. Blass, and Dr. J. C. Wallace.

Dynamite was found in front of a tire shop operated by Dyson; a bomb blasted an unoccupied room in the home of Dr. Bass, and a shot was fired in to the home of Dr. Wallace. No one was injured in either case.

Local, state and federal authorities are investigating the current wave of racial violence to flood this small town.

In commenting on the bombing of his home, Dr. Bass said in part;

"The bombers may have been a small minority group of hoodlums that have become incensed because of the school fight and who intend to terrorize and maybe to kill."

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Dr. Wallace married the former Miss Annetta Lucas, daughter of the late Dr. A. L. Lucas and Mrs. Ella Lucas. The couple has two children, Maudella, six and James III, 4.

Committee To Get Hearing On School Case

CAIRO, Ill.— A white attorney and eight other persons affiliated with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be given a hearing here Thursday, February 14 to answer charges of conspiracy in connection with the organization's attempt to end racial segregation in the Cairo public schools.

One of the warrants served on the nine arrested persons, charges that a girl was forced to enter the all-white junior high school against her will. The other charges are "disturbance of conduct" at the Cairo high school.

Those arrested and released on bail are Dr. Sam W. Madison, Dr. W. A. Fingal, president of the Cairo branch of the NAACP, Miss Rosetta Walker, C. P. Williams, The Rev. Arthur L. Jelks, Attorney David V. Lanster, Miss June Shagaloff and Lester Bailey. The latter two are from Chicago, Ill.

Arrest One White, Eight Negroes In Cairo, Ill. Fight

Supreme P. 1. Dat. 2-16-52

CAIRO, ILL. —(ANP) — In direct parallel to action taken in the Cicero riot, Negro victims of bombings and parents of school children were arrested Thursday Feb. 7 in connection with violence over an attempt to register colored pupils in previously all-white schools here.

Eight Negroes and one white person were arrested on charges of conspiring to endanger the lives of the children.

The nine persons arrested here were: Houston, Texas

David Lansden, a white lawyer who has practiced in Cairo for 21 years; Lester Bailey, mid-west regional director of the NAACP; Mrs. June Shagaloff, field secretary of the NAACP; Dr. J. W. Wallace, dentist, whose home was fired on; S. W. Madison, chiropodist; Dr. W. A. Fingal, physician and president of the local NAACP; the Rev. Arthur Jelks, C. D. Williams, and Mrs. Carey Walker.

All were charged with two separate misdemeanor citations, and released on $1,000 bond pending a hearing Thursday, Feb. 14. The warrants were signed by 16 complaintants who described themselves as white parents or their agents.

The first citation charged the accused specifically with:

"Endangering the lives and health of children by forcing them by threats and inducements to enter Cairo schools previously attended only by white pupils."

The second citation charged the eight conspired:

"To unlawfully cause or permit children to be placed in such a situation that their lives were endangered."

A series of violence in Cairo, a southern Illinois town which borders on the Mason-Dixon line, was touched off Jan. 27, where three fiery crosses were burned in and around Negro districts.

Parents of 84 Negro pupils were scheduled to attempt to register their children in formerly all-white schools, Monday, Jan. 28.

During the three days that followed a shot was fired into the home of Dr. Wallace; a bomb destroyed an unoccupied room in the home of Dr. Urbane Bass, and dynamite was found near a business place of Henry Dyson, vice president of the Cairo NAACP. Dr. Wallace also received a threatening letter warning him to leave the city or suffer the consequences.

Despite the outbreak of violence, Negro parents continued to try to register their children. So far only seven pupils have been accepted in formerly white schools. Four are in grade school; two in junior high school, and one in high school.

Four white men have been arrested in connection with the bombing of Dr. Bass' home. They were: Robert Hogan, 26, salesman; Charles H. Miller Jr., 37, Jerry Dean Ellis, 24, and Roy Downs, 27.

Dr. Bass, his wife and four children were shaken but uninjured by the explosion, which caused an estimated $500 damage to their home.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP conferred in Chicago with Gov. Adlai Stevenson concerning the violence in Cairo, Leighton said.

When asked about the possibility of more violence, Atty. Leighton said in part:

"The situation has eased somewhat in Cairo, and it is not expected to develop into an all-out riot such as that experienced in Cicero last summer.

"The situation here is different from that in Cicero where the whole area was against Negroes moving into the nsuburb. Here there may be small groups who will fight, but not the whole town."

In the Cicero riot case, a Cook county grand jury indicted three Negroes and two whites on charge on conspiracy to incite persons to riot because a Negro, Harvey E. Clark Jr. tried to move his family into the all-white suburb of Cicero. All five accused had been victims of the riot, not participants. Indictments in this case were later quashed, and a special Federal grand jury returned indictments against persons involved in the rioting. They now await trial.

The NAACP plans to represent some 21 parents in a suit against the Cairo school board. Leighton said. He added that the NAACP intends to see the issue settled once and for all.

Arrest NAACP Aides In Cairo

Defender P. 1 Dat. 2-16-52

CAIRO, Ill.—Cairo copied a page from the "Cicero Technique" last week when eight persons, some of them victims of recent bombings and violence, were taken into custody and charged with conspiracy to "endanger the life and health of certain children" in this southern Illinois city.

The group, spearheading the movement to break down segregation in the public schools here, was arrested last Thursday and released on $1,000 bond each, pending a hearing set for Thursday, Feb. 14.

Arrested and freed on bail were Dr. W. A. Fingal, president, Cairo branch NAACP; Lester Bailey and Miss June Shagaloff, NAACP field secretaries; Dr. J. C. Wallace, whose home was the target of a shotgun blast on Jan. 28; Dr. W. S. Madison, Rev. Arthur Jelks, C. D. Williams and David V. Landsen, a white attorney who has been handling legal aspects of the movement for the branch.

This surprising action by Cairo officials is similar to the aftermath of the Cicero, Ill., riots of July. A Cook county grand jury indicted three Negroes and two whites on charges of conspiracy to incite persons to riot because Harvey E. Clark, jr., tried to move his family into the all-white Chicago suburb. All had been victims of the riot. The indictments were later quashed.

The anti-segregation movement, initiated by the Cairo NAACP, preceded an outbreak of violence two weeks ago when Negro parents presented their children for registration at previously all-white schools. A bomb was thrown at the home of Dr. U. F. Bass and a shotgun fired at Dr. Wallace's home.

Each of the eight persons arrested was charged with two separate misdemeanor citations. One warrant charges a Negro girl was forced to enter the all-white junior high school against her will. Another charges "disturbance of conduct" at the Cairo high school.

A warrant was also issued for the arrest of Mrs. Carrie Watkins, mother of a child who had been transferred. She was not held, however, because of pregnancy.

Despite threats and intimidations, parents of 87 children continued last week to insist upon transfers to the schools nearest them.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, conferred with Illinois Gov. Adlai Stevenson last week concerning the Cairo violence.

The arrest of two more white men in connection with cross burnings in the vicinity of Cairo brought the number of white arrested in the probe to six.

Helped To End School Bias In Cairo, Illinois

Supreme Dat. 2-9-52 P. 1 Houston Dec.

CAIRO, Ill. — (ANP) - Dynamite threatened the property of two prominent Negroes, and a shot was fired into the home of another in a current series of violence over the admittance of Negroes to previously all-white schools in this southern Illinois town.

Earlier in the week three fiery crosses were burned in Negro Districts in and around Cairo on the eve of the scheduled admission of Negroes to the schools.

The latest victims were Henry Dyson, vice president of the local NAACP; Dr. H. F. Bass, and Dr. J. C. Wallace, a native of Beaumont, Texas, and a graduate of Wiley college. He attended Wiley and Meharry at the same time Dr. Howard M. Mason, a Houston Doctor, was a student at the respective schools.

Dynamite was found in front of a tire shop operated by Dyson; a bomb blasted an unoccupied room in the home of Dr. Bass, and a shot was fired into the home of Dr. Wallace. No one was injured in either case.

Local, state and federal authorities are investigating the current wave of racial violence.

In commenting on the bombing of his home, Dr. Bass said in part:

"The bombers may have been a small minority group of hoodlums that have become incensed because of the school fight and who intend to terrorize and maybe to kill."

He added that he had not taken part in the school problem.

In addition to having a shot fired into his home, Dr. Wallace has received two threats. One was in the form of a letter directed to him and his family; the other was an indirect threat received through a telephone call to Dr. W. A. Fingal, president of the Cairo NAACP. The letters warned him and his family to leave Cairo or suffer the consequences.

EIGHT NEGROES ARRESTED IN CAIRO CHARGED WITH PLOT TO ENDANGER LIVES OF CHILDREN

Beach Dispatch P. 2

Misdemeanor Charges Filed and Bonds Set In Sum of $1,000 Against Those Who Fight Segregation

Dat 2-23-52

WHITE LAWYER REPRESENTING DEFENDANTS ARRESTED

CAIRO, Ill. — (ANP) — In direct parallel to action taken in the Cicero riot, Negro victims of bombings and parents of school children were arrested Thursday Feb. 7 in connection with violence over an attempt to register colored pupils in previously all-white schools here.

Eight Negroes and one white person were arrested on charges of conspiring to endanger the lives of the children.

In the Cicero riot case, a Cook county grand jury indicted three Negroes and two whites on charges of conspiracy to incite persons to riot because a Negro, Harvey E. Clark Jr. tried to move his family into the all-white suburb of Cicero. All five accused had been victims of the riot, not participants. Indictments in this case were later quashed, and a special Federal grand jury returned indictments against persons involved in the rioting. They now await trial.

The nine persons arrested here were:

David V. Lansden, a white lawyer who has practiced in Cairo for 21 years; Lester Bailey, midwest regional director of the NAACP; Mrs. June Shagaloff, field secretary of the NAACP; Dr. J. W. Wallace, dentist, whose home was fired on; S. W. Madison, chiropodist; Dr. W. A. Fingal, physician and president of the local NAACP; the Rev. Arthur Jelks, C. D. Williams, and Mrs. Carey Walker.

All were charged with two separate misdemeanor citations, and released on $1,000 bond pending a hearing Thursday, Feb. 14. The warrants were signed by 16 complaintants who described themselves as white parents or their agents.

The first citation charged the accused specifically with:

"Endangering the lives and health of children by forcing them by threats and inducements to enter Cairo schools previously attended only by white pupils."

The second citation charged the eight conspired:

"To unlawfully cause or permit children to be placed in such a situation that their lives were endangered."

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Parents of 84 Negro pupils were scheduled to attempt to register their children in formerly all-white schools, Monday, Jan. 28.

During the three days that followed a shot was fired into the home of Dr. Wallace; a bomb destroyed an unoccupied room in the home of Dr. Urbane Bass, and dynamite was found near a business place of Henry Dyson, vice president of the Cairo NAACP. Dr. Wallace also received a threatening letter warning him to leave the city or suffer the consequences.

Despite the outbreak of violence, Negro parents continued to try to register their children. So far only seven pupils have been accepted in formerly white schools. Four are in grade school; two in junior high school, and one in high school.

Four white men have been arrested in connection with the bombing of Dr. Bass' home. They were: Robert Hogan, 26, salesman; Charles H. Miller Jr., 37; Jerry Dean Ellis, 24, and Roy Downs, 27.

Dr. Bass, his wife and four children were shaken but uninjured by the explosion, which caused an estimated $500 damage to their home.

George Leighton, national representative of the NAACP, said he had no idea who was behind the charges against the nine persons arrested last week.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP conferred in Chicago with Gov. Adlai Stevenson concerning the violence in Cairo, Leighton said.

When asked about the possibility of more violence, Atty. Leighton said in part:

"The situation has eased somewhat in Cairo, and it is not expected to develop into an all-out riot such as that experienced in Cicero last summer.

"The situation here is different from the Cicero where the whole area was against Negroes moving into the suburb. Here there may be small groups who will fight, but not the whole town."

The NAACP plans to represent some 21 parents in a suit against the Cairo school board, Leighton said. He added that the NAACP intends to see the issue settled once and for all.

NAACP Assails Cairo Jury Report

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—In a special meeting held here this week, the Illinois State Conference of branches of the NAACP took sharp issue with the report of the Cairo grand jury.

The report had expressed the opinion that no discrimination was present in the public schools of that city and blamed the NAACP for recent instances of racial violence.

Dat 3-8-52

Seek Federal Jury Probe

The NAACP conference called upon U.S. Attorney-General J. Howard McGrath to convene a Federal grand jury to investigate the situation; and also hit that part of the report which said that teachers "should be able to proceed as they interpret the law."

The conference was presided over by Paul E. Thurlow, State NAACP president, of Chicago. Speakers included Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Miss June Shagaloff and Lester Bailey, field secretaries who were arrested for their part in seeking to aid the transfers; and W. Robert Ming Jr. of Chicago, a member of the NAACP national legal committee.

Man Held On Charge Of Dynamiting Medic's Home

Memphis Tenn World

BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

CAIRO, Ill. — Cairo police Thursday arrested a 26-year old auto salesman in connection with the bombing late Tuesday of a Negro physician's home.

Robert Hogan of Cairo was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Dr. Ubane F. Bass, whose home was bombed in the latest flare-up of violence since racial segregation ended in city schools.

The warrant signed by City Magistrate Max Bevill, charged Hogan with causing an explosion "of some substance placed or thrown on or against" the Bass home.

The physician, his wife and four small children escaped injury but $500 damage was done to the rear of the family dwelling.

Meanwhile, police chief Earl Shepherd is continuing his investigation. He disclosed Thursday that a car with about five persons inside was seen racing away from Bass' home shortly after the bombing.

Shepherd also revealed that three sticks of dynamite, tied together with a partly-burned fuse, was found Thursday in front of a tire shop operated by Henry Dyson, Cairo spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of which Bass is a member.

Enrollment of 23 Negro students in previously all-white grade and high schools is expected to be completed on time for Monday's classes. The NAACP and school authorities decided segregation would end in city schools last Monday. The date was postponed, however, to transfer the necessary papers. Several Negro students have already been admitted to white schools.

Racial segregation is forbidden in Illinois School Systems through a law authorizing the withholding of state grants from violating schools. Without state help the schools could not operate.

Indianapolis Cleric Refused Service In Restaurant

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — (ANP) — Dr. J. A. G. Jordan, Indianapolis NAACP branch president and pastor of the Good Samaritan Baptist Church last week was refused service by the Draft Sport Restaurant on the grounds that he was drunk.

The minister does not smoke or drink.

Tom Jordan, white, chairman of the local NAACP civil rights committee, was offered service but when he insisted on service for the Mr. Jordan, the waitress insisted that Jordan was drunk and finally came through with this statement:

"Any colored person who would come in here must be drunk!"

Legal action will be taken in the matter. This restaurant is next door to Kingan and company where the local 610 insists on equality of treatment. The union is aiding in the drive to eliminate segregation or discrimination in eating places in that locality.

Assail Gary YM For Jim Crow Policy

GARY, Ind. — A fight to break Jim Crow policies at the Gary YMCA was resumed here last week when a 19-year-old student nurse was refused use of the building swimming pool.

The student, Irashel Pulliam, the only Negro girl in nurse training at Methodist hospital here, was prohibited from taking swimming lessons at the YMCA along with other student nurses of the hospital because of her race.

Negotiations between the hospital and YMCA administrations failed to alter the decision. Largely supported by funds donated thru the Community Chest, the YMCA, it was found, prohibits Negroes from its general membership.

Earl Gordon, executive secretary of the YMCA stated that he could make no denials of the institution's race policies which are contrary to that of the national board.

"It just happens," Gordon said, "that our 81-member board of directors is against admitting Negroes to membership, or use of the physical educational facilities."

Gordon also declared that he saw no immediate action forthcoming to change the discriminatory policy of this Hoosier YMCA.

Clifford Minton, executive secretary of the Gary Urban League, who is spearheading a current drive to break the YMCA policy prohibiting Negroes from membership, stated that the YMCA policy is causing indignation not only in Gary, but throughout the entire nation.

Less than two blocks from the Gary YMCA stands two recreational and public dweling institutions that operate on an "open policy" basis and admit Negroes --and other minorities—to membership. One of these is the Catholic Youth Organization, who get the Negro boys turned down by the YMCA.

Another institution, the Gary YWCA has operated on the "no color line" basis for several years. But unlike the CYO, the YWCA is without a swimming pool, and its entire white and Negro membership is denied use of the YMCA pool.

Largely supported by the Community Chest, which receives approximately $10,000 monthly from over 10,000 Negro steel mill employees, the YMCA has never admitted Negroes to membership in over 20 years. It was about 20 years ago in Gary's Negro and Puerto Rican congested Mid-Town area that the only Negro branch of the YMCA was closed.

38a 1952 Iowa

Iowa Judge Upholds Cemetary Ban On Sioux City Indian War Hero

SIOUX CITY, Iowa — It is now on record that it's legal for a private cemetary to bar its facilities from a bereaved family for reasons of race.

District Judge Ralph Crary wrote this bit of American history last week when he ruled against Mrs. Evelyn Rice who sued the Memorial Park cemetery association for $180,000 after the group refused to bury her war hero husband because he was an Indian.

The incident brought shame on this Iowa city after President Truman rebuked the association by arranging for Sergeant Rice to be buried in Arlington National cemetary with his own honor guard.

The judge held that discrimination by a privately owned cemetery was "not a matter of public policy" and did not violate Iowa law. Mrs. Rice said she would appeal to the state Supreme court.

38a 1952

Kansas

African on Bike Trip Is Jailed in Topeka

Arrested After Being Barred By Lily-White YMCA

TOPEKA, Kansas — Mashood Adisa Olabisi Ajala, Roosevelt college student from Nigeria, West Africa, on a bicycle tour from Chicago to Los Angeles to spread good will about his native country was jailed here Wednesday night for allegedly disturbing the peace after he was refused a room at Topeka's white-only Y.M.C.A.

Ajala pedaled into Topeka Wednesday afternoon following a holdup Monday on U. S. highway No. 50 in which he was robbed of all his money—$85. He returned to Kansas City, where friends contributed enough funds to start him out again on his trip. Because of the delay, however, he dropped Wichita, Kas., from his itinerary and set out on highway 40 for Denver.

In Topeka police court Thursday, Ajala was sentenced to 30 days in jail on the peace disturbance charge but the judge paroled him on the condition that he leave town.

At the desk he picked up $5 left there with Police Clerk W. B. Culbertson for Ajala by the Y.M.C.A. secretary who had refused the young Nigerian a room.

"We have no malice against him," Culbertson said. "He probably needs money to buy food."

Ajala was disturbed by the loss of time from his crusade as he wheeled his bike onto U.S. 40 Thursday night, bound for Denver.

He had to revise his 30-day itinerary—he has speeches scheduled at five Denver churches—and postponed a planned July 12 reception at Los Angeles to July 14.

The young "ambassador" studied last year at both De Paul and Roosevelt university at Chicago and hopes to become a psychiatrist and return to Nigeria.

RACE PERSECUTION MEMBERSHIP KEY:

Cops Foil N'Orleans Nazi Plot To Blow Up Theatre

NEW ORLEANS — A plot by youthful "Nazi party storm troopers" and self-styled Hitler worshippers to blow up a theatre some four months ago was revealed by local police last week following the arrest of 12 members of the teen-age gang.

The plot was thwarted, it was revealed, when a deputy policeman drove by a theatre, was attracted by the actions of some youngsters, investigated and discovered a homemade bomb of "considerable power," according to police.

Police Suspect Adults

Police said they had broken up the storm trooper mob last week following the arrest of the dozen boys, five of whom, including the leader, are 15 and the other, 14. All were paroled in custody of their parents.

The police investigation revealed that members of the hate organization carried identification cards bearing Hitler's photograph and the words: "I am a member of the Nazi party." Police believe the boys are led by some adults and are seeking them for questioning.

Major requirements for joining the party include hitting a colored person with a brick, breaking a certain number of street lights and jumping off a fast-moving train, according to the investigators.

Bomb Under Theatre

As he stopped his car to investigate, the youths fled. He looked around the building, then crawled under it and found the bomb.

Police moved to break up the gang last week after the stoning of a Southern Railway train near City Park during which a porter was injured seriously by a brick thrown through a window and a passenger cut by flying glass.

Police Capt. M. Walker scoffed at what he called the "Nazi stuff," declaring: "It's teen-age kids trying to ape a real tough guy.

According to the mother of the ringleader, he is a bright pupil who developed a consuming interest in Hitler and the Japanese several months ago after reading several books, including "Berlin Diary" and "I Was Hitler's Doctor."

Distraught Mother Talks

The distraught mother of one of the storm troopers told police:

"I hear my boy at nights on the telephone talking with this other one, the ringleader. They are bad for one another. I tried to break it up. Everything is 'chicken, chicken, chicken.' All their wildness is based on this chicken business. It's the way they dare one another to do things.

"One says: If you don't do so and so, you're chicken.' It's been driving me wild."

The plot to blow up the theatre and the bomb was uncovered by Jefferson parish (county) deputy Vic Massa after he noted several boys acting suspiciously as he drove by the old abandoned Metry theatre.

Bigotry Disgusts Foreign Newsmen

NEW ORLEANS (ANP) — Two European journalists traveling America at the expense of the state department, were surprised last week to learn that white and colored Americans are barred from mixing in public places in New Orleans.

The journalists, Luigi Caglio, Swiss correspondent, and Lucien Kayser, Bebancon, France, held an interview with John E. Rousseau Jr., Ernest Curry, Ernest J. Wright, T. King and James B. LaFourche, here.

Following the interview, Reporter Curry drove the two newsmen to the New Orleans hotel. On arriving there, he was asked to join them at the bar. When Curry replied that colored people were not permitted to enter the hotel for such purpose, the Europeans shrugged their shoulders, indicating disgust with so-called democratic America.

Inspired by Hitler

Negroes Target Of Hate Gang

NEW ORLEANS—Jefferson Parish authorities and New Orleans police last week reported smashing a group of defiant, Negro-hating teen-agers operating in the Metairie section under the name, "Nazi Storm Troopers Club." About 4,000 rounds of stolen .22 caliber ammunition, shotgun shells and thirty-six knives were seized in an abandoned, burned grocery building used as the gang's headquarters.

Authorities said, however, that the ammunition had been stolen from a Metairie hardware store by "two youths not members of the club."

THE JUVENILE SUSPECTS, who admit injuring two Negroes severely during recent weeks, had set up the following rules to qualify prospective members:

1. Hit a Negro on the head with a brick.

2. Smash a number of street lights.

3. Jump on and off a moving freight train.

Some nine "officers of the club" led by a surly, defiant 15-year-old youth, were arrested and paroled to their parents. Police said all are either fourteen or fifteen years of age.

THEY QUOTED the leader as saying, "I have information that Hitler is alive and in Argentina and I am going there."

NEGROES TARGET

ONE YOUTH has been charged with aggravated battery and trespassing on railroad property. Police said he admitted hurling a ten-pound slab of concrete through a moving Southern Railroad passenger train near Marconi Drive Monday, Nov. 3, striking two Negroes.

Injured were Brown Jones, a train porter, Meridian, Miss., and George R. Harelson, a messenger, Washington, D.C. Jones suffered fractures of two ribs and Harelson suffered contusions and abrasions from broken glass.

Police say they believe the group was organized by adults, but have been unable to confirm this belief. Heavy damage to railroad cars passing through the area and mysterious attacks on Negroes are believed to have been inflicted by members of the gang.

PODICE SAY membership cards printed in German, having a picture of Adolph Hitler on one side and the words, "I am a member of the Nazi Party," on the reverse, were carried by the juvenile offenders.

NEGROES TARGET

An eight-year-old boy who was denied membership in the club is said to have told police of the gang's activities and the address of various members.

New Orleans' Jim-Crow Laws Trip Zachary Scott

NEW ORLEANS — Actor Zachary Scott and his wife were among five white persons acquitted here Monday on charges of disturbing the peace by drinking in a colored tavern.

Municipal Judge Edwin Babylon freed the group when the movie actor explained he went to the saloon at 3 a.m. seeking talent for USO shows.

"I catch all the acts in the cities I visit," Scott told the court. "I went to hear a harmonica player, and I might say he was a good one. Some colored boys in the Navy, just back from Korea, recognized me and asked our party to have a drink with them."

Broke City Law

Under this city's racial-segregation laws, Scott's group was charged with congregating in a colored saloon, being seated at tables in the place, mingling with colored patrons and consuming alcoholic beverages.

Dismissed along with the actor and his wife were James O'Rear, also an actor, of New York; Nam H de Beaufort who identified herself as a French writer, and Elmo D. Avet, a New Orleans antique dealer.

Scott said he was "unaware of Louisiana's segregation laws."

Guard Head Of NAACP In Louisiana

NATCHITOCHES, La. — The stage was set here last week for a performance similar to the tragic drama which has been enacted in Florida for several months, but the villains in the cast missed their cue.

Action of the local drama was centered around Dr. E. A. Johnson, state head of the NAACP who made a speech here advocating social equality.

The Natchitoches Enterprise, local paper, carried a headline story on the speech and public reaction was such a nature that the police department thought it best to give Dr. Johnson protection from possible violence. However, nothing happened.

Reaction was termed as resentment on the part of some whites to the idea of Negroes being given the suffrage and voting in the gubernatorial election held here last week.

Natchitoches leaves a bitter taste in the mouths of Negroes and enlightened whites because of the presence in the city square of a statue dedicated to "The Good Darkey," as the statue is described.

The figure is that of an antibellum Negro with hat in hand and scratching his head with the other hand.

Many influential and wealthy Negroes have left Natchitoches because of the tense racial feeling here and the manner in which they had to act towards white citizens.

Dr. Johnson has amassed considerable wealth from his practice and has devoted much to civic development. He is a 33rd degree Mason.

Cops Irked!

Too Much Mixing In 'Quarter'; 13 Persons Arrested

"Too much mixing of the races" was cited this week as the underlying reason why 13 persons, including a trio of young Negro women, were arrested in the French Quarter Thursday, put in a patrol wagon and taken to First District police station and booked with vagrancy and with no visible means of support.

Friends of the defendant Negroes said that an officer struck one of the Negro girls who while asking questions, attempted to stand up for her civil rights. One of the cops was also accused of calling Miss Rowe a vile name.

The three girls arrested were Misses Delores Epriam, 21, 1806 Anson; Willie Ann Moran, 19, 2435 Amelia and Audry Rowe, 20, 3044 Broadway.

The girls denied that they were performing a voodoo dance and they also denied that any admission or fee was charged persons in the place when officers raided the establishment. They said this was something the newspapers created for headline making.

All persons, including the three girls, have steady jobs and they informed officers of their employment when they were arrested, but to no avail.

Leonard L. Dreyfus and John P. Dowling, attorneys for the group, have filed a motion to dismiss the charges on grounds that the city ordinance under which these persons were booked is unconstitutional. The hearing has been set for March 6.

The young women said that they had merely answered a newspaper advertisement directed to young Negro women who wanted to learn "Afro-Cuban ethnic" dance routines. They would have qualified for professional engagements.

The site where the young women were arrested was on private premises, a book and record shop operated by Robert F. Cass, who has a license to operate his shop.

"There was nothing mystic about the dances. The whole basis for the arrest was the free mixing of whites and Negroes in this shop. The gathering was very informal. People who were there showed no sign of racial hatred or bias. One of the Negro girls was sitting down taking a break with spectators when the arrests were made. What happened was the cop who came in just didn't like this and decided to take everybody to jail," one of the defendants said.

Voluntary Segregation Hit At NAACP Testimonial Dinner

Volnntary segregation among Negroes themselves was hit here Saturday evening in an address by Prof. J. K. Haynes, outspoken and fearless educator and president of the Louisiana Education Association, at a testimonial dinner honoring two outstanding NAACP leaders, Daniel E. Byrd and Atty. A. P. Tureaud at Hayes.

"The theory of segregation is false," Haynes declared, "and must be fought uncompromisingly. It must end at the earliest possible date because of this form of inequality we fail to understand each other. It is my conviction that we must get more people of all walks of life actively identified in this fight to end all segregation."

He pointed out that the fight for full freedom of all races was the only hope for the final justice and realization of democracy.

"All of us must recognize our individual responsibilities. Each one of us must get into the fight individually to fight for ourselves, for the history of the Negro has been a long climb and an uphill fight. The fight for equal educational opportunities has not been an easy one, but the end to that accomplishment is in sight," Haynes added.

Then he said: "How can you people of New Orleans tolerate some of the schools that your children go to? The fight to end these injustices will be realized when the least of us realize and believe the fundamental truth that we are just as good as anyone else. That slave complex makes you go up in the balconies and take seats in Jim Crow theatres and elsewhere to submit to voluntary segregation has got to go."

Highlights of the occasion were the presentations to Atty. Tureaud, legal counsel of the NAACP and Mr. Byrd, special NAACP representative of New York.

At the outset of his remarks Mr. Haynes paid a glowing tribute to the courageous efforts of the honorees.

Atty. Tureaud was cited for his unselfish service to the New Orleans branch since 1927 by the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. Dr. Wesley N. Segre, president of Sigma Lambda chapter, extolled Mr. Tureaud for working with the first registration committee of Negroes in 1931; organizing the state NAACP, handling all of the legal work of the New Orleans branch from 1927 to date free; for winning the teachers salaries equalization suit in New Orleans; for filing several teachers salaries suits outside of New Orleans as well as equalization of school buildings and facilities, for filing and winning three suits against LSU; for opening up the golf suit against City Park and numerous other similar suits.

Cecil W. Carter, basileus of Rho Phi chapter of Omega Psi Phi fraternity, praised Mr. Byrd for his activities with the NAACP since 1942, increasing the local membership from 800 to its peak of 8,700; for establishing the first full time NAACP office force in New Orleans; for serving the local branch as executive secretary for four years when the NAACP local membership hit an all time peak of 10,000 members; for breaking up the taxicab racket in New Orleans; secured the first affidavits against Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi; broke up a Mississippi ransom racket; for preparing and submitting statistical data on Negro housing to U. S. Congress; fought for more Negro employment in the postal service; for winning re-instatement of Negroes at the NOPE; investigated known police brutality; for surveying bias in the city schools for petition; for winning the Thalmier award for doing the best job in the NAACP branches and numerous other accomplishments.

Others on the program were Mrs. Margaret Nimtz, Rev. Robert D. Hill, Rev. John B. Morris, Mrs. Jessie B. Ramsey, Mrs. Eloise W. Jordan, Miss Hazel Woods, Mrs. Adis Blanchard, Zack Ramsey, Mrs. Flora S. Green, Arthur J. Chapital, president of the New Orleans Branch, NAACP; Mrs. Alma Valley, Rev. Alfred K. Sloan and others.

The event was sponsored jointly by the NAACP branch and the NAACP Women's Auxiliary of which Mrs. Ramsey is president.

Drinking Water For Whites Only

BERTRANDVILLE, La. — Negroes here welcomed the slight rain last Friday and were hoping for more last week-end following one of the longest dry spells in recent years which exhausted their water supply and dried up all creeks and ponds in the area during the past two weeks.

Deputy sheriffs riding on the White citizens, although affected by the drought which damaged pasture lands and crops, were relieved when trucks delivered water for cooking and drinking purposes to their homes

FOR RACIAL BAN IN SPORTS

Louisiana Bill Bans Whites and Negroes From Same Games

BATON ROUGE, La., June 3 (AP) —Whites and Negroes would be prohibited from participating togetehr in competitive sports where admissions are charged, under a bill introduced in the Louisiana Senate.

The measure was introduced by Senator B. H. Rogers of Grand Cane yesterday. He said it was designed principally for whites and Negroes competing together in professional baseball. Shreveport is a member of the Texas League, which has lifted its ban on allowing Negroes to play.

If Negroes are allowed to continue to play with whites "it will break up the league," the Senator declared. Louisiana has a law that prohibits whites and Negroes from competing together in boxing matches.

Studies in Modern European Literature and Thought series. CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1951: A Balance Sheet of Group Relations, fourth in an annual series of reports published by the American Jewish Congress and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 40 cents. CREATING AN INDUSTRIAL CIVILIZATION: A Report on the Corning Conference, edited by Eugene Staley (Harper, $4).

No Jim Crow As Principals Meet

NEW ORLEANS — Another step towards good race relations and possibly towards integration was made last week when Negro and white principals in both high and elementary schools met together without special seating arrangements being made.

Prior to this meeting Feb. 11, the Negro teachers had met on separate days with separate superintendents in charge. This month, however, the office of assistant superintendent in charge on Negro schools was discontinued and the schools were separated without regard of race but geography.

For the past month the janitors and caretakers, both white and colored, have been meeting together.

Break Jim Crow Law, Tavern Owner Jailed

NEW ORLEANS—Acting under an old Jim Crow law, enacted for the purpose of racial segregation in all public places, Frank Pannia, popular operator and owner of the Dew Drop Inn on La-Salle st. in New Orleans, was arrested by local police for having white and Negro patrons drinking in his establishment.

According to police a white woman was drinking in the place in company with a Negro woman. The owner was arrested as well as the bartender.

Action Climaxes 3 Year Fight To Use Tax Supported Facility; Allot 2 Days

History was made in New Orleans Tuesday.

For the first time since City Park, which was built in 1891, Negroes played golf on the "greens". A group estimated at 40 or more used the facilities under a plan worked out by the City Park Improvement Association at the request of federal court here.

This action followed a petition which was filed in federal court in New Orleans in 1949, charging that Negroes were systematically excluded from the tax-supported facility and that they were denied use of the park solely because of their color.

The suit was filed by plaintiff Mandeville Detiege of the Crescent City Golf Club.

For the past several weeks the club and the association and their attorneys have held closed meetings in an effort to work out a plan which would prove satisfactory to all concerned. This series of meetings followed on the heels of a recent warning by Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright who ordered the park officials to "quit playing cat and mouse" and work out a solution to the recreation problem as it affected Negroes, or they would be forced to "mingle with Negroes whether they like it or not."

Several weeks ago after considerable deliberation on the matter, the park board announced that it had designated two days a week for Negro use of the facilities at the park on a temporary basis. The days named were Tuesday and Friday.

Some members of the club, through their attorney, A. P. Tureaud, rejected the plan and asked for consideration of Mondays. However, the club voted to accept the board's offer last Thursday at a meeting of the membership presided over by the president, C. J. Pharr, following the board's denial of consideration on more days. The prevailing sentiment of the club was to accept the terms and see how things "worked out."

No further announcement was made of the board's plans until Tuesday of this week.

The announcement was made by President Allen H. Generes, president of the board.

His statement said:

"The matter of the use of City Park by Negroes has been in litigation in the United States courts for the past three years and the court finally requested the City Park board to make a plan whereby Negroes would be entitled to use of the park on a segregated basis. but at the same time have equal facilities.

"After extended hearing, such a plan has been made and concurred in by attorneys representing the Negro group, and as a result thereof, they will be permitted to use certain tennis courts, one of the golf courses, and some sections of the lake for fishing and boating on Tuesdays and Fridays.

"This plan is on a temporary basis, until such time as the Seabrook Park, which is planned exclusively for Negroes, is completed."

First to comment on the Negro use of the park was General Manager E. P. LaBorde, who has been head of the park for two and one-half years. He said:

"Everybody conducted himself very well today and I hope that it continues that way."

The Louisiana Weekly's sports editor, Jim Hall, who was among the first to visit the park Tuesday with a group of golfers, commented:

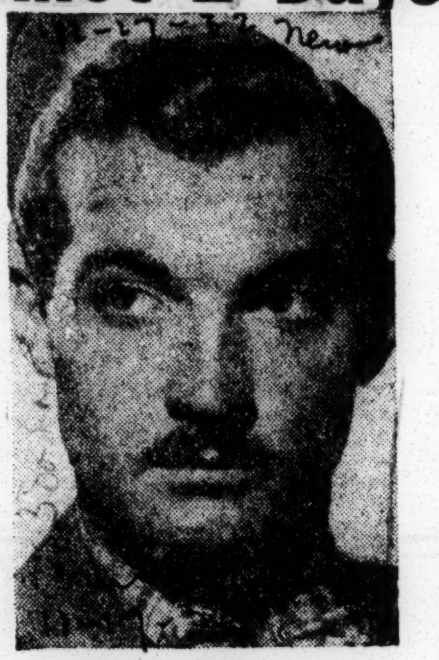
"Although we're segregated, everybody at the park made us feel that we were welcome. There was extreme cordiality everywhere we went and from everybody we talked too. I didn't see anything wrong, except as I said at first, that we are segregated."

He reported that golf course number one has been reserved for Negroes and that tennis courts numbers 22, 23 and 24 have also been reserved.

He warned however that persons going out to the park must conform to wearing certain regulation tennis playing shoes, T shirts and white pants.

A fee of $1 a day is charged for the use of the golf course and 35c an hour for use of the tennis courts, as well as $3 yearly for use of lockers. Each player must furnish his own key.

There is a snack bar, coke machines an other refreshment facilities available.



Seeking talent—Actor Zachary Scott.

Actor Zachary Scott and party freed after visiting Negro saloon

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17—(AP)—Actor Zachary Scott and his wife were among five white persons acquitted early today on complaints of disturbing the peace by drinking in a Negro saloon.

Municipal Judge Edwin Babylon accepted the actor's explanation that his party went into the Negro establishment at 3 a.m. yesterday to look for talent.

Under the city's racial segregation laws, the white group was charged with congregating in a Negro saloon, being seated at tables in the place, mingling with Negro patrons and consuming alcoholic beverages.

The Texas-reared actor from Beverly Hills, Calif., told the court, "I catch all the acts in the cities I visit, looking for talent for USO shows."

"In this place I went to hear a harmonica player, and I might say he was a good one. Some colored boys in the Navy, just back from Korea, recognized me and then asked our party to have a drink with them.

"I was unaware of Louisiana's segregation laws."

Dismissed in night court along with Scott and his wife, ages 37 and 34, respectively, were James O'Rear, also an actor; Nam H. De Beaufort, a French writer, and Elmo D. Avet, an antique dealer.

Md.'s Ford Theatre Ends Separate Seating Policy

Afro American Sat. 2-9-52 p. 14

BALTIMORE

Segregation will be practiced no longer at Ford's Theatre.

This change in policy is in accord with a resolution prepared by the Governor's Commission on Interracial Relations following its recent meeting with Ford Theatre officials.

Accepting the commission's recommendation, the theatre manager, John Little, said Thursday that the new policy takes effect on Feb. 14 when the theatre reopens with "The Merry Widow."

For approximately six years, the NAACP, the Committee For Non-Segregation in Baltimore Theatres and associated groups had waged war against the theatre's policy of restricting colored patrons to balcony seats.

Patronage Dropped Off

Their constant picket lines and influential appeals to actors, playwrights, and producers had caused a marked drop in the theatre patronage as many top-flight Broadway plays by-passed Baltimore.

Shortly after appointing the new interracial commission, Governor McKeldin gave them the assignment on Jan. 3 to study the problems of race discrimination in the local theatres.

Following a meeting with Ford Theatre officials, explaining its desire "to promote in every way possible, the welfare of the colored race and the betterment of interracial relations," the commission submitted the following resolution:

Trend Changing

"Whereas, after study of the problem, the commission finds the climate of opinion in our community is changing in direction of removal of discrimination between the races—

"And, where as we have noted with satisfaction a number of strong evidences of this trend both in this community and neighboring communities—

"Therefore, the commission recommends to the managements of all legitimate theatres in the communities of Maryland to lift such discriminatory practices as now exist in legitimate theatres.

"We feel confident that this will help to promote that brotherly harmony and true democracy which is the pride of our American heritage.

"We trust that the managements of legitimate theatres will accept the recommendation of the commission."

Theatre Accepts

The acknowledgment by Mr. Little said "This is a peaceful, honorable and orderly approach to this problem, and accordingly, we accept the recommendation of the commission."

The theatre has practiced segregation since it opened in 1871.

Commission members are william C. Rogers, chairman; Rabbi Israel M. Goldmon and W. Waldemar Argow, vice chairman; the Rev. Ward . Yerby, executive secretary;

Dr. Otto F. Kraushaar, Clinton K. Macsherry, Mrs. John B. Ramsey, Furman L. Templeton, Eeward N. Wilson and Charles E. Cornish.

Elation Expressed

Both Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, NAACP president, and Mrs. Adah K. Jenkins who heads the Non-Segregation Theatre Committe expressed elation over the victory.

Mrs. Jackson said:

"The change in policy at the Ford Theatre resulted from six years of protest and picketing by the NAACP Baltimore

"Credit must also be given to the Committee on Non-Segregation, the white clientele who refused to cross our picket line, to Actors' Equity, producers, playwrights and actors who would not perform there or do business with a theatre which followed a policy of racial segregation.

"This change in policy, to allow all citizens to sit where they please, proves that the majority of the citizens of Baltimore believe in the constitution of our great United States which all loyal citizens should honor.

Protest by Pickets

"Our protest by picketing Ford's Theatre was to call attention to the undemocratic practice against loyal citizens because of their color, which is unGodly, immoral and undemocratic.

"May God continue to give courage and strength to Governor McKeldin that he, as a sworn representative of our State and nation, might continue to see to it that his state (our Maryland) will not embarrass our United States of America by practicing discrimination and segregation against fellow Americans."

Mrs. Jenkins said:

"The opening of Ford's Theatre to all citizens is a victory for democracy here and elsewhere.

"It is proof, if such be needed, that we can be free if we wish to be and work with patience and persistence to that end.

Efforts Encouraged

"Many individuals in Baltimore and outside the city, especially in the theatrical world, gave valuable support and encouragement to our efforts.

"Now it is up to Baltimoreans to take full advantage of the cultural opportunity open in the legitimate theatre," she concluded.

During the ten-year struggle to eliminate discrimination at Ford's, more than 1,400 letters and telegrams have been sent out by the NAACP, the Baltimore Fellowship secretary, and the Non-Segregation Committee.

They were addressed to playwrights, producers and actors, as well as to clergymen, civic organizations and other citizens of Baltimore

Some 140 individuals have walked on the interracial picket line at Ford's over a six-year period. Captains of the line were Mrs. Beatrice Martin, Daniel P. Atwood, Earl Williams and Bowen Jackson.

Theatre Drops Color Bar

World p. 4

Dai. 2-8-52

BALTIMORE — The six-year fight of the Baltimore branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to end discrimination at Ford's Theater, the only place in the city where legitimate theatrical presentations are offered, ended in smashing victory today as the theater management announced that it has dropped its segregation policy.

The announcement came on recommendation from the State Commission on Interracial Problems, after Governor Theodore McKeldin on January 3 wrote the Commission that the Negro citizens of Baltimore had been "needlessly affronted" by Ford's policy. "The resultant humiliation has brought a picket line to the doors of the theater," the Governor said. "Many white people have been reluctant to cross the picket line, and so, in addition to the injustice involved, there have been inconveniences to many persons and economic loss. It may be that this is a contributing cause to the scantiness of the theatrical program now offered in Baltimore."

The picket line against the theater's discriminatory policies has been maintained by the NAACP, which has not missed a single performance in six years.

Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the Baltimore NAACP branch, and a member of the Association's national board of directors, publicly expressed her appreciation to the white citizens of Baltimore "who respected the rights of colored citizens enough to stay away from the theater the past six years." Mrs. Jackson said the victory proves "that democracy can work and that the people in general believe in democracy."

NAACP Wins Fight On Discriminating Baltimore Theater

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Bias Ended In Baltimore Ford Theatre

Daily World p. 2

Thurs. 2-7-52

BALTIMORE—(ANP)— The policy of segregation, which has been in effect at the Ford theater for the past 81 years, came to an end last Thursday.

The scuttling of this jimcrow practice is the result of six years of protest by civic groups, and a daily picket line spearheaded by the Baltimore branch of the NAACP.

The picket lines were effective in prohibiting many white people from attending shows there.

The loss caused the Ford theater which one ranked third on the Theater Guild's subscription list, to drop to 14th place.

The drop in popularity caused the Guild to send a representative to Baltimore last November in an effort to interest more local clubs and organizations in purchasing subscriptions.

This movement is said to have been ordered by John Little, manager of the theater, who was acting under the instruction of Marcus Helman, president of the United Booking Company of New York.

This is the same company which several years ago converted the National theater of Washington into a movie house after Actors Equity refused to appear before a segregated audience.

Last month, Gov. Theodore McKeldon of Maryland, declaring that segregation at the Ford theater is

William C. Rogers, Sr., is chairman of the governor's Interracial Commission, which includes three Negro members.

Accepting the resolution at a meeting last week, Little replied: "We accept the peaceful, honorable and orderly report to the problem, and accordingly, we accept the recommendation of this commission and we call on all legitimate theater companies to lift the segregation practices as now exist in their houses."

SEGREGATION ENDS AT FORD'S THEATRE

Only Baltimore House Booking Stage Attractions Abandons Policy in Effect Since 1871

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4—Ford's theatre, the only one in Baltimore still booking available Broadway attractions, has dropped its policy of Negro segregation, in effect since its opening in 1871.

In abandoning its policy, the theatre operators accepted a recommendation of the State Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations. John Little, manager, issued the following statement:

"We are in receipt of a resolution from the commission set up by Governor McKeldin as a result of an act of the Maryland Legislature to promote in every way possible the welfare of the colored race and the betterment of interracial relations.

"This is a peaceful, honorable and orderly approach to this problem, and accordingly we accept the recommendation of the commission."

The commission's resolution said: "The climate of opinion in our community is changing in the direction of the removal of discrimination between races," and called on theatre owners to "lift such discriminatory practices as now exist."

Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin Jr., in a letter to the Interracial Commission last month, declared that Negroes had been "needlessly affronted" by the segregation.

He said further:

"Many white persons have been reluctant to cross it," the Governor said, "and in addition to the injustice involved, there has been inconvenience to many persons and an economic loss. This may be a contributing cause to the scantiness of the theatre programs now offered in Baltimore."

Gov. McKeldin Asked To End Segregation At Sandy Point Park

By the Associated Press

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Negro Masons of Southern Maryland have asked Gov. McKeldin to end segregation at the State's new beach-front park at Sandy Point.

The beach, opened officially last Sunday, has separate swimming and bathhouse facilities for white and Negro patrons.

The protest was mailed to Gov. McKeldin after a meeting of the Southern Maryland District of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Masons. It includes Anne Arundel, Prince Georges, Calvert, Charles and St. Marys Counties.

"We note with grave apprehension," the letter said, "the fact that the State of Maryland has established a pattern of discrimination in its new State-owned and operated park at Sandy Point.

"In the light of recent legislation which removed from the statute books a previous policy of segregation it is our considered opinion that the action at the park is a step backward. . . ."

The Masons asked for an appointment with the Governor to discuss the matter.

Opened By Court Case

Last summer marked the first time that the city-owned beach was opened to both races. This resulted from an NAACP court victory.

To maintain segregation, however, the Park Board, last summer, operated the beach on a segregated schedule. Meanwhile, it went ahead with plans to build the separate facility which will front on the creek side of the beach development.

Redevelopment Bids Opened

Bids were opened by the Board of Estimates for the demolition of buildings in the East Baltimore redevelopment area bordering on Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Low bid of $12,750 was submitted by the Harford Wrecking Co. Bids will soon be opened for the construction of the new elementary school in Mt. Winans.

Segregated Beach To Cost $32,354

BALTIMORE

Construction of segregated bathing facilities at Fort Smallwood Beach, at a cost of $32,354 was approved, Wednesday, by the Board of Estimates.

The building cost represents the lowest of 10 bids submitted for the job. The contract was awarded to the Industrial Engineering Co., and the Park Board hopes to have the segregated facility completed in time for the bathing season.

Motor Court In Bias Case

Pays $50 Damages To New Yorker

BOSTON — Closing one of the first cases of its kind brought under a state law prohibiting places of public accommodation from barring patrons because of race, creed or color, damages of $50 were fined by the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination as part of the terms of a conciliation.

The damages were paid by the owner of a Cape Cod motor court to a New York social worker who claimed he had been denied accommodation at the motor court last July because of his color. The case was conciliated by the state commission.

Complainant was represented by Herbert E. Tucker Jr., counsel for the NAACP and the motor court by Angus Hurley of Boston. The New Yorker filed a complaint with the state agency in July after he said the motor court refused to honor an accommodation he had arranged by mail.

Sent Deposit

He said he had accompanied his request for accommodations with a deposit of $5 and that the proprietor had sent him a notice of acceptance. The proprietor admitted that he had turned the complainant away.

However, he said, it was not because of his race, but because his deposit was insufficient and because the complainant was late picking up his accommodation. At the time of the complainant's arrival, the proprietor asserted, all his cottages were rented.

Elwood S. McKenney, commissioner, who heard the testimony in the case, found probable cause and proposed terms of conciliation. Along with the award of damages, both parties agreed that as part of the terms of conciliation, the respondent would submit an apology.

Judge Upholds GIs Who Protested Bias In Bar

Defender Dat. 2-16-52

DETROIT — When Pfc. Absalom Criss, returned home on a furlough last week, accompanied by his brother, Joseph, the pair stopped in and ordered a couple bottles of beer.

They were served the beer but asked to take outside.

An unidentified waitress said "that colored people are not wanted in the bar."

Eli Marino, owner of the bar accused the brothers of causing a disturbance and called police.

The brothers were arraigned Saturday before Recorder's Judge Paul E. Krause and pleaded not guilty.

"Your Honor," said Absalom, "I told the owner of this bar that if he didn't serve colored people he should put up a sign."

"Do you serve colored folks?" inquired Judge Krause.

"No we don't," acknowledged Marino.

"Alright," said Judge Krause, "I find these men not guilty. As long as you refuse to serve colored people don't bring any more of your cases into this courtroom."

Farewell to Rankin

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN RANKIN of Mississippi, the last of the more vulgar Democratic anti-Negro demagogues, must bid farewell to Washington, D. C., after a third of a century of wallowing in the public trough.

Congressman Rankin, who never lost an opportunity to bait colored citizens, was defeated last week in the Mississippi primaries, and we think that a loud cheer is in order.

Now three score and ten years of age, almost half of Rankin's life was spent polluting the halls of Congress with his demagoguery, waving the red shirt of crackerism and insulting his Negro fellow citizens.

His was a voice from the ignorant, illiberal past, maintained in the chief forum of the Republic by the bulk of the fearful nonentities infesting his district; and now that voice is stilled.

He was a symbol of all that is bad in American political life, a giant log across the path to freedom, a red light on the highway of progress, the supreme mouthpiece of racial prejudice.

Men of his ilk in the nation's capital are now a rarity, and it is certainly impossible to think offhand of anybody eligible for his laurels as Negrophobe who graces the Congressional chambers today.

Even his friend and successor, Representative Thomas G. Abernathy, while perhaps agreeing with Rankin regarding the Negro, has not made himself so obnoxious and so held the nation up to ridicule abroad.

Chances are that John Rankin is the last of his ilk, and if so that is one of the surest signs of progress in Mississippi.

We note that Senator John C. Stennis, a liberal jurist who succeeded the late and unlamented Theodore G. Bilbo, has been overwhelmingly chosen by Mississippi's voters for another term in the upper chamber, and for this they are to be commended.

Senator Stennis, considering his constituency, has conducted himself becomingly and steered clear of the guttersnipe tactics which endeared his predecessor to the lowest white elements in Mississippi.

Of course the Senator has fallen far short of the high standards maintained by some of the better known Northern, Eastern and Western representatives of his party, but admittedly it is difficult for a stream to rise above its source.

The fact that Stennis did not find it necessary to resort to the manners and speech of Rankin would seem to indicate that civilization is gradually making its way into the fastness of Mississippi.

Writer Interprets Rankin's Defeat; Reviews Past Record

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) Defeat of Representative John E. Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi, leader of the "white trash bloc" in the House, will lessen the temperature in the lower chamber when questions involving race come up during the 83rd Congress.

Rankin, the No. 1 race-baiter in Congress, was defeated in the Democratic primary in Mississippi by a colleague, Representative Thomas Abernethy on Tuesday, August 26. Unofficial returns from 341 of the 358 precincts in the newly-carved out district gave Abernethy, 26,903 to 20,568 to Rankin.

The 70-year old Rankin was pitted against Abernethy in the Democratic primary, in which nomination is equivalent to election, as a result of their districts being combined by the Mississippi Legislature to eliminate a congressional seat lost in the 1950 census, due chiefly to migration of colored people from Mississippi to the North, East and West.

(In the decade between 1940 and 1950, the colored population of Mississippi dwindled from 1,077,469 to 990,485, a decline of 8.1 per cent, according to the 1950 census.)

The 30-year congressional career of Rankin is noted chiefly for his hatreds of colored people, whom he called "Nigras" or "niggers;" Jews, and Italians, to whom he referred as "Dagoes."

BITTER OPPONENT

He bitterly opposed all civil rights proposals in the House, charging that they were Communist-inspired and of such proposals fair employment practice legislation was the object of his most venomous attacks.

Abernethy's views on civil rights and his racial attitudes are no different than Rankin's but he lacks the parliamentary skill of Rankin, is less vocal, and because of his fewer years in the House, is not in position to be as damaging as Rankin.

Rankin was the chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee. As such he carried his advocacy of racial segregation into veterans' matters. A staunch defender of all-colored veterans' hospital at Tuskegee Institute, Rankin sponsored legislation for the construction of Jim Crow veterans' hospitals at Tupelo, his home town and Mount Bayou, Mississippi and at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Virginia.

ABERNETHY RECORD

On the other hand, Abernethy is assigned to two committees—Agriculture, on which he is the sixth ranking Democrat, and the District of Columbia, on which he is the third ranking Democrat. The District of Columbia Committee affords him his best opportunity to advocate white supremacy, but two Southerners—Representatives John L. McMillan, of South Carolina and Oren Harris, of Arkansas—must be defeated, resign or die before Abernethy can become the chairman of that committee.

In his distribes in the House, Rankin attributed the whole Truman civil rights program to Communists ,and charged that passage of FEPC would be "a betrayal of the white people of the country."

Representatives Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York, has several times called Rankin to order in the House for his use of the word "nigger." Rankin contended that it was not "disparaging to call them 'niggers' as all respectable 'niggers' know" and that in referring to colored people as such "I said what I always say and what I am always going to say when referring to these people."

In reporting Rankin's speeches, however, the Congressional Record invariably used the world "Negro" in place of his epithet.

Rankin did not stop at levelling his bigotry at colored people, Jews, Italians and Catholics, but he also attacked Presidents and the United States Supreme Court. One of his blasts at the court followed the decision outlawing racial restrictive covenants. He told the House that there must have been a celebration in Moscow over the decision outlawing judical enforcement of such agreements.

In 1944, when the Supreme Court ruled that colored voters could not legally be barred from voting in Texas primaries, Rankin declared: "Not only are the white people being betrayed by a lot of alien-minded crackpots here in Washington, but the Negroes of the South are having their white neighbors destroyed."

"A HAPPY ACCIDENT"

Commenting upon Rankin's defeat, The Washington Post of last Thursday called his "forced retirement" "a happy accident." The Post explained that it called it an "accident" because Rankin's "defeat does not necessarily mean a repudiation of his policies," and that regardless of the circumstances under which Abernethy defeated him, "the elimination of Mr. Rankin was a victory for the people of the United States."

Under the caption, "Exist Mr. Rankin," The Post added: "Mr. Rankin has been a curious combination of complexes. Mere mention of the words 'Negro' or 'Communist' has been enough to set off a most inflammatory denuciation; Mr. Rankin has been the foremost defender in Congress of white supremacy and one of the most vicious of the witch hunters."

EDITORIAL QUOTED

The Washington Daily News, a Scripps-Howard paper, under the heading, "Gadfly's Departure," last Thursday said:

"For many elections, his legion of critics has been hailing the defeat of John E. Rankin, churlish congressman from Tupelo, Miss., who prided himself on grandiose spending schemes, anti-communism, rural electrification and white supremacy.

"Mr. Rankin managed to beat off the premonitions of doom until this week, when he was defeated in the Democratic primary. Even then it took a merger of his congressional district with another.

"The sassy little irritant from Mississippi with the long, white hair and the ferocious words, was beaten by Congressman Thomas G. Abernethy of Okolona. Except for relief from Mr. Rankin's peculiar brand of hysteria, the result may not be significant.

"But Mr. Rankin had planned to stay around at least until 1971, so he could round out 50 years in Congress, and save the country, he said, from skulduggery.

"Now Congress, at least, has been saved from that."

Day-Break In The South

IF THE DROPPING of a number of their "elder statesmen" of the demagogic variety is any indication we can see day breaking in the South.

Take two notable cases from recent Democratic primaries—equivalent to election in the South: JOHN RANKIN of Mississippi, defeated after serving 31 years in the House of Representatives; KENNETH MCKELLAR of Tennessee, with an equally long record in House and Senate.

The Washington Post called Mr. RANKIN's defeat "a happy accident." Mississippi lost one congressional district as a result of the 1950 Census, which showed that during the decade 1940-1950 the State had a shrinkage of population. Nearly 100,000 Negroes migrated from the State to northern and western states. This brought about a consolidation of Mr. RANKIN's district with the adjoining district represented by THOMAS ABERNATHY. In the primary ABERNATHY won over RANKIN.

This does not mean that Mississippi has repudiated the things that RANKIN stood for. It does mean however, that the old Jew-Catholic Negro baiter is removed from Congress, and his successor has been less vitriolic in the expression of his views.

Senator MCKELLAR was defeated by Representative GORE, a much younger man, and with fewer of the demagogic qualities which characterized MCKELLAR.

Any change for the better in southern politics is worth noting. The region would enjoy far greater prosperity and far greater prestige in the Nation but for some of its unconvertible political demagogs who keep alive the dying embers of sectional and racial hatred.

It is ironic that migration of people forced retirement from public life. he constantly abused and berated ultimately brought about RANKIN's

The Emporium Changes Its Policy

The Negro citizens of Jackson, those who regard themselves as persons of culture, education and refinement, and as having obtained more than the average share of economic success, in particular, have been showing signs this week of being greatly disturbed over the change of policy put into effect this week by the Emporium, one of Jackson's leading department stores, which has now joined Kennington's who instituted the policy some several years ago, in restricting the service to be given to Negro customers and rumors to the affect that a number of other well known Jackson stores will soon join with the Emporium in the adoption of the same policy.

Negro customers who find themselves in need of such items, under the policy which the Emporium has adopted, to join with Kennington's who has had such a policy in practice for the past several years, will not be allowed to try-on or have fitted such items demanding such services as a necessary preliminary to making an intelligent purchase at these stores.

Since the Negroes who have the means to enable them to buy and appreciate the goods offered for sale at both the Emporium and Kennington's represent a class whose culture, education and refinement can be measured by that of the average American in similar circumstances, regardless of race or color, the adoption of the policy by the Emporium can only be viewed as spreading rather than containment of racial and color prejudice.

Looking at conditions as they now exist in Africa, China, Japan, India, The Philippines and everywhere else in the colored world, as may be seen from reports in the daily press, in leading magazines articles, and in radio comment and discussions by some of the world's best informed scholars and thinkers, this evident spread of racial and color prejudice, even down here is what a lot of people point at and shrug-off, and not without plenty of justification, as backward Mississippi, will have its effect in driving the colored people of the world further away from the United States and democracy, and at the same time adding more truth to the Russian store of anti-American, anti-democratic, and anti-christian propaganda.

As important as is the consideration of this matter as it relates to world opinion and its effect upon the future welfare and existence of the United States, we move on to a consideration of its effect as it relates more directly to the Jackson Negro.

Instead of getting mad and engaging in a lot of meaningless talk and lose gossip about such things, if the Negro would stop long enough to think seriously and keep right on thinking for a while, he could and would discover that he has both the answer and the remedy for such condition right in his own hand. The answer and the remedy is not to get mad with the people who own the Emporium and Kennington's, but for Negroes to own and operate such stores themselves. It is a rare thing that a big enterprise such as the Emporium, Kennington's, or anything else that Negroes look upon with awe are owned, finance, and promoted by a single individual. In a vast majority of cases they represent the combined investments of great numbers of people. There are plenty of Negroes in Jackson who can afford to put money into such business, and indeed it is time for the Negro to look around him and arrive at some intelligent understanding of the reason why everybody and anybody can move in and get rich off the Negro to generally leave him in the end.

As an immediate relief to those women who are suffering in anguish because of the New Emporium policy, we recommend that they take a look in at Sanders Millinery Shop on North Farish Street, and we suggest that there is nothing that Sanders Millinery Shop don't have at this time that more patronage from Negro women won't enable it to offer for sale.

A lot of young Negroes with money have been able to think in the past only about opening juke joints, bawdy houses, and other get-rich-quick schemes. There are a lot of towns in the south, including Durham, New Orleans and Atlanta, where Negroes are already making a success in the operation of Ready-to-wear stores for both men and women. But their success has been because they have learned and put into practice the business practices and techniques, such as advertising and publicity, in the promotion and development of their business. Such things can be done in Jackson.

Negroes will find little sympathy among white people for their getting mad about the Emporium and Kennington's policy, as most white people are committed to the belief that the Negro should and can develop such business to serve his own people.

Not overlooking its effect as a means of further stimulating anti-American, anti-democratic, and anti-christian propaganda at the hands of the Russians and Communist, the new Emporium policy will not be without its good results if it awakens the Negro of Jackson to the opportunities offered in the broader fields of business.

Old Demagogues, Too, It Seems, Eventually May Fade Away

IT MIGHT be said that the next House of Representatives won't be the same without JOHN ELLIOTT RANKIN, except that this nonpareil of demagogues already had been fading noticeably in the last year or two. He had come to look and act every day of his 70 years, and more. The fading must have impressed his constituents, who voted Tuesday to retire him in favor of THOMAS ABERNETHY. Mr. ABERNETHY, another Mississippi Representative, had lost his old Fourth District by reapportionment which flung him smack dab into the middle of the First.



Rankin
. . . horns?

For many a year JOHN RANKIN had been "Good Old JOHN" to the great majority of his constituents. Word comes that they were still thinking of him in that affectionate term as they voted against him, apparently more in sorrow than in distaste. Even his opponent seemed to encourage this sympathetic note, but somehow the idea was quietly spread that "Old JOHN" would have his pension, and a sizeable one at that, and it might be a mercy after all to let him rest out his days.

However, for the country outside Mississippi, there will be little of this mixed feeling. Beyond the South, JOHN RANKIN was generally pictured as equipped with horns and cloven hoofs. He was an outrageous race-baiter and anti-Semite, and he saw a Communist under every bed. He saw Red in most of the New Deal, in the C.I.O., the F.E.P.C., the anti-polltaxers assailing an institution that is part and parcel of his experience and in persons with names indubitably not Anglo-Saxon.

Sometimes JOHN RANKIN's laboring on these themes mystified his own people. An interview several years ago had one of his neighbors saying: "Why, there's only a few Negroes in these hills and scarcely a Jew in the district." Then he added a comment which casts light on Mr. RANKIN, on the deeply rural South and the political techniques which work there: "Still, it cuts both ways, I reckon. It can't hurt him any down here." And it didn't.

Mr. RANKIN particularly made the most of the position to which seniority had lifted him as chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee of the House. He was one of the most tireless and brazen promoters of bigger and better benefits for veterans that Washington ever saw.

But what kept JOHN RANKIN practically unbeatable through his amazing 16 terms, 32 years, in Congress was his tireless activity in his constituents' immediate interests. He saw these early to lie in the boon of the Tennessee Valley Authority. His name is linked with that of the late Senator GEORGE NORRIS on the bill creating T.V.A. His city of Tupelo was the first to sign a contract for T.V.A. power, an arrangement in which he had a big hand. Today Tupelo has a rate that in some brackets is measured in mills, not cents, per kilowatt hour, and a consumer's minimum bill of 75 cents. In Tupelo's county of Lee, farms are nearly 100 per cent electrified. "When the folks down here turn on their lights and open their refrigerators," said a Tupelo banker in 1944, "they think of T.V.A. and when they think of that, they think of JOHN." Mr. RANKIN's championship of public power became a settled habit rooted in fanaticism.

The House will not forget many of his exploits. There was his first clear accomplishment of the Republican-Southern Democratic alliance in February, 1944. There was his surprising maneuver 11 months later which set up a permanent Committee on Un-American Activities. There were his emotional outbursts, his fights and near-fights on the floor. There was always his spellbinding and his parliamentary hairsplitting.

Tuesday must have been a shattering day for Mississippi, with Old JOHN at last to be passed over. It was a notable day also for another incident, the people's vote against a local-option law. Prohibition suits Mississippi, a state where liquor is easily come by and there is a "blackmarket tax" which covers the transaction. One recalls a saying attributed to the late THEODORE F. BILBO concerning the habits of his constituency. "As long as they can stagger to the polls," "The Man" is reputed to have said, "they'll vote dry."

Rankin, 'White Trash Bloc' Leader, Licked

Defeat To 'Lower Temperatures In House' Over 'Race Question'

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Defeat of Rep. John E. Rankin, Dem., Miss., leader of the "white trash bloc" in the House, will lessen the temperature in the lower chamber when questions involving race come up during the 83rd Congress.

Rankin, the No. 1 race-baiter in Congress, was defeated in the Democratic primary in Mississippi by a colleague, Rep. Thomas Abernethy, on Aug. 26. Unofficial returns from 341 of the 358 precincts in the newly-carved-out district gave Abernethy, 26,903 to 20,568 for Rankin.

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(In the decade between 1940 and 1950, the colored population of Mississippi dwindled from 1,077,469 to 990,485, a decline of 8.1 per cent, according to the 1950 census.)

Bitter Civil Rights Foe

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He bitterly opposed all civil rights proposals in the House, charging that they were Communist - inspired proposals, and fair employment practice legislation was the object of his most venomous attacks.

Abernethy's views on civil rights and his racial attitudes are no different than Rankin's, but he lacks the parliamentary skill of Rankin, is less vocal and, because of his fewer years in the House, is not in a position to be as damaging as Rankin.

Spawned JC Hospitals

Rankin was the chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee. As such he carried his advocacy of racial segregation into veterans' matters.

A staunch defender of the all-colored veterans' hospital at Tuskegee Institute, Rankin sponsored legislation for the construction of jim-crow veterans' hospitals at Tupelo, his home town, and Mt. Bayou, Miss., and at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Va.

Exit Mr. Rankin

The forced retirement of the frenetic Representative John Rankin by the voters of the First District of Mississippi is a happy accident. We say "accident" because his defeat does not necessarily mean a repudiation of his policies. Congressional redistricting in Mississippi forced Mr. Rankin and Representative Thomas Abernethy to compete; and the whole contest was very polite, with Mr. Abernethy publicly regretting the "unavoidable" opposition. Regardless of the circumstances, the elimination of Mr. Rankin was a victory for the people of the United States.

Mr. Rankin has been a curious combination of complexes. Mere mention of the words "Negro" or "Communist" has been enough to set off a most inflammatory denunciation; Mr. Rankin has been the foremost defender in Congress of white supremacy and one of the most vicious of the witch hunters. His various veterans' bonus bills, placed end to end, would have emptied the Federal Treasury several times. Yet he is one of the stanchest advocates of rural electrification and—something his flannel mouth tactics tended to obscure—one of the original sponsors of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Nor is he a carbon copy of the late Theodore Bilbo. He is an educated man who can be charming and urbane on occasion, and he is, among other things, a real Shakespearean scholar.

Nevertheless, Mr. Rankin's prime claim to notoriety as a legislator was as the personification of bigotry. His retirement in the primary is a welcome addition to the elimination of two other saddle burrs in Congress—Senators Brewster and McKellar. We can think of some other States where the same procedure is in direct need of

Patrons Forbidden From Trying On Wearing Apparel

By JAMES RUNDLES

JACKSON, Miss.—Jackson's Negro Chamber of Commerce and top civic leaders prepared to meet with the white Chamber of Commerce and the mayor this week to discuss a ban on Negro patrons trying on wearing apparel in leading Jackson department stores.

The action forbidding Negroes to try on such articles as hats, suits, shoes, dresses and gloves has been termed an "insult" by irate patrons.

One store, Kennington's, long recognized as being among the finest department stores in the South, had adopted the policy as early as 1947. Negroes are allowed to make purchases in the stores, but are unable to try on or exchange the merchandise once it is bought.

Following Kennington's policy change in 1947, Negroes by the hundreds in the upper income bracket flocked to the Emporium, another fashionable store directly across the street, where they were courteously treated and their accounts welcomed.

Last week clerks in the Emporium told Negro shoppers that they had adopted the same policy as Kennington's, and there were rumors that other stores in Jackson's main shopping district were soon to follow suit.

Leaders declared the action is a direct insult to the 50,000 Negro citizens of the city and are determined to change the situation.

She Has Dark Skin, So They Ignored Her!

LAUREL, Miss. — The compassion of this town is obviously governed by the color of a child's skin. This was pointed out most obviously recently when local citizens were moved by the reprint of a letter from an Army officer in Korea to his daughter.

The letter was a moving one, written to tell the child how the children of Korea reacted on receiving a giant stick of peppermint candy sent by the little girl in Laurel.

So touching and inspiring was the letter that the Army PIO sent a copy of it to the Laurel Leader. The editors were similarly affected and reprinted the letter.

Townspeople were also moved and decided to honor the child and her heroic father . . . that is until they discovered that the child and her father were Negro-Americans.

The townsfolk promptly forgot all about their good intentions and let the matter drop completely.

The father is now serving as a captain with the Fourth Transportation Truck Battalion at Fort Eustis Training Center, Va. He is Captain Louis A. Miles. His daughter is Ann Miles.

Negroes Ousted Rankin From Congress: Powell

NEW YORK — When 86,000 Negroes moved out of Mississippi's First and Fourth Congressional districts, they moved John Rankin right on out of Congress.

This is the way Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of New York sees the recent defeat of Rankin, one of the nation's loudest champions of white supremacy. He told a radio audience last week that "God took care of Theodore Bilbo and the colored folks got rid of John Rankin."

In 1940 Rankin represented the First district of 263,367 inhabitants. Thomas Abernethy was the Congressman from the Fourth district in which 201,316 citizens resided.

Since that time, 86,000 Negroes migrated from these two districts and neither district had sufficient population for a representative this year. So the districts were combined and election held to determine whether Rankin or Abernathy would sit in the one Congressional seat needed for the merged district.

Abernethy won and the 32-year-old Congressional career of John Rankin was ended.

Youths Who Tore Down Nativity Scene At Negro College Are Forgiven

ITTA BENA, Miss. (Special)—Two Itta Bena white youths—one 15 and the other 18—arrested in connection with the desecration of the Nativity scene at the Mississippi Vocational College for Negroes before Christmas here have been forgiven.

Charges against the youths were dismissed in a hearing here before Justice of the Peace H. L. Trussell after the boys admitted their guilt and expressed their sorrow.

The hearing was both historic and dramatic, since it marked a new high point in good relations between the white and Negro races. Judge Trussell called upon the youths to testify and they both admitted guilt and expressed their sorrow.

Then Dr. J. H. White, Negro president of the college, made a statement in which he forgave the boys of their misconduct. His statement in part said:

"I am happy that I hate no man. I am happy that our institution stands for friendship and goodwill. . . .

"These young men have parents who love them and have taught them to do unto others as they would have others do unto them. For years I have worked with young people and have tried to help them to be fine citizens of a great America. We do not wish to destroy these young people and I would wish you to do the same by the boys and girls of my race. . . .

"I trust these young men will go forth with goodwill and friendship in their hearts and make their parents proud of them. I hope today we have kindled a fire in the state of Mississippi and world that will burn brighter and higher, until it reaches the hearts of men everywhere."

Perry Morton, attorney of Itta Bena, who was not employed in the case, but appeared only as a citizen, spoke briefly about the good the college is doing and about the better race relations which have been promoted through the work of President White. He said the Itta Bena Rotary Club and other citizens have been instrumental in securing the college for Itta Bena and interested in its development. He asked that the charges against the boys be dismissed in the interest of good race relations.

Judge Trussell dismissed the case with a strong admonition to the youths. He said the charge was destruction of the property of the state of Mississippi and was a serious offense. He said he was impressed with the idea the boys were sorry and for that reason was anxious to give them another chance.

Citizens Protest Slapping Of Aged Minister

CLARKSDALE, Miss. Sept. 15—(DSN)—Negro citizens in this section of the state are loudly protesting the slapping of Rev. H. H. Williams, aged and white haired Methodist minister last week by a youthful state highway patrolman.

One group of citizens are reported as having already been to Jackson to present the matter to Col. Birdsong, Chief of the State Highway Patrolmen.

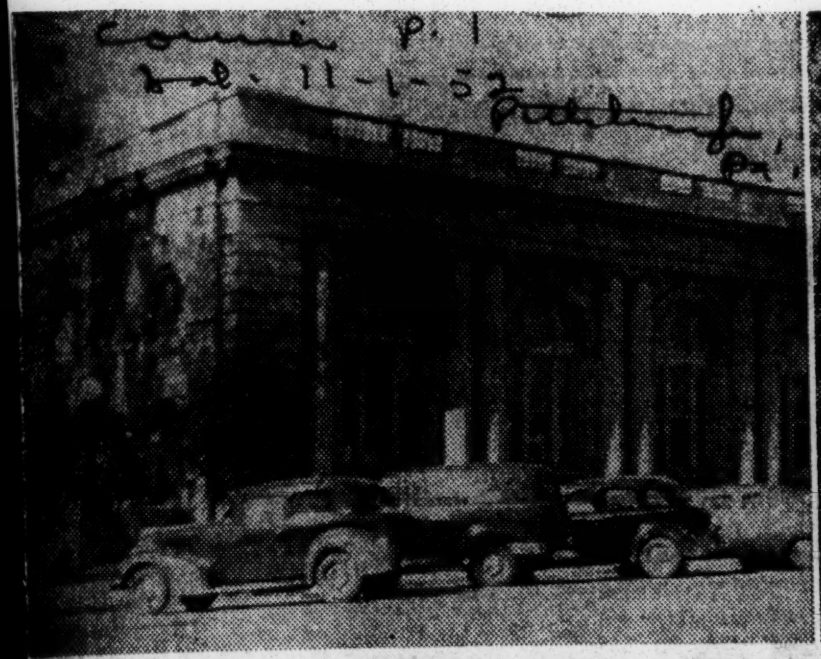
Another group is reported as going to Jackson this week to lay the matter before both Col. Birdsong and Governor Hugh White.

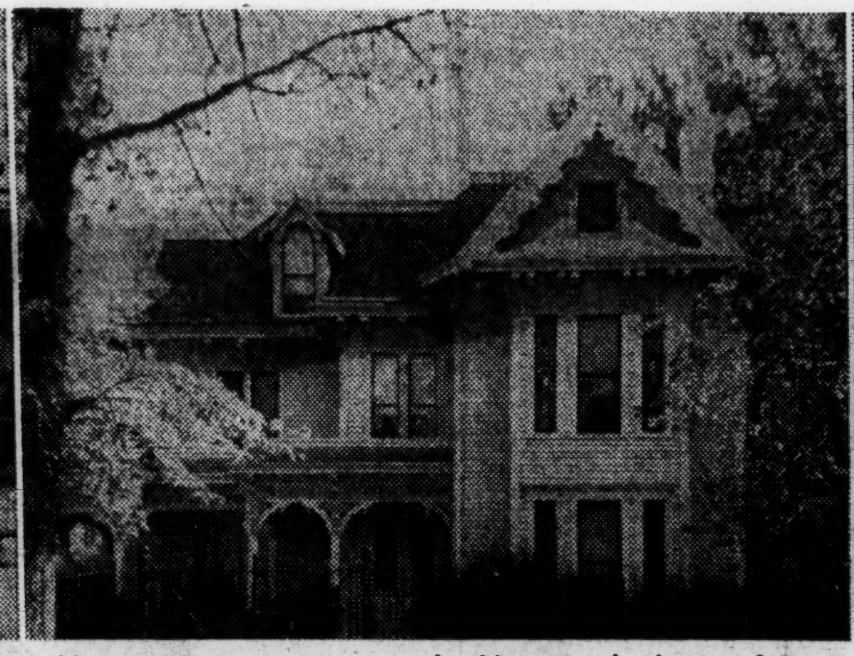
According to reports of the slapping, Rev. Williams was driving his car filled with a group of people returning to his home after attending the funeral of Rev. M. Talbert at Rust College in Holly Springs, Miss., when it was flagged to stop by the Highway Patrol car. When the Highway Patrolman came up to the car he demanded Rev. Williams with an epithet "Boy, what's the matter can't you drive that car?" When Rev. Williams politely reminded him of his age and pointed to his white hair, the patrolman, evidently becoming incensed, slapped Rev. Williams a violent blow in the face knocking off his glasses.

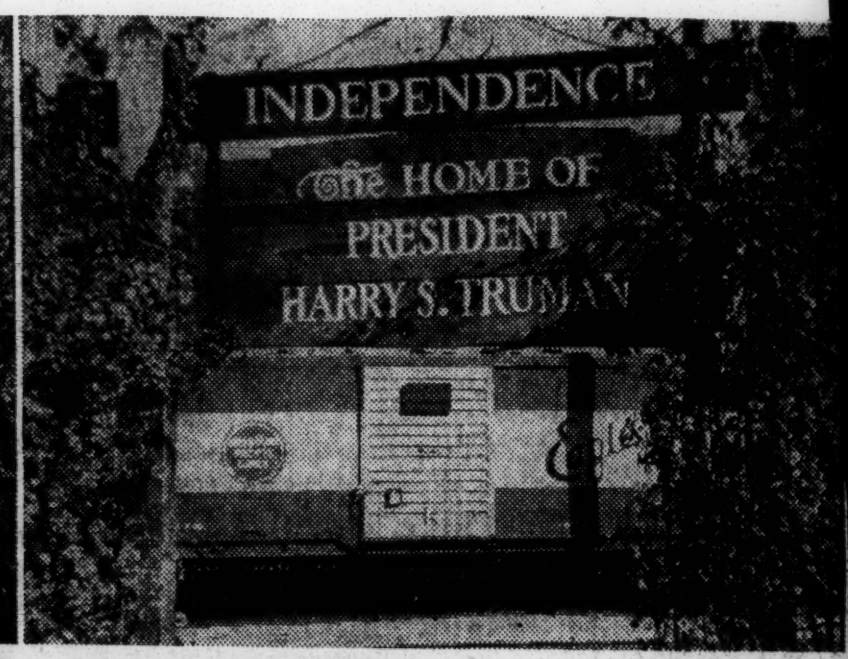
The highway patrol car was reported as having stopped all motorists on the highway during the time to check their driver's license.

Adding to the protest over the slapping of Rev. Williams is the

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Ind. 11-1-52 Front page

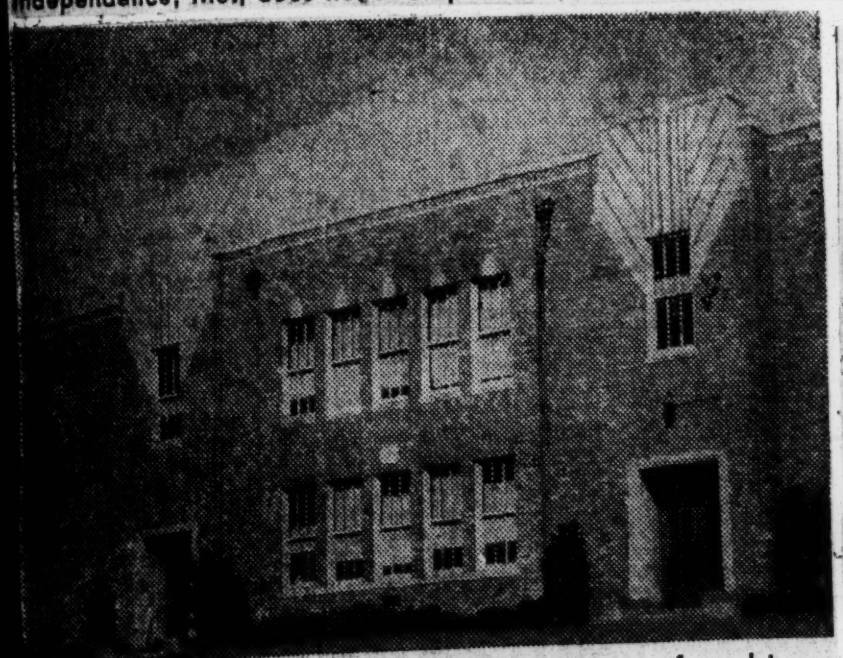






No Freedom in Independence, Mo.—

Independence, Mo., does not live up to its name as far as its Negro citizens are concerned. Here, in the home of President Harry S. Truman, the Kansas City suburb's stately post office (left) has but three Negro employes, all janitors. Left center is shown Mr. Truman's home. At the right is seen the primary school for white students which needs so many repairs that very little is left for the bedraggled Negro elementary school. Negro high school students are forced to go out of town for their secondary education as there are no facilities in Independence for them.



Independence (?), Mo.

Jim Crow Is Still King In Truman's Home Town

Courier p. 1, Ind. 11-1-52

38 - Mo

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
(Associate Editor of the Courier)

Pittsburgh Courier

INDEPENDENCE, Mo.—The name of this, President Truman's home town, is an ironic jest to its ostracized Negroes.

There is no evidence here of that influence which his strident championing of civil rights allegedly wields. Fair employment practice is, as in the past, non-existent.

The only difference between this Kansas City suburb of 36,832, and towns of similar size in the deep South is that Negroes can use its public library. If Mr. Truman has ever sought to stem the tide of reaction here, the fact is unrecorded.

The 1,200 Negroes in this one-time Ku Klux center are completely barred from all movie theatres, from all restaurants, cafes and hot dog stands, and from all soda fountains. Where they can buy drinks and sandwiches in a drug store, they must carry them elsewhere for consumption.

INDEED, THERE are only two places in Independence where they can sit down to eat and drink, and these are dingy, ugly huts in hollows off the highway, and both are Negro-owned. Some Negroes like to dance, but they are forbidden to dance in these places, and no other places can be secured in town for that purpose. Those eager to dance must journey to Kansas City, where separate facilities are available.

Even provision for medical care is lacking. The imposing Independence Sanitarium operated by the church of the Latter Day Saints is very reluctant to give Negroes medical treatment, and when it does they are treated in the basement.

No ailing colored citizen can hope to engage a room there. Those requiring hospitalization are sent to the jim-crow Negro public hospital in Kansas City.

Fair employment practices would certainly be hailed as a boon by the local colored folk, who are chiefly porters and domestics, with some working on the city's streets. None has a white-collar job or hope of getting one. Two have achieved the position of foreman: one over a street gang and the other over the dog pond. In the fine new Jefferson County Court House, erected in 1948, the only two Negro employes are janitors. In the post office three Negroes are in the same category.

* * *

UNDERSTANDABLY there is a growing feeling among Independence Negroes that the whites would like to see them move away. This community has a general reputation among colored people of the vicinity of being "tough."

Why this should be is a mystery, because the Negroes are industrious and law-abiding. They own many attractive homes, chiefly in the area adjacent to the separate Negro school. The surroundings are neat and clean. There are six Negro churches of various denominations. But Negroes feel they are just being tolerated.

It has been difficult to get repairs done to the physically deteriorating Young School (Negro), where there are 125 pupils and five teachers. The excuse is always made that there is so much to be done for the white schools. Negro high school students must make the twenty-mile round trip each day to Kansas

City to attend the separate Negro high school there.

* * *

ON THE brighter side, Negro and white teachers dine together twice a year, and the colored teachers attend the mid-summer and Halloween parties. The Teachers' Association also sponsors Saturday Boy Scout gatherings which Negro Scouts attend, but the Youth Council holds separate racial meetings. These are the town's sole functions from which Negroes are not barred.

No one here can recall any action or position taken by Mr. Truman when he lived here that could be remotely construed as racially liberal. This former hotbed of the Ku Klux Klan has renamed one of the local streets in his honor, but otherwise it remains as of yore—a jim-crow town.

Court of Appeals Hears Arguments In Swim Pool Case

ST. LOUIS.—The U. S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit Friday heard arguments on an appeal by the city of Kansas City to reverse a ruling last April 9 by Judge Albert A. Ridge of the federal district court that Negroes be admitted to the Swope park swimming pool.

Judge Ridge had held that in barring Negroes from the pool the city had violated their constitutional rights.

Kansas City, represented by David M. Proctor, city counselor, and John J. Cosgrove, assistant city counselor, argued that "substantially equal" facilities had been provided for Negroes at the Paradeway pool and that segregation of Negroes based on custom and usage is not illegal.

Robert L. Carter of the NAACP legal staff in New York and Carl R. Johnson of Kansas City, attorneys for the respondents, contended the facilities at the Negro pool were not equal to those at the Swope park pool and the exclusion of Negroes from the Swope pool was a denial of their rights as guaranteed by the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

Carter and Johnson urged the appeals court to affirm the decision of Judge Ridge.

The court did not say when it would return its findings in the case but indicated it would be after the U. S. Supreme Court rul-

ed on the legality of segregation in the elementary school cases now pending before it. Arguments in those cases are scheduled for Dec. 8.

The judges hearing the appeal were John B. Sanborn, Harvey M. Johnson and Walter G. Riddick.

KayCee Fights Suit on Pools

ST. LOUIS — An appeal by the City of Kansas City from a lower court decision maintaining that swimming pool facilities for Negroes in this city are not equal to those provided for whites was argued here last week before the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.

Attorneys for the NAACP represented the plaintiff, Esther Williams, who was barred from the Swope Park Swimming Pool, a city-owned and operated pool which had been maintained exclusively for white persons.

At the trial in the District Court in January, the court ruled the facilities unequal and directed the city to admit Negroes to the Swope Park pool. The city is now appealing the case.

Carl R. Johnson of Kansas City, a member of the NAACP national legal committee and national board of directors, and Assistant Special Counsel Robert L. Carter of the national office, represented the NAACP in the appeal.

Seek To End Race Bias At Swimming Pool

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The issue of the Negro's right to unrestricted use of publicly-owned swimming pools in this city has been placed before the United States District Court here in a case argued by attorneys of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on behalf of Mrs. Esther Williams, Miss Lena P. Smith and Joseph N. Moore, prominent Negroes of Kansas City.

Judge Albert A. Ridge, before whom the case was tried on January 15, reversed decision pending the filing of briefs by both sides. Representing the complainants in the case were NAACP Attorneys Carl R. Johnson and Almer T. Adair of Kansas City and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, and Robert L. Carter, assistant special counsel, and Robert L. Carter, assistant special counsel, of the national office legal staff. An attempt to bar Mr. Marshall from participation in this case ruled out last summer by Judge Ridge.

The City of Kansas City and its Board of Park Commissioners maintained they had a right to segregate the races under the "separate but equal" doctrine. However, under cross examination by NAACP lawyers, Frank Theis, a member of the Park Commission, admitted that he did not know of any ordinance, rule or regulation requiring separation of the races. Exclusion of Negroes from the elaborate Swope Park swimming pool, he said, was "the usual custom and practice" and indicated the intention of the board to retain this practice.

Similarly, J. V. Lewis, superintendent of parks, testified under cross examination that he did not know the reason for this unwritten rule except that it was a matter of common practice in the area. He admitted enforcing the segregation practice although he had no statutory authority for such discrimination.

The case presented the clear-cut issue of the validity of segregation in city-owned swimming pools. The city provides two major pools for white adults and children, and one for Negroes located in the heart of the Negro area. The test came last summer when the three complainants were barred from the Swope Park pool, the most elaborate one in the city, with facilities for diving, swimming, wading and sun bathing on the beach.

Says Races Can Swim Together

No Friction In Washington When Segregation Ended

By J. DELMAS ESCOE

Persons of different races can swim together harmoniously and without violence or bloodshed, if the public is made to understand that law enforcement officials will protect the rights of all citizens.

That is a statement made by a man who has seen it happen in the nation's capitol, reportedly one of the most prejudice-ridden cities in the United States.

The man is Edward J. Kelly, superintendent of national capitol parks in Washington, D. C., star witness in the Swope park swimming pool trial heard Tuesday in the Federal district court of Judge Albert A. Ridge. The parks in Washington are under the supervision of the Department of Interior.

Under direct examination by Robert L. Carter of the NAACP legal staff in New York, Kelly told how Negroes and whites have been swimming together in the six city pools since 1949 with only one incident.

Abolished Segregation

"In 1933," said Kelly, "the Secretary of the Interior issued a directive abolishing the system of segregation in the city pools but there was no general use of the pools on an integrated basis until 1949. In the summer of that year our office received notice of threats of violence at the Anacosta park pool. These reports were greatly exaggerated by the press. One day during the season when there were about 1,500 people in the park, several fist fights developed and there was a lot of turmoil but no serious injuries. As a result of that incident, the pool was closed for the remainder of the season."

Kelly said he went to Chicago and made a study of the methods used by their police in the handling of such disturbances. He learned that the Chicago police had employed techniques advocated by Dr. Lowman of the University of Chicago in the treatment of minority groups. These techniques embraced the philosophy of equal protection by the police of the rights of all citizens, regardless of race or color.

When he returned to Washington, Kelly continued, he had a conference with Secretary Oscar L. Chapman of the Department of Interior. Mr. Chapman said that the government should continue to provide equal facilities for all law-abiding citizens and directed that Washington police be instructed to protect the rights of all citizens and to see that no further breaches of the peace occurred as a result of interracial swimming at the city pools.

No More Incidents

"In 1950 and 1951 there was not a single act of violence at any of the six swimming pools," said Kelly, "and all pools operated on an integrated basis."

On cross-examination by Ben M. Powers, assistant city counselor, Kelly said there was no "mutual understanding" that segregation be maintained at the pools despite the order which abolished it in 1933.

"Until 1949, there simply was not a general integration at the pools, although every citizen had the right to swim where he pleased. The apparent self-imposed segregation was due simply to the fact that most persons went to the pools nearest their homes, and the racial picture did not change materially until there was a shifting of population in the residential areas."

Kelly said that their job in Washington was to maintain rights of all the people and peace by law.

"We refuse to recognize segregation as a problem," he said.

"That's very fortunate," said Powers, "but you do recognize there is a prejudice between races don't you?"

Admonished by Court

Judge Ridge interrupted Powers at this point.

"That is a social problem," Judge Ridge said. "And it might be of interest to you, but it is of no interest to this court. All this court can do is to declare the legal rights of the parties before it."

The plaintiffs rested their case at the conclusion of Kelly's testimony. Three other witnesses were called earlier by attorneys for the plaintiffs. They were Mrs. Margaret Strahm, city clerk; J. V. Lewis, superintendent of parks, and Frank Theis, a member of the park board of commissioners.

Mrs. Strahm identified a directive issued by City Manager L. P. Cookingham last May following action by the city council which outlawed segregation in all municipal facilities with the exception of the Swope park swimming pool.

Lewis described facilities at Swope park and admitted under questioning by Carl R. Johnson that the swimming pool was the only facility to which Negroes were not admitted.

A Matter of Policy

"Is there anything in the park board records," Johnson asked, "that provides for the use of the Parade park pool solely by Negroes and the Swope park pool solely by whites?"

"Not to my knowledge," Lewis answered.

Q—Is there any city ordinance that makes these provisions?

A—Not to my knowledge.

Q—Then the only reason that Negroes are denied use of the Swope park pool is because they are Negroes, isn't it?

A—That has been the policy over the years.

Theis, under direct examination by Thurgood Marshall of New York, chief counsel of the NAACP, said that he has been a member of the park board for 18 months and that he understood that the policy of not admitting Negroes to the Swope park pool has been based on "usage and custom."

"Do you consider the Parade park pool equal to the Swope park pool?" asked Marshall.

"Equal as to what?" Theis replied.

"Equal as to anything," retorted Marshall.

Theis answered that he considered the two pools equal except that one was larger than the other.

Three Pools in One

"How can they be equal," said Marshall, "when the Swope park pool is really three pools in one, a swimming pool, a diving pool and a wading pool. Where would a Negro go to find a diving pool?"

"At the Parade park pool," answered Theis.

Marshall pointed out the danger of diving in a pool crowded with other swimmers. Swimmers at the Swope park pool are not confronted with this danger, he said, because of the separate diving pool.

At the conclusion of Theis' testimony, Johnson told the court that he would not call the three plaintiffs in the case to the stand because what they would testify, that they were refused admission to the pool solely because they are members of the Negro race, had already been admitted by the city in a pre-trial conference last Oct. 31.

The plaintiffs are Mrs. Esther Williams, 2636 Brooklyn; Miss Lena R. Smith, 2334 Flora Ave., and Joseph N. Moore, 2543 Michigan. They charged that in refusing them entry to the Swope park pool, the city violated their constitutional rights. They are seeking an injunction and $52,000 in damages.

Makes Opening Statement

In an opening statement for the defendants, David M. Proctor, city counselor, asserted that the Parade pool is equal to the Swope park pool and superior to the Grove pool at Truman Road and Benton Blvd. The Grove pool is used exclusively by whites. He said an excellent wading pool is provided for Negro use at the Crews park, 27th and Michigan.

Proctor said that the Parade pool is superior to the Swope pool in three respects: easy accessibility, free admission, and the fact that one sixth of the swimming facilities of the city were furnished to one-eighth of the city's population.

Proctor denied that city taxes are used to maintain and operate the Swope park pool. He said that revenue from admittance tickets has more than covered the cost of operating the pool.

Proctor made a motion to dismiss the plaintiffs' action on the grounds that the evidence to prove that the city has not provided swimming facilities to Negroes "substantially equal" to those provided white people and that segregation of races, per se, "is not violative of rights guaranteed plaintiffs by the Constitution of the United States."

The court withheld ruling on the motion.

Three persons testified for the defendants. They were: Robert MacNeven, park department superintendent in charge of wading

admitted that such
had been made. He
had ever told him
pools were set aside
for Negroes and
ommunity center and whites
but that he understood it
uilt as a matter of "customary us-
hat it was necessary to remodel
he Parade pool.
MacNeven admitted it had been
Marshall asked MacNeven if it
ere not true that the building
said nobody had ever told him
that certain pools were set aside
not the modern circulating type as
is an old fill and draw type and
quate dressing rooms for the
pool.

'Ashamed' of Pool

MacNeven said that the same
anitation measures were prac-
ticed at all the city pools. He
said that the Parade pool was
superior to the Grove pool and
superintendent, and John A. Lacy, sec-
nspector for the city health de-
ind swimming pools; John Irwin,
retary of the park board.

Educator Blocks Issue Of Vote On Hotels' Racial Bar

Although a Negro delegate failed to get a vote on the National School Board Association's position on hotels practicing discrimination in cities for future conventions, his presence here sufficiently annoyed a member of the St. Louis Board of Education to the extent she reflected her attitude toward Negroes with an expression considered derogatory by Negroes.

Rayfield Lundy, a lawyer from Los Angeles, California, and a delegate to the meeting, which convened here in conjunction with the American Association of School Administrators, found his resolution on the question stymied on the floor of the convention by Frank Trotter, of Chattanooga, Tenn., the school board groups' president.

The refusal of the Hotel Statler, where the convention was held, to honor Lundy's reservation Friday morning precipitated the entire affair.

HAD RESERVATION

Lundy arrived here with a reservation over the signature of R. A. Robords, office manager of the Statler. He was stopped at the desk and told that no rooms were available to him because of his race.

Lundy was advised to accept quarters in "some nice colored hotel" to which he refused.

About two o'clock Friday afternoon, Lundy was met at the Statler by several newspapermen and other persons of the convention interested in straightening the matter out.

Among the persons was Mrs. Irma Friede, a member of the St. Louis Board of Education, and a past president of the board.

After a series of conferences in which Lundy was offered, alternately, eating facilities, but no room; then a room if he would not try to use the dining room and bar. The young lawyer finally was ushered to a room on the fifth floor.

As the hub-hub settled, Mrs. Friede, presumably thinking herself out of earshot of all Negroes, remarked:

"That's the way it is with these Shines. You never know until they show up."

LUNDY'S RESOLUTION

Lundy prepared a resolution which he proposed to present on Friday. The resolution, which would have called for the by-passing by the association of any city that did not afford equal accommodations to all delegates regardless of race or color, was readied for presentation at that time.

Undaunted by Friday's disappointment, Lundy showed up at the report of the "Time and Place" committee report Saturday afternoon.

With Lundy on the floor, Trotter ruled him out of order, adding that the discussion was on whether or not the convention would meet in Atlantic City in 1953.

"You have the power to rule me out of order," Lundy declared, "but it is up to the discretion of the Chair to consider this proposal to avoid any further embarrassment to delegates."

Trotter retorted that the body had already voted to go to Atlantic City.

"Does that amount to assurance by the president that there will be no further embarrassment of Negro delegates?" Lundy inquired.

"I am not assuring anything," Trotter snapped, adding "if you let them (the hotels) know in plenty of time what the situation is, there won't be any embarrassment."

AFRICAN STUDENT'S GRANDMOTHER PASSES

In a recent newsletter from Nigeria, West Africa, reports were received telling of the sudden death of the paternal grandmoth-



ATTY. RAYFIELD LUNDY of Los Angeles, Calif., vainly attempts to get his resolution on the floor of the convention during Saturday afternoon's session, which would have placed the National School Board Association on record to by-pass any city that practices racial discrimination in hotels and restaurants. — Argus photo by Franklin.

Kansas City Fights Unsggregated Pools

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (ANP) — A ruling that the colored swimmers must be allowed to use Swope Park swimming pool will be carried to the United States court of Appeals, Kansas City officials announced this week.

Judge rules Negroes may use white pool

KANSAS CITY, April 10—(AP)—A federal judge ruled yesterday that Negroes shall be admitted to Kansas City's Swope Park swimming pool.

The city has maintained the Swope Park pool for white persons, and the Parade Park pool for Negroes.

Judge Albert A. Ridge said the Parade Park pool was not equal to the one in Swope Park. For that reason, the judge added, the city's refusal to admit Negroes to the Swope pool is a denial of equal protection under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

David M. Proctor, city conselor, said the ruling would be appealed all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court because of its importance to the people of Kansas City." He said operation of the Swope pool, Kansas City's largest, probably will continue on a segregation basis until the case is settled.

Judge Opens Kansas City Swim Pools

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — (NNPA) —Federal District Judge Albert A. Ridge last Wednesday overruled a motion to deny colored swimmers admittance to a municipal park pool pending the appeal of his decision to the Eighth United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

By overruling the motion, Judge Ridge apparently opened the way for colored swimmers to use the pool as soon as it opens for the summer late this month. The motion was filed by the city.

Finding that Jim Crow swimming facilities which the city provides for colored swimmers were not equal to those afforded whites last April 9, Judge Ridge enjoined the city from barring colored swimmers from the pool.

His decision was handed down in a case brought by the NAACP in behalf of Mrs. Esther Williams, Miss Lena P. Smith and Joseph M. Moore, who had been denied admission to the elaborate Swope Park Swimming Pool solely because they are colored.

Citizens 'Just Mad' About Cafes That Bar Negroes But Serve Area Merchants

Argus, p. 1, 3-21-52, St. Louis

Survey By Argus Reporters Reveals Despicable Attitude

By OTIS N. THOMPSON and STEVE DUNCAN

Negro citizens of St. Louis are getting just plain "mad" at *"For White Only"* cafes located in colored neighborhoods catering to merchants who derive their incomes from the very people who are refused service in these eating establishments. This flagrant display of discrimination is interpreted by some as an indication that certain merchants and their employees, while doing the bulk of their business with Negro customers, condone these brazen acts of segregation.

Two cafes that steadfastly refuse to serve Negroes, although located in predominantly Negro neighborhoods are Lugger's Cafe, 2721 Franklin avenue and Aron's Restaurant, at 4465 Easton avenue.

The latter establishment, ironically enough, is located on the property of a Negro, Dr. William E. Hill, who has his offices upstairs at 4467 Easton avenue. Shortly after it opened, a Negro youth was so infuriated upon being refused service that he hurled a brick through the window.

Lugger's Cafe, often referred to as "Cancer Clinic" by some of its regular patrons, has been operating under this policy for a number of years, subsisting indirectly on the dollar from the pocket of the Negro who is denied service.

Two Argus staff members, testing the policy of the cafes last Saturday, ran smack into this affront to Negro citizens.

Upon seating themselves in Luggers, where they sought a light lunch, the reporters were approached by Ervin Lugger, the proprietor.

In a soft, polite voice, Lugger said, "I'm sorry, but its against our policy to serve Negroes," and deciding that the reporters were "from out-of-town" proceeded to direct them to a colored cafe down the street.

HAS 'NEW TWIST'

At Aron's, a new twist to the time worn cliche, "It's against the policy of the management to serve colored," was encountered. Upon seating themselves at the counter, the reporters were asked by the waitress if she could help them.

They said, "Yes, a menu please." With a cold stare, she then said **"We aren't serving anything now."**

By this time, the place had become deathly quiet and the few diners ceased their eating to watch and listen.

"Well, may we just have a cup of coffee and a piece of pie?" she was asked. The answer was "We're getting ready to close." A check approximately thirty-five minutes later revealed customers still getting service.

Dr. Hill refused to discuss the segregation policy of the cafe on his property when reached by telephone Monday. He said, **"All I'm interested in is getting my rent!"**

His full statement was, **"Listen! Please don't bring that up to me. The place stood vacant for five months. It was previously operated by Negroes and they left owing me about $500. All I'm interested in is getting my money. I've been catching hell from Negroes ever since I rented the place.**



DR. HILL

You talk to Reaf Williams; he handles my real estate and he was the one who rented the building."

Before Dr. Hill could be asked another question, he hung up.

Merchants who patronize the two restaurants refused to comment on the segregation policy practiced in the Negro areas, but generally maintained that "you can't tell a man how to run his business."

The reporters attempted to point out they were only interested in why they patronized the place knowing the policy and realizing that they were depending on those same people, who cannot eat in Luggers and Aron's, for their bread and butter.

'CANCER CLINIC'

The manager in one of the stores declared he seldom ate at Luggers. He said sometimes he had a cup of coffee there. He then told us the place had earned the dubious title of "Cancer Clinic" from those who did eat there.

The manager of a Franklin avenue clothing store upon being asked his opinion loudly declared, "Wait a minute young men! Let me get you straight. I have enough of a job with my own business."

He then stated that he did eat at Luggers and instructed the reporters to "talk to him," referring to Ervin Lugger.

When one of the reporters began writing, the manager went on to state, "Now that you mention it, I don't care to think about it." Quieting down a little, he informed his visitors, "Frankly, I sympathize with your feeling . . . You've come a long way in the last four years . . . You can't push it too fast."

ABE GETS IN ACT

He summed up the solution to the segregation problems here by pointing out that St. Louis is a slow, conservative town, and made mention of the progress made since Abe Lincoln freed the slaves.

George Massey, co-manager of the Red Circle Lounge, 4463 Easton avenue, (next door to Aron's), told reporters of discriminatory practices he had encountered at the restaurant.

Massey, who stated he doesn't eat in restaurants, said that when Arons first opened, he gave a boy some money and sent him over to get some food.

"I told him if he couldn't eat it there, to bring my money back," he said. The boy brought the money back.

After talking to a few more merchants on the discrimination practice, the reporters came to the conclusion that many were of the opinion expressed by one shoe store operator who defiantly said, "I've been in business here longer than you are old . . . and I'll be here longer."

KC To Appeal Swimming Pool Ruling

Argus, p. 1, 3-21-52, St. Louis

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (ANP)-- A ruling that three Negroes must be allowed to use Swope Park swimming pool will be carried to the United States court of Appeals, Kansas City officials announced this week.

Judge Albert A. Ridge held a month ago that the plaintiffs were denied a stay of execution under the 14th amendment. Last week he denied a stay of execution of his injunction until the case can be taken to the appeals court.

Judge Ridge had ruled that the city pool for Negroes was not equal to that at Swope Park which opens June 7. In announcing the appeal, David M. Proctor, City counselor, said:

"According to the court's conclusion of law, the decree applies only to the three plaintiffs in the case and is not a true class action.

Judge Says Custom of Segregation By City Violates 14th Amendm't

Facilities at Parade Pool Not Equal To Those at Swope Park; NAACP Head Lauds Decision; City To Appeal Case

By J. DELMAS ESCOE

Judge Albert A. Ridge of the federal district court ruled April 9 that the city cannot deny Negroes the right to swim in the Swope park pool.

He asserted that such denial is a deprivation of the rights of Negroes guaranteed them by the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

His ruling declared that facilities at the Parade pool at 17th street and the Paseo are not equal to those at the Swope park pool.

The ruling enjoins the city and the Board of Park Commissioners from refusing to admit Negroes to the Swope park pool.

The decision was hailed by Carl R. Johnson, president of the local NAACP branch and attorney for the plaintiffs in the suit as "of tremendous importance to the people of this community."

"It clearly defines the established rights of all citizens without limitations based on race," Johnson said. "We believe it is the second major decision in the field of human rights by a judge in this vicinity in the last 30 years, but it is by far the most outstanding. Contrary to some isolated notions, we believe that the decency of self respect of the citizens of this community white and Negro, will meet the new experiences resulting from this decision with fairness and pride. Kansas City can and will move ahead with pride."

David M. Proctor, city counselor, said the ruling would be "promptly appealed."

"I think the decision was fair," said Proctor, "but because the issues involved are so important to all of the people of Kansas City, we think it is our duty to undertake steps for a prompt appeal."

Proctor said the Swope park pool would continue to be operated on the present basis "until a final decision is made."

Judge Ridge's ruling was on a case which he heard last Jan. 15. The suit was filed last August by three Negroes who stated that they had been refused tickets at the Swope pool on June 20.

The plaintiffs were: Mrs. Esther Williams, 2636 Brooklyn; Miss Lena R. Smith 2334 Flora, and Joseph N. Moore, 2543 Michigan.

Besides Johnson they were represented by Thurgood Marshall and Robert Carter, both of the NAACP legal staff in New York.

Named as defendants were the city, Mayor William E. Kemp, J. V. Lewis, superintendent of parks, and the three members of the park board, R. Carter Tucker, Vincent Hagerty and Frank Theis.

In his 28-page opinion, citing many cases involving segregation and the constitutional rights of Negores, Judge Ridge asserted that segregation at the Swope park swimming pool has been based only on policy and custom enforced by the park board and not on any state law or charter provision.

"In the case at bar no statute of the State of Missouri, or ordinance of Kansas City, legally sanctions the custom of the Board of Park Commissioners of

Kansas City acts like a balking mule over the decision of Judge Albert A. Ridge of the federal district court in the swimming pool case. Until this decision was handed down, the city could lay claim to good intentions. But when it is given the interpretation of the law and finds that it has been abridging the rights of some of its citizens in violation of the U. S. Constitution, the city should make its conduct conform to the law immediately like Arkansas did.

Kansas City would be quick to say to the citizen that ignorance of the law did not excuse his violation of it. Yet by appealing from the decision of the federal district court, it makes plain its determination to go on violating the law when it knows it is in the wrong.

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that city to enforce segregation of races in swimming pools or any other facility owned and operated by the City," the opinion stated.

Judge Ridge pointed out that existing Missouri statutes on segregation only apply to schools, including the state training school for boys, libraries and public parks and playgrounds operated by Boards of Education and miscegenation (inter-marriage).

"No other segregation laws are to be found in the Constitution or on the statute books of said State," the opinion continued. "Thus the policy of the State of Missouri is to legalize segregation of races by Constitution and state only in the above-mentioned categories."

Turning to the city's contention that it has the right to provide separate swimming facilities for the two races, "not for the purpose of discriminating arbitrarily against the plaintiffs on account of their race or color, but because as an arm of the State it has the duty and responsibility under the police power to preserve peace and order in the community for the protection and welfare of both races and in the interest of public safety to prevent racial conflicts, riots and violence," the opinion said:

"...no evidence was introduced in this trial that the custom of segregation here considered is premised in the police power of the defendant City, or for the purpose of maintaining peace and good order in the community. Had proof thereof been attempted, we do not believe that it would have presented a legal defense to the constitutional claim here made by plaintiff."

Then, quoting from a Chicago Law Review article, the decision continued: "Thirty-four years ago, in passing on the constitutionality of a municipal ordinance requiring residential segregation, the Supreme Court indicated what the attitude of the courts should be towards the the question of race violence" when proferred as an issue that segregation would preserve the public peace.

The opinion cited the following excerpt from a Supreme Court ruling in the case of Buchanan V. Warley:

"It is urged that this proposed segregation will promote the public peace by preventing race conflicts. Desirable as this is, and important as is the preservation of the public peace, this aim cannot be accomplished by laws or ordinances (or customs) which deny rights created or protected by the Federal Constitution."

The opinion also took issue with the city's assertion that their policy of operating separate swimming pools for the two races "is reenforced by a recognized natural aversion to physical intimacy inherent in the use of swimming pools by members of races that do not mingle socially."

"Natural aversion to physical intimacy among persons of different race," the decision stated, "or their right to associate with each other, contain no legal issues that may be considered or determined in this action. Such matters are within the province of ethics which deals with the science of moral duty and human actions. This juridical action deals with matter in relation to the law of the land. The argument so made by defendants, scarcely worthy of legal attention. It provides a court with no legal guide to the principles of law involved."

The opinion also answered the city's charge that the plaintiffs did not show "good faith" in bringing their action and that the litigation was inspired "to stir up strife and racial conflict in a period of national emergency," by saying:

"Plaintiff's claim herein must be recognized as presenting a justiciable controversy relating to constitutional rights. 'So doing, their motive and good faith' in bringing this action is irrelevant."

"Separation of races is not normal treatment by Kansas City," the opinion stated.

Judge Ridge pointed out that last May 29 the city council adopted a policy of placing non-segregation clauses in leases of city-owned facilities to which the public was to be admitted.

The resolution by the city council applies to all facilities and functions under control of the park board except as to swimming pools, the opinion noted.

"Since the adoption of the aforesaid policy," the opinion stated, "Negroes and white persons have been admitted to all functions conducted and carried on in City owned facilities except swimming pools, without confusion, disorder, or breach of the peace ensuing."

"The Parade Park swimming pool, constructed and maintained by defendant Kansas City for use and enjoyment of Negro citizens and resident taxpayers, is not substantially equal in character, location, appointments, and facilities generally, with major swimming pools constructed and maintained by said defendant, for use and enjoyment of white citizens and resident taxpayers of said City," Judge Ridge declared.

He pointed out that regulation AAU (Amateur Athletic Union) facilities and concessions at the Swope park pool" are not to be found at the Parade pool. Fixtures in the women's dressing room at Swope park are not substantially comparable to those at the Parade park pool. The Parade park pool has no such beach. The setting and appointments of the Parade pool are much less attractive than those of the Swope park pool."

Judge Ridge ruled that the plaintiffs must maintain the action in their own behalf, that it cannot be presented as a pure class action.

"It is an elementary principle in constitutional law," he said, "that it is the individual who is entitled to the equal protection of the law, and if he is denied a facility or convenience which, under substantially the same circumstances, is furnished to another citizen, the individual alone may complain that his constitutional privilege has been invaded, and he has no standing to sue for the deprivation of similar civil rights of others. This is so whether the other persons who may be injured are persons of the same race or occupation."

In the absence of a statute authorizing segregation of races, it has been held that segregation by local officials cannot be sustained, the opinion continued.

It held that the Park board, in presuming to segregate by custom only "is misusing the power possessed and entrusted to it by the Charter of Kansas City. In so doing, however, in enforcement of the custom of segregation here considered, such Board is acting under color of state law, which act is forbidden by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States..."

Judge Ridge dismissed Mayor Kemp as a defendant on the grounds that the park board is an independent agency under the city charter and not subject to his control or supervision.

Judge Ridge expressed no opinion on the issue of unconstitutionality of segregation itself, saying: "In light of the conclusion above reached we do not meet the issue of unconstitutionality of segregation per se, raised in the complaint."

He directed that an order be entered declaring that the refusal of the city, acting through its park board, to admit plaintiffs to the

"The order will contain an injunction against all defendants, except Mayor William E. Kemp, of said City, restraining them from so denying to plaintiffs such constitutional rights."



THIS IS THE general picture at Sid's Drug Store, 1223 N. 13th St., where, for the past 16 years, Sidney J. Arkush has maintained a policy of non-discrimination at the lunch counter and has had not one incident. Mr. Arkush was quick to state he had lost no business because of his policy and expressed the opinion that anyone else who wanted to could do it. Sid can be seen in the background (with glasses) looking toward camera

Federal Judge In Kansas City Says: All Swim Together

Kansas City, Mo., April 10.—Segregation in publicly-owned swimming pools in this city has been banned by a decision handed down by United States District Judge Albert A. Ridge in answer to a suit filed by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The city, through its counsel, David M. Proctor, announced today that it would appeal the decision all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court, if necessary.

In a 28-page opinion, handed down on April 9, Judge Ridge found that the Jim Crow swimming pool facilities which the city provides for Negroes are not equal to those provided for white citizens. Accordingly, he ruled that exclusion of Negroes from a pool reserved for white persons is a denial of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The NAACP filed the case on behalf of Mrs. Esther Williams, Miss Lena P. Smith and Joseph M. Moore, Negro citizens who had been denied admission to the elaborate Swope Park Swimming Pool solely because of their race. The case was tried on January 15. Attorneys for the plaintiffs were Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special council; Robert L. Carter, assistant special counsel and Carl R. Johnson of Kansas City president of the local NAACP branch.

Although the NAACP attorneys attacked the validity of the segregation practice, contending that segregation is discrimination and therefore unconstitutional, Judge Ridge made no ruling on this issue. His decision was based upon the inequality of the facilities provided Negroes and white citizens.

In his opinion, the judge reiterated the point made by the NAACP lawyers that segregation in the city's swimming pools was based only on an unwritten policy of the Park Department and not on any state law or city charter provisions

Judge Declines To Bar Colored From City Pool

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (NNPA)—Federal District Judge Albert A. Ridge last Wednesday overruled a motion to deny colored swimmers admittance to a municipal park pool pending the appeals of his dicision to the Eighth United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

By overruling the motion, Judge Ridge apparently opened the way for colored swimmers to use the pool as soon as it opens for the Summer late this month. The motion was filed by the city.

Finding that the swimming facilities which the city provides for colored swimmers were not equal to those afforded whites last April 9, Judge Ridge enjoined the city from barring colored swimmers from the pool.

His decision was handed down in a case brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in behalf of Mrs. Esther Williams, Miss Lena P. Smith and Joseph M. Moore, who had been denied admission to the elaborate Swope Park Swimming Pool solely because they are colored.

Marshall Says Missouri Leads In Segregation

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, last week accused Missouri of legging behind many other southern states in the elimination of segregation from many areas of the state's life.

Speaking before the Missouri Association for Social Welfare at Lindenwood College, Marshall listed segregation in schools, and in housing as areas in which little progress has been made in eliminating segregation.

Marshall cited 11 southern states which now admit Negroes to graduate and professional schools attended by whites.

"It's working olt very well," he said, "in the deepest of the Deep South. It has worked out better than anybody could have expected, and nothing has happened that would interfere with it."

The New York attorney pointed out that in spite of a U. S. Supreme Court decision which held that facilities in segregated institutions cannot possibly be equal, Missouri maintains the Lincoln University Law School for Negroes in St. Louis.

The only southern states which still refuse to admit Negro students to institutions of higher learning on an unsegregated basis are South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, according to Marshall.

Marshall urged the passage of a state FEPC law which would give colored people equal economic opportunity.

Segregation In Swimming Pools Banned

KANSAS CITY, Mo.— Segregation in publicly-owned swimming pools in this city has been banned by a decision handed down by United States District Judge Albert A. Ridge in answer to a suit filed by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The city, through its counsel,

WILLIAM BROWER - REPORTER FOR TOLEDO BLADE (Ohio)

The Negro in the North

P. 1 & Herald Tribune

"Disguised Discrimination" and Residential Segregation Found Outside the South

By William Brower

William Brower, Negro reporter for "The Toledo Blade," recently traveled for three months through twenty-seven states to assess the status of the nation's 15,000,000 Negroes. This is the second of two articles abridging his findings. The first article was on the Negro in the South.

Tri. 1-4-53.

II

IN EIGHT weeks of travel outside of the South I became acquainted with a different kind of discrimination than Jim Crow segregation.

Many Negroes call it "disguised discrimination" or "border line bias." They mean inferior service or accommodations which they receive in many hotels, restaurants and amusement and entertainment places. The joker in the deal, they contend, is that in hotels they are given poor rooms, while in restaurants or night clubs they are seated in corners or near kitchen doors.

One of the worst samples I experienced was in Cincinnati. After obtaining reservations several days in advance, I registered at one of the largest hotels in the city. To reach the room—in the remotest part of the hotel—we had to pass through a corridor clogged with empty, dusty desks. During my three-day stay I did not see a single guest on this floor. Accustomed as I had become to the least desirable of accommodations, I decided to request a change of rooms. It was not until I was ready to check out and had taken my grievance to the acting manager that I received consideration.

The hotel executive, in offering to change my room, assured me, "There is no policy of discrimination here."

IN MANY eating places I encountered nuances of services. In some restaurants and hotel dining rooms, hostesses and head waiters, almost with alacrity, led me away from the center and seated me in inconspicuous or unattractive locations.

While at one of New York's best-known hotels, I dined there for several days. One night the hostess led me to a table that apparently had been reserved for the maitre d'hotel. A waiter rushed up and said that I couldn't sit there.

Nonplussed, the hostess asked, "Where can I put him?" There were empty tables all around, but she looked hard until she found a suitable spot—in the corner.

Matters of space, in fact, are generally more vexing than any others to Negroes. Any can buy the highest priced automobile—if he has good credit or the cash. The same goes for his groceries and his clothes.

But a house in which to live is another matter. A house is one thing that Negoes cannot yet purchase or rent on equal terms with their fellow citizens. Negroes are forced to accept more hand-me-downs and leftovers in housing than in anything else. In Philadelphia, Negroes occupy by far the greater share of 110,000 substandard houses, including 70,000 without bath and 61,000 with unsafe walls, leaky roofs and other dangerous defects. But Negroes have moved into fewer than 1,000 of the more than 30,000 new dwelling units constructed there since the end of the war.

CURIOUSLY, as a residential pattern, housing is a more acute problem in many Northern cities than in the South. The most squalid black belts are on Chicago's South Side, in New York's Harlem, in Cincinnati's Basin and on Dayton's West Side. Negro and other leaders are striving to undo segregation in large New England cities' public housing, while even in San Francisco I found Jim Crow housing projects.

The forces that have kept Negroes hemmed in residentially are obvious. One is a combination of real estate and financial interests. Few realtors will sell to Negroes in all-white residential areas because of fear of a general depression of values. In trying to break into all-white blocks and neighborhoods, Negroes meet burdensome obstacles in obtaining loans from banks and other lending institutions.

One of the bromides in real estate is that Negroes will lower property values. All over the country I saw evidence to the contrary. In the Glenville section of Cleveland, Negroes have obtained run-down property and improved it above the level of most white homes in the same areas. In recent years legal pressure has been constantly exerted on segregation in public housing. At least four states—New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey—have laws banning Jim Crow public housing units. Many cities have imposed similar bans. And Negro ownership of non-farm homes is steadily climbing.

I ARRIVED in Chicago during the aftermath of the Cicero incident, in which the rental by a young Negro and his wife of an apartment in that suburb precipitated a furious riot. Cicero was but a reflection, a symptom, of the basic ailment of Chicago, the most disquieting city in the country.

The real source of uneasiness is Chicago's Black Belt, one of the worst examples of residential segregation in the world. More than two-thirds of the city's 400,000 Negroes are hemmed into an area of five square miles, creating a population density comparable to that of Calcutta. Into this morass of disease and grinding social frustration have gone thousands of Negroes from the cotton plantations of the deep South. Delinquency and crime rates are appalling; a majority never get beyond the sixth grade; more than 60 per cent of the residents earn their living by menial or manual labor.

A few blocks away from the Black Belt's business district, I understood why the Harvey E. Clarks vainly sought a decent place to live in Cicero. I visited the home of three families. They were jammed like so many jacks-in-a-box into a kitchenette apartment that hardly had space enough for two persons.

"We have to take what we can get," said the mother of three children, "where houses are scarce, rents are sky high and houses all run down."

SINCE 1945, thousands of Negro families from the Black Belt have spilled into other Chicago areas. Much of this movement has been accompanied by violence. Statistics compiled by the Chicago Human Relations Commission showed 114 forays against Negro homes in the last three years. Since the war's end, at least three outbreaks, in an emergency veterans' housing project, in a public project, and around the home of a union officer who invited six Negroes to visit. Two factors have mitigated against racial conflicts mushrooming throughout Chicago: one is the circumspect handling of such incidents by the newspapers; and there has been more responsible handling of the situations by the police. The more the conscience of the American people is pricked by the shame of racial violence, the more such outrages will decline.

Washington, I thought, should be a shining example of democracy for the rest of the country. But I found the capital a city of curious contradictions for its 250,000 Negro residents. In Washington is perhaps the largest segment of middle-class Negroes in the country who live in comparative comfort. But within the shadow of Capitol Hill are some of the most abject slums I saw anywhere.

Between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., thousands of Negro government workers enjoy equal footing with their white counterparts, and they ride home together on street cars and buses. But there the equality ends. Negroes can dine in only a few of the restaurants that serve whites; few Negroes are welcomed at leading hotels; Negroes cannot attend any first-run movie theater; segregated schools are intrenched; there is little mixing of the races in civic activity.

IN THE last decade, for the first time thousands of Negroes converged on the west coast—an area that beckoned as the promised land.

Attracted by war industries, Negroes swarmed into industrial centers of the area. Negro population doubled, tripled—even shot up to 1,000 per cent in some cities. After twelve days on the coast, I left with the impression that it has become the crucial testing ground in race relations. Attitudes about Negroes, I found, are still fluid. The influx has produced marked social strains, with jobs and housing the most urgent problems. Negroes have fared badly for example, in Richmond, Calif., while they are steadily becoming integrated in Portland, Ore.

Just as the war brought Negroes new opportunities on the west coast, its manpower shortages enhanced chances for jobs east of the Rockies. Negroes have penetrated employment sources from which they were previously excluded. Color bars, a casualty of the war, have continued to fall in retailing, banking, insurance, and other commercial fields. They have been lowered in auto plants and aircraft factories, while Negro streetcar motormen and bus drivers are familiar sights in many large cities. But complaints against job bias keep large staffs in discrimination commissions busy in Boston, New York, Minneapolis and in Connecticut, New Jersey and Rhode Island.

BEING often downtrodden and sometimes skeptical about their share of the good things in our democracy, Negroes have been considered easy prey for Communist cajolery. But what I heard and saw on my trip convinces me that the Communists have failed miserably; there is no evidence that Negroes lean toward Communism more than any other group. Negro leaders insist that Communists are monumental fakes.

It is a strange commentary on American society, but sports have become the symbol of equality for Negroes because they are something everybody understands. A ball player hits a home run or delivers a shutout; a prizefighter chills a ring foe; a sprinter smashes a new track record—all of these things are there for the eye to see. No scientific explanation is needed to show that color has nothing to do with it. I found many white persons who measured the Negro in terms of the achievements of Jackie or Sugar Ray Robinson. Barriers across the nation have melted in baseball, basketball, football, track, the ring and tennis; sports have become the field in which Negroes have their greatest opportunity.

In all, I have returned from my travels convinced that immense strides toward racial amity have been made in the last decade. I do not mean to imply that Negroes are on the threshold of victory in their struggle for equality—many insist, with much justification, that there has not been enough progress, and the panorama of indignities, poverty, Jim Crow schools and the dark, dreary tenements is too vivid to forget.

But, in appraising the Negro future at this juncture, I am undismayed. I know, for example, that my three-year-old son has potentially a greater opportunity than I had at his age. I know that thousands of his racial counterparts have better opportunities than their parents for an equitable share of good jobs, better education, decent housing, the right to vote and a fuller enjoyment of other civil rights. Many elements of the so-called race problem will persist, perhaps, for generations. But in the future I can see no turning back the clock. The hands are moving and pointing forward.

The Negro in the South

Herald Tribune P. 18
Thurs. 1-3-52

Signposts of Gains in Last Decade Leave a Reporter Reassured and Hopeful

By William Brower

William Brower, Negro reporter for "The Toledo Blade," recently traveled for three months through twenty-seven states to assess the status of the nation's 15,000,000 Negroes. The Herald Tribune presents in two parts an abridgment of his findings. The first article is on the Negro in the South, the second on the North.

I

IN THE small Federal courtroom in Charleston, S. C., late last spring, I watched hundreds of spectators, mostly Negroes, push and shove for every inch of available space. They literally fought their way to witness the opening skirmish in an assault on segregation in public schools in the South. The tumultuous scene led one visitor to remark:

"Time is running out on South Carolina. Negroes are no longer scared of white folks."

In the crowded Charleston courtroom history was being made. At stake was the fate of the traditional pattern of separate schools for Negro and white pupils in all Southern and many border states.

The case, now before the United States Supreme Court, was heard by a panel of three judges. They ruled, 2 to 1, in upholding segregation, but, in line with the separate but equal doctrine, held that school facilities in Clarendon County must be equalized for both races.

In an electric atmosphere I sat for two days as the issues in the Clarendon test case were unfolded. As I look back on that tense setting, I agree with the other visitor—the squirming, hat-in-hand Negro is fading fast from the South.

Those parents defied intimidation, risked loss of jobs, ignored the scorn of their white neighbors to bring their school suit. I saw another example that convinced me that Negroes at the lowest economic level are demanding change. Just before the Clarendon case, 465 pupils walked out of the Negro high school in Farmville, Va., in protest against inferior facilities. Backed by their parents, they stayed out two weeks. They returned only after it was assured that their case against the Prince Edward County School Board would be taken to Federal court.

FOR an expatriate Southerner who is a Negro, the renewal of his acquaintance with Jim Crow in his native habitat is a mixed experience. On my transcontinental swing I was in and out of the South three times. I found that I had barely enough stamina to stand two weeks of Jim Crow at a time.

I could see evidence of changes that had taken place in the last ten years, but I came across too many reminders of the past to make my stay pleasant. Segregation is the way of life in the South, I was told many times. Euphemistically, it is called folkways or cultural patterns. To millions of Negroes, it still is a veneer of white supremacy, a badge of inferiority, a loathsome aspect of American life.

There was a certain rule-of-thumb about Jim Crow that I followed in virtually every Southern city. I did not stay in a white hotel or eat in a white restaurant. I found my way to the rear seats in public transit vehicles. To avoid too much Jim Crow in transportation, I used air travel. I used rest room facilities in public places whose entrances were marked, "Colored." I did not go to the main public library.

But one of the most irritable features of Jim Crow is that the Negro traveler runs across any number of inconsistencies. There were many cities in the South in which I had no trouble getting limousine service at airports. In most cities in North Carolina and Virginia and in Little Rock and Nashville, I had no trouble hiring a taxi.

I walked into the public library in Amarillo, Tex., and not an eyebrow was raised. I sat up front in public transit vehicles in Louisville, Ky. In Norfolk, Va., I ate in the airport restaurant and used the same rest rooms as other passengers. On the other hand, there are many department stores in Louisville, Baltimore and Dallas that refuse to serve Negro women.

On an Atlantic Coast streamliner from Philadelphia to Charleston, I ate in the dining car; I did not have to wait until the corner table was cleared nor sit behind a drawn curtain.

New York Times

THE sinews of segregation in the South are steadily being weakened. The Supreme Court has knocked a hole in almost every form of interstate travel. Many Negroes agree with Lillian Smith, the author, that legal segregation is on its way out. Many with whom I talked feel that when it cracks, it will crack wide open—fast and furiously.

Some segregation in public education exists in Northern and Western states. But with few exceptions, educational opportunities for all children in these states are substantially equal. On the other hand, in the South, most states spend far less for Negro pupils and on Negro schools than they do for the whites. The foaming controversy over segregated schools in the South has had some important effects. Even within the "separate but equal" scheme Negroes are beginning to get vastly improved school facilities. But in the main Negro schools are woefully inferior to white schools.

On the opening day of the Clarendon school suit hearing, a Charleston newspaper published a picture of a new Negro elementary school; in Forsyth County, N. C., I saw a mammoth consolidated high school for Negroes, ultramodern in every respect; in Louisville, construction was under way for a $3 million Negro high school; the South Carolina Legislature voted $75 million to "equalize Negro and white schools." But there is reason to doubt that the Southern states have the resources to equalize—the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People contends equalization, if at all possible, would take years.

ONE of the most important changes that has taken place in the South since the end of World War II has been the opening of doors to Negro students in hitherto all-white colleges and universities. In at least eleven Southern and border states Negroes have surmounted the barriers of segregation and discrimination in professional and graduate schools.

What has happened at the University of Oklahoma is one of the best exhibits of how brittle segregation really is, once it is cracked. In three short years Negro enrollment has jumped from a retired teacher, separated from his classmates by a railing, to more than 250 students. Discrimination began to crumble on Oct. 13, 1948, when the board of regents voted to admit George W. McLaurin, the teacher, to the graduate school. But it was marred by a decree of strict segregation—then came the crushing blow in June, 1950, when the Supreme Court knocked the legal props from under segregation.

I walked about the university's campus during the summer sessions. I had breakfast in the cafeteria. Negro students, I observed, sat where they pleased, intermingling with white students. There was not the faintest sign of friction.

MANY Negroes live quite well in the South. Doctors, lawyers, business men, dentists, some farmers, professors and small entrepreneurs maintain high living standards. Throughout the country I noted a general rise in the Negro economy. Negroes have a consumer purchasing power of close to $7 billion annually.

Much of the Negro wealth is concentrated in the South. A high percentage of the 900,000 to 1,000,000 Negro-owned homes are in Southern cities and rural areas. More than 75 per cent of the 200 Negro insurance companies, burial associations and fraternal benefit societies—largest single Negro business—are found in the South. One of the most important segments of Negro wealth is churches; Negroes are prolific owners of automobiles; there are fourteen Negro banks; there is a Negro-owned radio station in Atlanta which employs both races.

Negroes are owners or part owners of 186,000 farms averaging seventy-eight acres. In Desha County, Ark., I visited the seventy-five-acre farm of John McDaniels. On his modern property, which includes dairying, he earned $5,500 in 1950, but several years ago his income was less than one-fifth of that.

Negroes in the South, however, are still excluded from many types of jobs. "White applicants only" is a common request by employers to public and private employment agencies. Major gains have been in municipal jobs such as policemen and firemen.

The Negro political status has changed amazingly in the South. With an estimated 1,500,000 enrolled voters, the Negro vote is coveted. Yet for every Negro who votes in the South, two suffer from political intimidation or are deprived of the ballot. Many shrewd politicians still play upon race hate to get elected. Many cities, South as well as North, have Negro councilmen: four years ago, for the first time, in Winston-Salem, N. C.; three years ago in Richmond; last spring, in Fayetteville, N. C., Greensboro, N. C., and Nashville.

THE Southern Negro is not alone in his battle for his Constitutional rights. He is being aided by an increasing number of Southern whites.

Excepting, perhaps, Lillian Smith, I doubt that I could have found two persons among the white women of the South who are more consistently devoted to Negro rights than Mrs. Elizabeth Waring, wife of Federal Judge J. Waties Waring, and Mrs. M. L. Tilley, member of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights. For two with such a common interest, I found their personalities strikingly different. Mrs. Waring is an advocate of the shock treatment in race relations: mild-mannered Mrs. Tilley, daughter of a minister, has a calm approach and is a staunch believer in the Christian influence.

Allies like the Warings and the Tilleys are increasing all over the country. They are an effective accompaniment to laws banning discrimination and to court decisions upholding such laws and broadening the horizon of equality. Years ago the N. A. A. C. P. and Urban League were virtually alone in tackling many Negro problems. Now there are state and local commissions or agencies; beyond these public instruments, there are hundreds of private organizations concerned with the same problems. And newspapers are playing a friendly role.

ONLY the blind would fail to see the signposts of gains along the Negro road of advancement in the last decade—in housing, jobs, politics, civil rights and education. Many Negroes have begun to sense that integration is a two-way street. With opportunities come responsibilities. Given the tools of first-class citizenship, they must strive to use them wisely. I came back reassured and hopeful. Yet I know that there remain enough problems to occupy our American talents and efforts for many years.

As an observer of Southern race relations put it in Richmond:

"The problem of the South is to strike a pace that a region clumsily ridden with hate, and over which the past hovers ghost-like, can stand. The pace may be too slow for Negroes, too fast for whites, but that is the only way in which it can be done democratically."

But one N. A. A. C. P. man in Richmond insisted: "Equality is ours. We want it now."

N. M. Passes Law Against Racial Bias

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—On the birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln, the Albuquerque city commission passed a strong anti-discrimination ordinance, sponsored jointly by the University of Mexico and the local branch of the NAACP.

The ordinance prohibits discrimination in public places, because of race, creed or color, and is believed to have provoked more audience participation than any other item on the commission's agenda.

Halt Killing Of Anti-Bias Law

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., — Attempts to sabotage the anti-discrimination ordinance passed recently in this southwestern city have failed completely, Hobart LaGrone, president of the Albuquerque branch of the NAACP, reported this week.

Following passage of the ordinance, LaGrone stated dissident elements immediately launched a move to kill the measure by referendum. Advocates of the referendum were unable to secure the required number of signatures within the 30-day period.

Ban On Discrimination In Public Places Wins Praise From Archbishop

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—(NC) —Archbishop Edwin V. Byrne of Santa Fe has congratulated the Albuquerque City Commission for passing an ordinance prohibiting discrimination in public places because of race, creed, ancestry or color.

Noting that the ordinance was adopted on Lincoln's birthday, the Archbishop said:

"The ordinance is in conformity with the finest Christian teaching for it puts into practice the doctrine of love of our neighbor for the love of God.

"It is also most fitting that this unique action would emanate from the cradle of Christianity in the U. S. A., in New Mexico, whose soil has been watered by the blood of Christians martyrs.

"As an American I am proud that the largest city of our State of New Mexico has taken an official action which harmonizes so well with the original and best traditions of America."

38a 1952

New Jersey

Pool In Asbury Park Ends Discrimination

ASBURY PARK — Monte Carlo, the world's largest pool located here, is now open to all who wish to use its facilities without discrimination.

This information was sent last week to the New Jersey AFRO-AMERICAN by Louis Kaplan, member of the executive committee of the Progressive Party of Asbury Park.

Mr. Kaplan, of 120 Taylor Ave., Neptune says his party in co-operation with other agencies has been conducting a campaign to end discrimination at the Monte Carlo pool for several years.

Quotes DAD's Report

He sent the AFRO this information received by the Progressive Party from the Division Against Discrimination recently:

"We have recently made another check concerning the admission policy of this pool as it relates to colored people.

"In addition to those, who were staying at hotels in Asbury Park, a number of them from Monmouth county has been contacted at different times and they have enjoyed the pool.

"This year, there have been colored people in the pool, and the management assures us that they will pursue a policy of non-discrimination because of race, creed or color."

Mr. Kaplan told the AFRO:

"We urge that the benefits of this large and beautiful pool be enjoyed by all."

Simultaneously, two Newark women reported to the AFRO last week that they succeeded in going bathing on the Asbury Park beach front on July 4 after they refused to be shunted to a jim-crow section of the beach.

They were Miss Carrie Smith, 178 Belmont Ave., and Mrs. Euzeria Grant, 4[illegible]

'Residents Only' Alibi

They said they were told by white beach employees that only local residents are allowed to use the beach front patronized by whites only, and that they must have a badge which costs $1.00.

When they appeared at the main entrance, a woman ticket seller refused to sell them a locker but later gave in.

The women said the jim-crow section of the beach front reserved for colored people is fenced in.

Car Insurance Firms Ordered To Quit Bias

NEWARK, N. J. — Automobile insurance firms in New Jersey have been ordered to end their discrimination against Negro drivers, the state Banking and Insurance Commissioner announced here last week.

Firms which sell insurance at 20 to 40 per cent more to Negroes than to whites must erase questions of color from application forms and accident report forms.

Commissioner Warren Gafaney made the announcement in a letter written to State CIO Civil Rights Director Arthur Chapin. Mr. Chapin hailed the move as the culmination of a two-year CIO campaign to end the practic

Discrimination At N. J. High School Tennis Court Ends

Daughter Of Education Board Among Victims Allowed To Play, Insulted On Leaving Grounds

ASBURY PARK—Two brothers who operate the high school tennis courts under contract during the summer were ordered last week by the school board to stop discriminating against colored players or the contract will be interminated.

Charges of discrimination against Peter and Eugene Capibianco Jr. were bared at what Louis Farmer, president, said was "just a conference" of the school board held Aug. 28.

The results of that conference were made known Aug. 26.

Victims Prominent

Refused permission to use the tennis courts were children of Dr. Joseph F. S. Carter, vice-president of the school board; William Knuckles, prominent local business man; Daniel L. Burrows, director of the United Mutual Insurance Co. of N.Y., and others.

Some of the young people played on the high school tennis team. Mr. Burrows is a summer resident of 1105 E st., Belmar.

Bill Of Complaint

Witnesses to the discrimination gave the school board this information

On July 6, Joyce Burrows and David Dinkins of Belmar telephoned the courts and made reservation to play. When they arrived, they were told that the courts were "private."

The courts operated by the Capibiancos are listed in the telephone directory as the Deal Lake Tennis Club under "Tennis Courts —Public."

On Aug. 20, they were allowed Burrows and Hortense Knuckles were again told at the courts that they were "private and for members and guests of the club."

Two Previous Conferences

After this rebuff, Dr. Carter and William Novogrod, also a member, discussed the matter with the operators and were assured that they would stop the discrimination.

But two days later, on Aug. 15, five colored players, including Miss Burrows, Miss Carter and Miss Knuckles, received the same treatment at the courts.

Dr. Carter met this time with two board members, Mr. Novogrod and Paul Peluso, and after discussing the situation, Mr. Novogrod made reservations at the courts for the colored players to use them.

On Aug. 20, they wre allowed to play, but were insulted as they left the courts.

Board Issues Ultimatum

On the basis of this evidence, the president of the school board censured Mrs. Mary Capibianco, mother of the operators—who said she had instructed her sons to stop discriminating against colored players.

Mr. Farmer told Mrs. Capibianco

"It must be understood that we do not wany any more incidents such as this or the terms of the contract will be enforced, possibly the agreement terminated."

Holds 2-Year Lease

The board's secretary and business manager, Floyd G. Hoek, said the contract for the courts which runs for two years at a $651 rental, is held by Peter Capibianco.

He is assisted by his brother. They were represented by their mother at the special board hearing.

The contract expires this month.

Edith Sampson Blasts Her For Attitude On America

Says She Is Tired Of Hearing Actress Praise France

PARIS, France.—(ANP)—Mrs. Edith Sampson, here on a State Department assignment, last week criticized Miss Josephine Baker, fabulous, international entertainer, for her attitude toward the treatment of Negroes in America.

Mrs. Sampson said she is tired of hearing Miss Baker malign the United States, and praise France for its handling of race problems. She cited France's treatment of her colonials. Among other things, the former alternate delegate to the United Nations said:

Thinking of Herself

"Obviously she is thinking only about herself. She should stop and consider what France is doing to some 45,000,000 Negroes in its colonies. French colonialism is a blot on the world conscience. Exploitation is rugged. Education and health facilities are meager. Those people suffer much more than does Miss Baker in Atlanta or New York.

"In the United States, we are at least making an honest effort to eradicate barriers.

"When France tries to do one-tenth as much for its colonials, I will be willing to listen to Josephine Baker's complaints."

Miss Baker, appearing in theaters throughout the country, recently made news as a result of an incident at the ultra snooty Stork Club.

Waited For Hour

She, along with Roger Rice, star of the Broadway play, South Pacific, and Mrs. Rice and a companion were kept waiting for more than an hour before being served. She charged Sherman Billingsley, proprietor of the club, with discrimination against her because of her race.

However, a police department report exonerated Billingsley of discriminatory practices.

Despite its previous position which on Nov. 23, deplored the "deep and sinister implications" of the incident the Mayor's Committee on Unity recently issued a final report which found "nothing to substantiate a charge of racial discrimination."

The NAACP noted the contrast in "spirit and context" between the two documents and asked "what happened during the interim?"

In a statement Walter White, executive secretary of the organization, asserted that "it is difficult to see" how the committee arrived at the conclusion that the Negro entertainer was "not a victim" on Oct. 16 of the Stork club's long-established and well-known policy of racial discrimination."

"The conclusion in this case certainly contributes nothing to the spirit of unity, which the committee was established to foster. Indeed, this report is a contribution to disunity."

Comments made by Walter Winchell on the Stork club incident led Miss Baker to file a $400,000 defamation of character suit against him. Also named in the suit were the Hearst corporation and King Feature Syndicate. Miss Baker announced that whatever money she receives from the suit will go to promote the cause of justice and equality. Her suit is not expected to come to trial before a year.

Meanwhile, in New York, Miss Baker said that cancellations in her bookings will close her tour Jan. 28, at least a month earlier than she had anticipated.

Jo Baker

NAACP Executive Amazed By Report Clearing Stork Club

NEW YORK — The so-called final report of the Mayor's Committee on Unity in the Josephine Baker-Stork Club case is "inexplicable and fantastic," Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said today in a letter to Arthur Wallander, committee chairman.

The report, released by the Mayor's office on December 21, found "nothing to substantiate a charge of racial discrimination" in the discourteous treatment accorded Miss Baker at the Stork Club on the night of October 16 when she and Mrs. Charles Buchanan went there as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Rico.

Mr. White's letter to Mr. Wallander expressed amazement that the committee, which no November 23 deplored the "deep and sinister" implications of the case should, a month later, ask that it be "considered closed." "Your committee made a grave charge on November 23 which affects the welfare of every citizen of New York," he said. "What are the reasons, we ask, for this amazing change- Did Sherman Billingsley reform overnight and succeed in convincing you and your committee that hence forth he will obey the laws of the City and State of New York?"

Citing the "incredibly defiant and impudent attitude" of Mr. Billingsley toward the committee, Mr. White asserted that he could not "see how any self respecting person can with honor remain a member of a committee which so abjectly surrenders to pressure and bigotry. We suggest for the sake of the collective and individual honor of the Mayor's committee that it pursue the course of action which, apparently, it had in mind when it charged that there were 'deep and sinister' implications surrounding the incident. Otherwise, we cannot see any useful purpose to be served by further existence of the committee."

Meanwhile, Miss Baker went on the offensive against the attacks made upon her by Walter Winchell, Hearst columnist. Through her attorney, Arthur Garfield Hays, she last week filed a $400,000 libel suit against the Broadway columnist and his publishers, and three times appeared on Barry Gray's radio program over WMCA refuting the Winchell charges. Supporting her on these programs were Mr. White, Mr. Hays, Ed Sullivan, Daily News columnist, and Major Jacques Abtey, Miss Baker's commanding officer in the French resistance movement.

Legislature Is Given Bill On Bias Ban

BY CONRAD CLARK

NEW YORK—Assemblyman Teller, a Democratic legislator from Manhattan, introduced a measure on Tuesday in the Legislature that if passed and signed by Governor Dewey, would "put a stop to any all such Stork Club bias," as was done last year to Josephine Baker.

Restaurants that discriminate against a customer because of "race, color, creed or country of origin" would lose their liquor license, according to the measure submitted by the New York Assemblyman.

The measure is a result of the displayed bias to Miss Baker and her party, including Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, wife of the manager of Harlem's Savoy Ballroom.

Intended to strengthen anti-discrimination sections of the alcoholic beverage control law, the measure was presented at the request of the New York Civil Liberties Union, whose executive director is George E. Rundquist.

The amendment provides that no license or renewal will be granted unless the applicants states, under oath, that at no time during the preceeding year has he "discriminated against or refused to serve or delayed service to any person because of race, color, creed or country of national origin."

The present law bars discrimination but effective enforcement has been lacking because suspension of license is discretionary.

Mr. Randquist, the NYCLU executive director pointed out that the phrase in the amendment, "delay service to," was included to meet such situations as the Stork Club incident. Miss Baker complained there was a long delay before her party had been served.

The executive director also said that Miss Baker's charges uncovered several loopholes in the present law. He expressed hope that the Legislature would act speedily to approve the amendment.

Part of the Assemblyman's bill reads that it shall "be presumed that the alleged act or acts of discrimination committed by an agent servant or employe of the licensee was done with the knowledge and consent of the licensee "unless the owner shows by satisfactory evidence" that he has instructed his help not to practice discrimination.

Negro-White Teams Survey Bias In Restaurants, Find It Waning

A sharp reduction in dscriminatory practices against Negroes in midtown East Side Manhattan restaurants was reported yesterday by the Committee on Civil Rights in East Manhattan, Inc.

A survey of ninety-three restaurants showed that discrimination against colored persons dropped from 42 per cent to 16 per cent in two years, the committee said. Because of the proximity of United Nations headquarters, the group carried out the study in the area between Fifth Ave. and the East River from 34th to 59th Sts. In its first survey in 1950 in the same area the organization found that 42 per cent of the restaurants tested discriminated against Negroes. Of the ninety-three restaurants examined this year between March 21 and April 1, fifty were put to the test for the first time.

A total of 272 persons participated in the recent survey. They were divided into teams, one of two Negroes and one of two white persons. A team of two Negroes would enter a restaurant followed a minute later by a team of two white persons. The reception and treatment of the two teams were recorded later.

Worst offenders, the teams reported, were headwaiters and hostesses. As in 1950, the teams found that there were two principal types of discrimination. These were: the Negro team was shown to a less desirable table location or it received poorer service and was forced to endure rudeness from the help.

The survey showed no change in the incidence of discriminatory practices among lower-priced restaurants. This figure was constant in both surveys—14 per cent. But a sharp change for the better was registered in restaurants in the higher price bracket.

An announcement by the committee said: "The committee, encouraged by the satistically significant drop in discrimination, attributed the reduction to a process of education by the committee."

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WHITE HITS "CLOSING" OF STORK CLUB CASE

NEW YORK — Mayor Vincent Impellitteri's repeated refusals to see an NAACP delegation in connection with the Josephine Baker-Stork Club affair was denounced this week as an example of 'political opportunism" by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In response to a telegram from Mr. White on December 26th, the third communication requesting a conference with the Mayor, Deputy Mayor Charles Horowitz stated that "the Mayor's Committee on Unity thoroughly investigated and studied the entire Josephine Baker-Stork Club incident and found nothing to substantiate a charge of racial discrimination. The Committee further reported, "We feel (the) incident be considered closed." The Mayor adopted the recommendation of the Committee closing the incident.

Blasting the whitewash by the Mayor's Committee, which in its preliminary report had said the discriminatory policies of the famed night club had "deep and sinister" implications, Mr. White said: "We will await the verdict of the voters as to whether or not the Stork Club affront to democracy and decency is a 'closed' incident."

Billingsley Probe Again Demanded

NEW YORK—The NAACP has renewed its request to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey that he investigate charges by a New York daily newspaper that Sherman Billingsley, proprietor of the Stork Club, has been convicted of violations of the law.

In a letter to the Governor, the NAACP asked that he "be good enough to let us know if a decision has been reached with respect to our letter of Jan. 23, requesting" revoking the Stork Club's license.

Meanwhile, the NAACP also wrote to B. F. Few, president of the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company, again asking that he withdraw sponsorship of the Stork Club TV show.

Aim New York Law At Stork Club Incidents

ALBANY, N. Y. — The New York Assembly last week unanimously passed a bill that would give the New York State Commission Against Discrimination the power to cover Civil Rights violation in public places such as restaurants. hotels. hospitals, theatres and stores.

The measure now goes to the Senate where it is expected to pass without argument. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey recommended such a law in his annual message to the legislature.

While the sponsors of the new bill claim that it has nothing to do with the Josephine Baker-Stork club incident when Miss Baker was allegedly mistreated by the club management last year, it is believed that the incident prompted the law makers to bring it before the assembly.

New York state has had a law banning discrimination in public places since 1885 with a maximum penalty of $500 and authorizing civil suits for damages up to that amount.

However, because of the expense involved in such suits, few people have taken advantage of the statute. The new law would give the Commission Against Discrimination the power and authority to issue cease and desist orders enforceable by the courts. The commission now has similar powers in cases of discrimination in employment.

Gov. Dewey Signs Anti-Bias Hotel, Restaurant Bill

ALBANY, N. Y.—(SNS)—A bill that broadens the power of the New York Commission Against Discrimination in hotels, restaurants and other places of public accommodations—resorts or amusement—was signed here by Governor Dewey.

Before the bill was signed into law, discrimination in public places because of race, creed, color or national origin was handled under the seldom-used punishment provisions of the Civil Rights law.

Under the new law the commission's authority is broadened to cover a wide range of discriminatory practices.

The decision to put these public places under the authority of the anti-discrimination commission was made in the belief that discrimination "is a field for education, cooperation and conciliation rather than compulsion."

N. Y. Senate Backs Bill To Outlaw Restaurant Bias

ALBANY, N. Y. — (SNS) — A bill aimed at dealing a deathblow to racial and religious discrimination in hotels and other public places was approved unanimously by the Senate and sent to Governor Dewey Friday for his signature.

The new bill widens the authority of the New York State Commision Against Discrimination to include jurisdiction over complaints of discrimination involving restaurants, hotels and other places of public accommodation.

Governor Dewey had recommended the change in the powers of the State Commission in his annual message to make redress more readily attainable by persons denied access or services at places which cater to the public.

Under present New York laws discrimination is banned at places of public accommodation because of race or religion, but relief can only be obtained now through a civil action or through criminal action initiated by a district attorney. These courses are frequently deterred by disputes over facts.

Under the new bill approved by the senate, an aggrieved person may file a complaint with the State Commission, which would have power to proceed against offending businesses to compel compliance with the law.

TAX REFUNDS

The Internal Revenue Bureau reports that 461 newspapers had helped 41,970 persons collect $2,080,668 in tax refunds during January, by carrying lists of taxpayers to whom refunds were due but who had not collected them, usually because the Bureau could not locate them However, as of February 1st refunrs totaling $35,634,474 still had not been delivered to 1,176,100 persons

Wins Hotel Bias Suit

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Mrs. Henry Lee Moon, wife of the well-known writer, as well as an official in the National Urban League Guild, this week won a $600 judgment for damages against the owners and employees of the Hotel Pierre, Fifth Avenue and 61st St., on a racial discrimination issue under the New York State Civil Rights law.

Mrs. Moon won judgment before Justice Abram Goodman in Municipal Court for $200 in damages against each of the three defendants: the Getty Realty Corporation, owner of the hotel; William W. Willy, its banquet manager; and Ferrer Rama, assistant banquet manager.

Lisle Carter, Jr., counsel for Mrs. Moon, told the court that she reserved the hotel roof garden last May for a guild social affair scheduled July 20. She then called at the hotel personally to confirm the reservation, but was informed the roof garden was not available.

A white person, hired by the Urban League, then called at the hotel and obtained the roof garden for July 20 in the name of another organization, the defendant testified.

In awarding damages Judge Goodman stated, "When the defendant's agents saw that the plaintiff was a colored person, they refused to do business with her."

In New York State Sections 40 and 41 of the Civil Rights Law prohibit denial of public accommodations on the basic of race, color or religion.

N.Y. Bill Seeks To End Race Bias In Public Places

ALBANY, N.Y. — A bill extending the jurisdiction of the State Commission Against Discrimination to cover racial or religious discrimination against patrons of restaurants, hotels and other public places was passed by the State Legislature as it closed session last week.

One of the factors behind this measure was the strong protests made against New York City's Stork Club for its refusal to serve Josephine Baker. This bill shows that the protest action was to some avail.

Measure Result Of Josephine Baker Incident

ALBANY, N. Y. — (ANP) — With the signature of Gov. Dewey, an anti-public places discrimination bill passed by the state assembly will become law. The measure was a direct result of the discourteous treatment of Josephine Baker at the Stork club last Oct. 16.

The new measure was introduced by Assemblyman Roman (R-Lib-Manhattan). It gives the State Commission Against Discrimination with jurisdiction over service in public eating places, hotels, theatres, etc. Under its provisions the commission is empowered to seek a court order forcing compliance with the state's anti-discrimination laws on certified complaints where bias had been practiced.

The new law eliminates weakness of an 1885 law, which banned discrimination in places of public accommodation, setting penalties as high as $500 and authorizing civil suits for damages up to that amount.

In practice, however, this statute seldom has been used because of reluctance to undertake long and expensive suits.

Under the new law, any person denied access to public place could file a complaint with the commissions against discrimination. If the agency found the complaint justified, it could issue a cease and desist order enforceable by the courts.

The penalty provisions of the old law will remain on the books, and any persons who feels he has been discriminated against because of race, religion or national origin would have the choice of seeking redress in the courts or complaining to the commission.

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Dewey signs N. Y.'s new anti-bias law

NEW YORK (Global)—Governor Thomas E. Dewey this week signed into law a measure expanding powers of the State Commission Against Discrimination. Originally established to curb discrimination in employment, the Commission now has its scope widened to include restaurants, hotels, theatres, resorts and similar places of public accommodation.

In signing the bill, Governor Dewey said the new law is "one of the significant accomplishments of the 1952 Legislature."

Under it, entry to hotels, restaurants, etc., may not be denied on the grounds of race, creed, color or national origin, and advertisements stating a discriminatory policy are forbidden. Violations may lead to a cease and desist order, publication of the names of offenders, and finally, issuance of a restraining order by the courts.

Las Vegas Wide Open; Jim Crow Holds Sway

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent

The only doors which are ever closed in the wide open city of Las Vegas, Nevada, are the doors which are slammed shut in the faces of colored people who seek the civil rights which are guaranteed to them by the Federal Constitution.

To a colored man traveling about the country, Las Vegas represents the most disappointing experience he can find anywhere in the United States.

The Real Story

You've seen "The Las Vegas Story" in the movies as pictured by the cameras of Hollywood. Here is the real Las Vegas story.

Here is a city whose only claim to fame is that it is the most wide open city in the United States. When the Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce makes that claim, it is not lying.

For here is a town where the gambling joints are open 24 hours a day and the owners of these joints boast that they never have had a key to their front door for the sample reason that the front door has never been closed.

Here is a town where each grocery store has from three to ten slot machines in its foyer; a town where every liquor bar features poker, crap shooting, keno, blackjack, and any other gambling game you can think of and sells whiskey as a sideline.

It's a town where all the big hotels have a gambling joint inside and a chapel on the outside, where you can go in, strike it rich on the gambling tables, pick up a girl, come outside and get married for two bucks, go back in the hotel, sleep with your wife, then get up in the morning and divorce her for $50.

Or, it's a town where you can strike it rich, pick up a girl and just go to bed—without worrying about the chapel outside or the divorce in the morning.

Line Off The Suckers

Las Vegas is a town composed mainly of gamblers, hustlers, pimps, and prostitutes who make a good living off the suckers who come here because the town is wide open, and who give the suckers a good time for the money they leave there.

What's wrong with that? Nothing. It's nice to think that somewhere in America there is a place where a man can go and literally "run wild" as long as his money lasts without fear of ending up in the arms of the law.

Then what's wrong with Las Vegas? Ah, but there is another side of the story—the colored side.

A colored man in Las Vegas has no civil rights! Las Vegas is more jim-crowed than Birmingham, Alabama.

In Las Vegas a colored man can't put a quarter in a "white" slot machine. He can't go in a Chinese owned "hole in the wall" restaurant and get a sandwich.

He can't sleep in any hotel in Las Vegas because the white hotels won't accept him and there are no colored hotels.

When he hails a taxi, unless it's one of the two "colored" taxis in town, the white driver will open the front of the cab for him to ride in beside him to cut down the stigma of hauling colored people.

And if a white person hails this cab he will pick up the white person and carry him to his destination first, and then take the colored fare where he wants to go.

No Law For Prejudice

This is the real Las Vegas story. This is not the one you saw pictured by Hollywood. And yet, and this is the irony of it all, there is not a single law on the books of Nevada which says that Las Vegas must be segregated and jim-crowed like this. This is the tragedy.

Old citizens of Las Vegas, both colored and white will tell you that back in 1941, Las Vegas was as wide open on the race question as it is on its gambling machines.

Colored people mingled socially downtown with whites, slept in the hotels, ate in the restaurants, gambled in the gaming joints, and did everything anyone else did.

Then, according to these same white and colored citizens, a magnesium plant opened up in the city which required quite a bit of manual labor. A responsible white citizen told me that the magnesium plant imported virtually all of this labor force from Tallulah, Louisiana.

Ninety per cent of these imported people were colored. At the same time, many southern whites drifted into Las Vegas in the migration that came with the war.

Undesirable Element

According to the story, the two races mixed and mingled for a while and then an undesirable element started to act up. It is said that many were making more money than they had ever made before and they immediately began a type of living which they had never tried before.

Soon, according to the story, hardly a night passed when an undesirable didn't "turn out" some gambling joint, cut up one of his brethren, or beat up one of his women who had floated into the town with the war.

In time they began dating white women and likewise in time beat on them too. Meanwhile, the white Southerners were going into business and making money.

Soon they gained a little power. Then they began turning down colored business. Next they began putting pressure on Westerners to do the same.

Our people owned quite a bit of property located on the main street where they ran some gambling joints which were making money.

The whites either bought them out or leased this property from them. Then, finally, there was no place downtown for us to go.

Instead of fighting a move like this they played right into the Southerners' hands. They went out into the desert which is now the "Westside" of the expanded town, and set up a jim-crow community out there. That is where they are today.

Miserable Sight

I went out there and looked for myself. This "Westside," is a miserable windswept cluster of shacks through which runs two streets which colored people in Nevada say are paved.

An Easterner would rather say that someone came out in the desert and poured some oil and tar on a narrow strip to keep the dust down.

The houses located in this area resemble the "Hoovervilles" of the depression days. Only a few of them have running water, and outhouses are as common as slot machines. Here too, the whole community centers around gambling.

Biggest of the gambling joints in Westside is the "Cotton Club" which sports a neon sign, a fairly decent bar, a couple of greasy crap tables, poker games, blackjack, and the inevitable slot machines.

Adjacent to the Cotton Club is a restaurant which in the East would be classified as "a greasy spoon" joint, and the Elks Club, which would fall in Eastern language as a "hole in the wall."

Across the street is the El Morocco and on another corner is "Irene's," a drive-in restaurant serving the best food in town if you have the patience to wait for it.

Other Joints Too

There are other joints in Westside but anything you visit after the ones mentioned means that you are simply going deeper into the mire. That's Las Vegas for you as a colored American!

I was able to see it from both sides. In working the Atomic Bomb story, my hotel reservations were made by the AFRO-AMERICAN through the Atomic Energy Commission and the Chamber of Commerce.

Under this arrangement, there was no question as to where I would stay and when I arrived my room was waiting for me at the Old West Side Motel, located on Fifth Street in one of the nicest areas of town.

Further down on Fifth Street at the Gladstone Hotel, John Davis and Wilbert Blanche of Our World also had hotel rooms in one of the better hotels.

The hotels where we stayed are on the same street and in the same general area as the fabulous Flamingo Hotel and the equally fabulous Desert Inn, located down on Las Vegas' famous "Strip."

I was told on good authority that the only colored people who got into these places either appeared there in uniform or came there to work under a contract which stated that they would be allowed to stay there.

La Baker There Too

While we were there Josephine Baker was playing at the Last Frontier Hotel and Josephine, (bless her beautiful stout heart) was the only colored person in town not in the jim-crow area.

When I first arrived in town, I was politefully refused service in a white restaurant near the train station. The waitress asked me if I were a stranger and when I told her I was she said, "I thought so."

Then she said, "It's not my policy but the management here refuses to serve colored people." Then she told me about those Westside joints and "how nice they were."

The next day, however, the Atomic Energy Commission hung a badge on all correspondents, which we wore on the lapels of our coats. The badge made me a white man as far as Las Vegas was concerned.

There were three parties thrown for the press, all at the larger hotels and Davis, Blanche and myself went to these without incident.

I soon found that if I went into a restaurant wearing the badge I was immediately served. One day I let it stay in my pocket and immediately was turned down.

Final Badge Test

The final test that the badge was the thing came on the last day I was in Las Vegas. I went back to the same restaurant where I had been refused on the first day. A waitress took one good look at the badge and promptly served me. It was a empty victory.

There are some colored people in Las Vegas who are trying to better their condition. One of these is a young cab driver who told me of a political organization he had started to try to get such things done as the streets paved and street lights in the colored section. He finally gave it up because he could get no help.

There are no colored doctors or lawyers in the town. No one I talked to was able to give me a fair estimate of how many colored people are there. No one seemed interested.

Las Vegas is wide open. But the doors are yet to be opened to all the people.

Air Base Accuses Reno of Racial Bans

To Take Negro T. I.s 140 Miles for Entertainment

RENO, Nev., July 29 (AP).—Stead Air Force Base plans to carry its ninety Negro airmen 140 miles by bus for entertainment because they have been refused service in some clubs and restaurants in this normally wide-open city.

Col. William C. Kingsbury, commander at Stead base, said he has arranged free week-end bus service to Sacramento, Calif., for the Negroes. He declared: "It is regrettable that there are places in Reno which refuse to accept the boys who have the responsibility for the safety of our nation merely because they were born of another race."

Col. Kingsbury's Sacramento U. S. O. offered to arrange tours, parties and dances for the Negro airmen.

Directors of the Reno Chamber of Commerce said they will investigate the charges of discrimination.

Warns Quartet Not To Sing In White Church

FAIR BLUFF, N. C. — A white Methodist minister, on the verge of a nervous breakdown, was forced to flee the state last month because of repeated threats from the Ku Klux Klan.

The Klan terror crusade, directed toward Rev. Eugene Powell pastor of the Methodist church here, was begun after a Negro quartet was invited to sing in the church. The incident occurred Dec. 31, but was not publicized until last Thursday.

The quartet was scheduled to sing at a meeting of a men's club of the church. The club requested the quartet to fulfill the engagement despite the warning. The invitation was declined.

The manager of the quartet told of a stranger who warned him against appearing in the church.

Reverend Powell left the state Jan. 1 for convalescence. His wife remained here.

The minister's wife said her husband brooded over the incident, became nervous and very upset. She said last week that he is in Florida for his health. "No one here really wants to believe that he was chased out of town by threats of the Ku Klux Klan," she added.

Believe Jealous Whites To Blame

OXFORD, N. C. — Echoes of bombings that have spread terror in four southern states recently were heard here last week when the newly built home of a wealthy farmer was partially destroyed by a hate blast.

Victim of the first bombing here in recent years was 65-year-old Sanford Holding, prosperous owner of a successful 200-acre farm and father of 11 children.

Two inexpertly placed dynamite charges demolished at least two rooms of the new dwelling and cracked the foundation of the new structure last Thursday in Granville county, near here.

No one was injured.

Sheriff E. P. Davis, who conducted an investigation of the blast but has been unable to find any suspects, said Saturday that he did not believe race to be a factor in the case.

This was quickly disputed, however, by local residents who charge that whites jealous of Holding's success might easily have been responsible.

Holding, grim and tight-lipped, has set up an armed guard around his property and indicated that he intends to rebuild his home and move his family into it when it is ready.

Meanwhile new threats of bombings in Florida where NAACP executive Harry T. Moore and his wife were killed in a Christmas night blast, kept police and FBI investigators jumping last week.

The secretary of a Jacksonville Baptist church told police of a telephoned warning that the building would be bombed.

Mrs. Quinton Swinford said the mysterious caller said a "group of people in southern Florida object to the pastor's preaching." She said she was warned "the same thing is apt to happen to him and his church as happened at Mims, Fla., between now and Sunday."

Friday night, 600 persons gathered at a high school basketball game at Coral Gables, Fla., were evacuated from the building when police received an anonymous tip the place had been wired with a bomb.

No bomb was found, however.

The growing popularity of the use of the bomb as a weapon of revenge or terror was demonstrated in Phenix, Ala. last week when the home of a white anti-gambling crusader was blasted by 24 sticks of dynamite.

There have also been bombings in Texas and Georgia, most of them directed at Negroes, though Jews and Catholics have been targets as well in Florida.

The cause cited for the Holding bombing here by Sheriff Davis was the most obvious. He believes that a dispute over land ownership was responsible.

Holding's new home is on a site formerly used by a white congregation for a church. The leased property, however, reverted to the original white owners several years ago and was purchased from them by Holding who owned adjacent land.

However, there has been no known dispute between Holding and the whites from whom he purchased the property, nor between him and the congregation that formerly used it.

Quiet, hardworking and a family man, Holding has been gradually expanding his farm property and it is the prevailing opinion that his expansion and success has aroused jealousy of envious whites.

'Justice' in North Carolina

Woman Teacher Fined, Banished

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

GREENVILLE, N. C.—A Police Court judge here sentenced a Wilberforce University instructor to ten months in jail, fined her $300 and banished her from the county, it was learned by the Courier last week.

Mrs. L. M. Harvey, instructor of physical education at Wilberforce University and the wife of a soldier now in Korea, testified here last week that she was manhandled and kicked by police who arrested her following a traffic violation charge.

Judge Charles Whedbee found Mrs. Harvey guilty of resisting arrest, interfering with a police officer in the performance of his duty, disorderly conduct and two counts of assault on an officer.

THE JUDGE suspended the jail term on the provision that Mrs. Harvey not return to her native county for a period of twelve months.

Through her lawyers, C. J. Gates and M. E. Johnson of Durham, Mrs. Harvey appealed the case and was allowed her freedom on an $800 bond.

According to the testimony of Mrs. Harvey, on Sept. 20 she took her sister downtown in the family car to make some last-minute purchases for school and was forced to stop at an intersection to allow pedestrian to pass.

She testified that at this point Officer V. C. Ackert came to the side of the car and asked, "Don' you know you're blocking traffic?"

MRS. HARVEY said that she explained to the officer that she was forced to stop because of the flow of pedestrians. The court was told that Ackert then demanded Mrs. Harvey to give him the keys to the car. She stated that she asked him for what purpose did he want the keys and he said to drive her to jail.



Banished—Mrs. M. L. Harvey, Wilberforce University instructor and wife of a veteran now in Korea, was beaten and driven from her home county last week in Greenville, N. C.

Mrs. Harvey, who weighs slightly over one hundred pounds and stands about five feet five inches, refused to give the car keys to the officer, but offered instead to drive him to the jail, two blocks away.

The dispute attracted a large crowd and additional police, including a state highway patrolman, Jim Davis, who also demanded that Mrs. Harvey give the keys to the car to Officer Ackert.

* * *

THE BREAK in the hassle came when Henry Peyton, a friend of Mrs. Harvey, asked her if she would give him the keys. She agreed if the officers would allow him to drive the car to the police station.

Mrs. Harvey told the court that when she reached the door of the police station Officer Ackert booted her with his knee and kicked her after she was inside. She also stated that the officers attempted to handcuff her in the jail, but that she resisted and a white onlooker told the officers to stop, saying, "She'll be all right."

George Garrett, father of the defendant, came to the police station and asked Mrs. Harvey, "What are they doing to you?" His daughter told him that Ackert had kicked her. Mr. Garrett asked the officer, "Did you kick my daughter?" Ackert denied the act.

* * *

MRS. HARVEY was told to [illegible] in court the following Monday and was allowed to leave the station with her father without posting bond.

The trial lasted from 12 noon to midnight and at the conclusion Judge Whedbee ordered Mrs. Harvey to stand. The judge lectured her, asserting that her behavior was not in keeping with her superior education.

Mrs. Harvey holds an undergraduate degree from North Carolina College and a master's degree from Columbia University.

Mrs. Harvey is married to Frank Harvey, a former star basketball player at North Carolina College, who is now in Korea.

Court Ignores Her Injuries, Charges Her With Assault

Traffic Incident Leads To Fines Of $300; Husband Is Serving In France; Appeal Pending; Bond Set

GREENVILLE, N.C. — Mrs. Mamie G. Harvey, wife of Clp. Frank R. Harvey, who has been stationed in Southern France since Sept., 1951, and who was beaten by police, has appealed her $300 in fines to the Superior Court and is held under $800 bail.

Mrs. Harvey is head of the physical education department at Wilberforce University.

The university instructor was convicted in Recorders Court on two charges of assault on a police officer, interferring with an officer and resisting arrest, although she herself had been struck and kicked by a policeman.

Although the entire incident of Sept. 20 was the outgrowth of a traffic violation claim, not a single traffic charge was lodged against her.

Asked For Her Car Keys

According to Mrs. Harvey, accompanied by her sister she drove the car uptown, and as she was in the act of making a right hand turn at an intersection, a policeman, V. C. Ackert, came up to the car and accused her of blocking traffic.



Mrs. Harvey

When she relied that the pedestrians had the right of way he ordered her to pull aside and give him the keys to her car. This she refused to do, and a highway patrolman came up and entered the discussion. The officers told her they were going to tke her to jail.

A friend of Mrs. Harvey's family, Henry Peyton, arrived on the scene and volunteered to drive the car to the police station. When they arrived there, each of the officers took Mrs. Harvey by an arm and began dragging her to the door.

At the doorway, one of them kicked her twice with his knee and a third policeman grabbed the back of her neck causing her to fall to the floor whereupon one of the officers kicked her again, she declared.

Meanwhile, her sister had gone to tell her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Garrett what had happened. When they arrived, Mrs. Harevy told them that the police had kicked her.

No Charges Preferred

The officer refused to tell the Garrets anything, but discharged Mrs. Harvey without preferring any charges, telling her to appear in court on the following Monday. Mrs. Harvey was given a total of nine months in jail suspended, and fined $300. A Dr. Perry testified that he had examined Mrs. Harvey immediately after the incident and that her hand was cut and she had severe bruises on her body.

Some of the best citizens in Greenville appeared as character witnesses for Mrs. Harvey at the trial.

Graduate of NCC

Mrs. Harvey is a native of Greenville and her parents have lived here all of their lives. C. J. Gates and M. E. Johnson, lawyers of Durham, representd Mrs. Harvey.

Both Mrs. Harvey and her husband, Frank, graduated from North Carolina College in 1949. He was a basketball star. She received her master's degree at Columbia University.

Charlotte Residents Win First Round In Golf Case

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — The first round of a court batile to determine whether colored residents are to be allowed to play golf on the Bonnie Brae Course, a city owned and operated course, was won last week by lawyers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Judge William T. Hatch's Civil Superior Court.

The petitioners' case came up for a hearing on the motion to dismiss and upon a demurrer ore tenus. After hearing the argument, the court denied the motion to dismiss and overruled the demurrer.

On Dec. 12, and 13, 1951, 16 Negro golfers applied for admission to play golf on the Bonnie Brae Golf Course. Each one was denied admission.

ON DECEMBER 20, 1951, a petition on their behalf was presented to the city, the recreation Commission, the superintendent of parks and recreation, and the professional manager of the Bonnie Brae Golf Course, charging that the denial of admission was a consequence of petitioners' race and color, and demanding the cessation of racial discrimination in the maintenance of the course and the admission of Negro players on a non-segregated basis.

On Jan. 7, 1952, the Commission filed suit in the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county alleging that the properties upon which the course is situated were conveyed to the Commission by deeds restricting the use of the property to white persons and providing that non-observance of such restrictions would cause the property to revert to the granters.

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THE 16 PETITIONERS were joined as defendants in this suit. The Commission asked that the Court declare whether use of the course by Negroes would cause a reverter.

In April, 1952, the 16 petitioners filed an answer in the Commission's suit urging that the deed provisions, and concomitant ordinances of the city accepting the property on the conditions offered, are invalid and unenforceable and that no reverter would follow from use of the course by Negroes, and asking the court to so hold.

ON APRIL 4, 1952, the 16 petitioners filed their suit in civil superior Court against the city, the commission, the superintendent of parks and recreation and the professional manager of the golf course, asking for relief by declaratory judgment and injunction against the racial discrimination claimed to be practiced as respects the course.

On May 26, 1952, the defendants in the petitioners' case presented a motion to dismiss this case on the ground that the issues involved in it were the same as those involved in the commission's case which previously had been filed.

THE CONSEQUENCE of this action is that the petitioners' suit remains in court for decision on its merits at a future date. The court's order also provided that this case should retain its position on the court's trial docket and granted the defendant's therein 60 days after final judgment in the Commission's case within which to file their pleadings in the petitioners' case.

It is expected that the court will hear the Commission's case in January, 1953.

The Charlotte branch NAACP is sponsoring the case. NAACP Attorneys are: Spottswood Robinson III, Southeastern Regional counsel; Thomas H. Wyche, chairman, Charlotte Branch Legal Committee, and Robert D. Glass, chairman, Legislation Committee of the Charlotte Branch.

Fined $50 for Refusing To Serve Negro

CINCINNATI.—(ANP) — The first conviction in Hamilton county under Ohio's civil rights code was won this month by Cincinnati's Cyril Michael Jr., a designer who moved here from the Virgin Islands ten years ago.

Fined $50 and costs in Municipal Court was John Held, counter man at a downtown restaurant, the Hub Cafe. He refused to serve Michael on March 15. According to Michael, his order was taken by a waitress, but the counter man refused to fix the order even after the manager was called.

Through his attorney, William A. Banks, Michael is filing a civil suit against Held and the Hub Cafe.

Coney Island In Cincinnati Refuses To Admit Negroes

CINCINNATI (ANP) — Coney Island amusement park last week again refused to admit Negroes in a second attempt by the Cincinnati Committee on Human Relations to break down the park's racial policy.

Park authorities and the police department were notified of the demonstration, and the park area was patrolled by numbers of police — Hamilton County, Cincinnati city and Solar Ranger, a private police detail.

The group arrived at Coney Island in two automobiles in a driving rain. Two white members, students at Hebrew Union college, approached the ticket window first and were admitted without question.

Standing just inside the entrance, the students were witnesses when a Negro couple, Wallace and Juanita Nelson, asked for tickets. By the time the Nelsons reached the window, a city policeman had hastened to the turnstile. He said that the park was reserved for the day by the M. A. C. club of Mt. Washington and that only members and guests of that organization were free to use the park.

An inconspicuous placque at the ticket window also proclaimed that identification was necessary, that only members or guests of groups reserving the park would be admitted on any day, and that the grounds had been taken over by the M. A. C. club that day.

The story was maintained even though CCHR members told of telephone conversations made to the Coney Island offices, in which employees had given information that the park is always open to the public, no matter what groups are using the grounds.

Meanwhile Mrs. Marion Spencer and Mrs. Louis Wright attempted to enter the park by automobile. Police stood in front of the cars to block the women from getting near the ticket window and directed other traffic around the blockage they created.

After 20 minutes, police threatened the women with arrest for creating a traffic hazard. Both women moved their cars, but came back into line in a few minutes.

Experienced accountants are needed by the OPS in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska to process the currer OPS program. Starting salary is $5940 a year.

CINCINNATTI PARK OFFICIALS STILL BAR NEGROES FROM FACILITIES

Wallace Nelson Dragged From Car and Jailed When He Attempts to Enter

WIFE DRAGGED FROM TICKET WINDOW

CINCINNATI, O. — (ANP) — Charges of improper parking and resisting an officer were placed against Wallace F. Nelson last week when he atemped to get in for the third time to break the color bar at Coney Island amusement park.

The park does not admit Negroes. A non-violent, direct action campaign to change the policy has been initiated by the Cincinnati Committee on Human Relations.

The arrest was made just a few minutes after Nelson drove his car into the line of traffic entering the park by automobile. He was stopped before he could reach the ticket window and dragged from the car by Hamilton County police. A warrant was sworn out at the home of Justice of the Peace Broski of Anerson Township.

Nelson was taken first to the Newton jail. He spent the night in downtown Cincinnati in the Hamilton County jail. He refused bail on the assumption that the case would be tried the next night. But a continuance was asked by Arthur Elliot, NAACP legal counsel, who is handling the case. Nelson is now out on $50 bond.

After Nelson was arrested his wife, Juanita Nelson, was dragged from the ticket window for pedestrains by a Solar Vista Ranger, private police in the employ of the amusement park. Mrs. Nelson's dress was torn. She stood at the ticket window for over an hour while members of another private police organization, the Cincinnati Police Association, manned the gate to push her aside when other park patrons wished to get through the turnstile.

Members of the CCHR group were told that the park was reserved by the M. A. C. club for the day. At first other persons were turned away on the same pretense, but were directed to the auto entrance where a park employee collected the ten-cent fares in his hand.

Mrs. Nelson returned to the window later, and was removed again by two members of the Cincinnati Police Association. Another attempt to enter by auto was made by Ernest Bromley, who, when he refused to move the car on the order of police, was pushed over so that the car could be parked by a Solar Ranger. Bromley was later forced from the ticket window by police.

The CCHR group posters on the city sidewalk in front of the park, then left for the day. Posters, said, "Negroes are not admitted -- Why?" and "Why Can't We All Play Together"?

The group plans to go to Coney Island at least once each two week during the summer.

Cincinnati Park Still Refuses Negro Citizens

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2 Charge Coney Island Of Bias

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Two persons with first hand stories to tell of being denied entrance to Coney Island because of color will be among the witnesses at a public hearing on the amusement park's policy Wednesday, April 23, sponsored by the Cincinnati Committee on Human Relations.

Mrs. Louise Peale of Wilmington, Ohio, will relate the experience of taking her two daughters on an outing with the Clinton County 4-H club, and being denied admittance to the park. Another personal experience will be told by Harold Johnson, former president of the Cincinnati Branch NAACP.

Edward Schott of the Coney Island management has been invited to testify at the hearing or to send a delegated witness.

JIM CROW SEEKS TO INTIMIDATE BLACK AND WHITE AT SUNDAY GATHERING IN CITY AUDITORIUM

D. J. Diggs Threatened With Arrest; Mrs. Burks Barred From Balcony

COUNCIL OF CHURCH WOMEN OPPOSE BIAS

Intimidation and threats of arrest reared its ugly head, during the hours of the Interdenominational Choir concert Sunday, at the Municipal auditorium despite the fact that the sponsoring committee of the YWCA frowns upon this practice and according to some of the ladies in the know. it was felt the matter had been ironed out for the seventh annual concert.

D. J. Diggs, real estate man in the city, and one of the heavy contributors to the building fund of the YMCA, arrived at the auditorium just as the doors were opened Sunday around 2:30 and entered the center door, turned to the right and walked down the north isle to the center of the auditorium taking a seat on the north side of the isle.

"The white attendant at the door who took my ticket did not say anything about a separate section, and there was not a single person black or white in the section where I decided to sit, so I sat down about mid way from the entrance to the platform," said Diggs, when he came to the Black Dispatch Tuesday to tell of his experience.

"About twenty minutes thereafter a colored girl came up and said, 'Will you move across the isle and take another seat'?

"Now that was the first intimation I had that something had been done wrong, so I turned to the girl and said 'for what reason'?

"The girl said, 'We sit over there', and I immediately asked her 'What we?' 'Negroes' she replied, and I immediately advised her that 'I'm very comfortable and I do not see any reason for moving'. The girl, who seemed to be around 18 or 20, left and shortly thereafter a white man arrived and said:

'Would you mind sitting across the isle'" said Diggs, and "my dander had already arisen so I said to the man 'why will I have to move', and the man said 'because you will be embarrassed if you dont.'

"I immediately told the man 'I'm already embarrassed, but I'll stay right where I am during this program.' The man said, 'I'll go and get the authority to move you.'

"The man left and in about five minutes two white women arrived, and in a far more gentle manner implored me to vacate the seat I had and withdraw across the isle to the south side. I showed them my ticket, and told them I had not only purchased two $5.00 admissions, but had taken a five dollar ad in the printed program and I told the ladies 'I'll not move unless I am forced to by officers of the law.'

"One of the ladies assured me that she would have no objection sitting beside me, but that the YWCA had spent too much time and effort in trying to raise money through this concert to let it be broken up" said Diggs, "and I responded that I had given a $1200.00 donation to the YMCA and would not object to giving $1200.00 to the YWCA, but I did not want to be kicked around while doing it, and if I have to leave this seat I'm not going to any other seat in this building, I'm going home."

Diggs said he was much encouraged to stand his ground by Jeff Floyd, Wewoka, retired farm demonstrator, who with his sister Mrs. Vinita Hendricks, city teacher, sat across the aisle from him.

"Sit there, Diggs. Don't you move. You're as good as anyone in here. Stand your ground," Diggs said Floyd shouted several times while the white attendant threatened to have Diggs moved from the building. Diggs said he learned later this attendant was restrained from calling policemen to remove him by the white ladies who had requested him to move, and that they told the officers they simply could not afford to have anyone arrested at the performance.

Diggs said he was very much encouraged by a Negro who sat over in the Negro section who shouted out "Sit there Diggs, but don't you move. Stand your ground."

"I was not thinking about segregation or defending civil rights, but when that white man arrived and began to threaten about what he would do, that seat I occupied took on an added significance" said Mr. Diggs. "I discovered unwittingly I had edged myself into a place where I would have to take a stand."

Mrs. Carolyn Burks, white, who resides at 2325 West Lawn Place, had somewhat a hectic experience on the balcony floor, where she was denied entrance by a white attendant, who said he would not permit her to sit with Negroes.

Mrs. Burks returned to the main floor and went directly to the Negro section, where she seated herself during the entire performance.

"I had been threatened by the auditorium manager with arrest when I talked prior to the program with him who told me I would be arrested and moved if I attempted to sit with Negroes, so when I took my seat I got up several times pretending to be looking over the audience for a friend, but in reality attempting to let the auditorium manager observe me in the banned section" said Mrs. Burks Tuesday.

Mrs. Burks said there was considerable integration on the ground floor despite quite evident attempt of the manager to enforce segregation, and the militant white lady said she was convinced the only way to break up the practice of the auditorium was for a sufficiently large number of whites to revolt against the seating pattern as she did.

"I feel almost like I am slipping out of one of Hitler's concentration camps" said Mrs. Burks, every time I leave a meeting of this sort, and I could hardly sleep that night when I returned to my residence, for seeing that insolent man in the balcony section, who barred my path saying 'You can't come in this door.'"

Mrs. Ruby M. Hall, city teacher, who had a seat in the balcony Sunday, observed Thursday morning when she called the Black Dispatch: "It was the most disgraceful thing I have ever experienced. To think that during the brotherhood period I would have to be disturbed and irritated by a white attendant who stood immediately behind me shouting 'White folks this way! Negroes this way!' It was most distracting and I was utterly unable to concentrate upon the performance.

War Hero, 88, Refused Lodging In Okla. Hotel

Oldest Spanish American Vet Snubbed As Comrades Watch

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (ANP)—The oldest living soldier of the Spanish American war, decorated with the Congressional Medal of Honor, was refused accommodations last week at the Biltmore Hotel because of his color.

With a confirmed reservation in his wallet and 88 years under his belt, Dennis Bell of Washington, D.C. drove 1,700 miles to attend the 62nd annual national reunion, Army and Navy Legion of Valor of the U.S. army.

Bell arrived at the Biltmore with an interracial party, including his niece, Mrs. Adelene Bell - Smith, also of Washington. When the party approached the desk, Bell was then immediately surrounded by half dozen of his war buddies. While he conversed with them, Mrs. Lauritta W. Morris, white of Washington, also in the party, went to the desk and presented the reservations.

Can't Give 'Him' One

Despite the fact the reservations, a twin and a single, were made out to Dennis Bell, the clerk advised Mrs. Morris, "I can give you a reservation, but I cannot give 'him' one." referring to Bell.

Mrs. Morris then asked the clerk 'am I to understand that you practice segregation here?"

"Yes," answered the clerk.

At this moment Mrs. Morris said Bell noticed what was going on, walked up and angrily shoved the reservations at the clerk, and said, "come on, let's get out of here."

"The clerk immediately reached for the reservations, but I grabbed them and still have them," said Mrs. Morris.

White Vets Protest

A group of astonished white veterans rushed on the outside and detained Bell, saying, "This should not be done. He has stopped right along with us all over the country, and he should have the right here."

Someone suggested that Dr. O. G. Gee, national junior vice commander, be called. Gee is also general chairman of the local arrangements committee.

Shortly, Gee arrived. He knew Bell, having met him a number of times at other reunions. Gee, with his young daughter, who also knew Bell, said he was going to have a conference with the hotel authorities.

Several times, Gee rushed in and out telling Bell and his party to wait. Finally he came out and told Bell he wanted him to go home with him and that he was going to arrange a place for him to stop with the Biltmore hotel paying the expenses.

Gee had lost his fight for democracy.

It was then Mrs. Smith, niece of Bell, spoke up and said, "we do not need anyone to pay our bills, and no one, not even the Biltmore hotel is going to pay them."

They finally arranged to stay at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Don W. McClendon. No decision had been reached as to whether or not Bell will file suit against the hotel.

38a 1952

Pennsylvania

Citizens Out to End Bias

Pittsburgh Urban League Secretary Among Group Attacked by Thugs

PITTSBURGH—Two leading ministers and the executive secretary of the Urban League were stoned and intimidated during a series of outbreaks here at the city-operated Paulson Avenue pool last week.

The ministers, the Revs. Leroy A. Patrick and Robert Herhold, and the Urban League head, Alexander Allen, were leaders of interracial groups which sought to use the pool, which had been unofficially closed to Negroes for the past twenty years.

THE REV. MR. PATRICK, serving as adviser to the Twelfth Ward Voters League, which has sought city action against the pool discrimination, was the first to be attacked and stoned. Police were called to protect him.

At a later date, the Rev. Mr. Herhold joined the Rev. Mr. Patrick and they were so badly intimidated that they were unable to enter the pool. Mr. Allen was a member of an interracial group that was stoned by a group of boys last Friday evening.

Full police protection was ordered at the pool by Mayor David L. Lawrence when the matter was reported to him. The Pittsburgh Civic Unity Council, headed by J. C. Fisher Motz, had urged a "go-slow" attitude, but the Negro community has asked that full rights be given immediately.

POLICE OFFICIALS reported that they had not furnished adequate protection at the pool because they had been informed by Mr. Motz that Negroes would not use the pool until the "tension was eased."

The Twelfth Ward Voters League refused to call off their efforts to use the pool, insisting that their rights as citizens should be granted and that adequate protection against hoodlumism should be provided by the city.

St. Louis—The Webster Groves City Council has rejected a proposal to open the municipally owned swimming pool on a non-segregated basis, it announced this week in a letter to the Independent Citizens Committee, supporters of mixed swimming.

The pool was closed last summer after Circuit Judge John A. Williams ruled Negroes would have to be admitted at all times or a separate pool built for their use.

38a 1952

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

15 Hidden Wives Peer Out at Party for Elite As Hyderabad Midas Regales Mrs. Roosevelt

NEW DELHI, March 16 (AP).—The fabulously rich Nizam of Hyderabad threw a tea party today for New Delhi's four hundred. Guests included Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Red China's Ambassador Gen. Yuan Chung-hsien and India's President and Prime Minister.

Four hundred of the capital's top official and diplomatic society trooped through the elegant lawns of the Nizam's 100-room Delhi palace.

The shy, beady-eyed potentate was celebrating his first visit outside his home state of Hyderabad in 16 years. He came for meetings of India's princes.

As an orchestra played classical music, 55 members of the Nizam's palace guard mingled with the crowd. They were dressed in gaudy yellow and purple dustars and turbans.

The Nizam sat smoking cigarettes during most of the party, bouncing up now and then to greet a favorite maharajah. He was surrounded by six of his daughters and four of his sons.

Conspicuously missing from the party were the 15 of his 70 wives who also had accompanied him on the journey. They had to watch the festivities through a cloth screen fencing off the palace veranda at the far end of the garden.

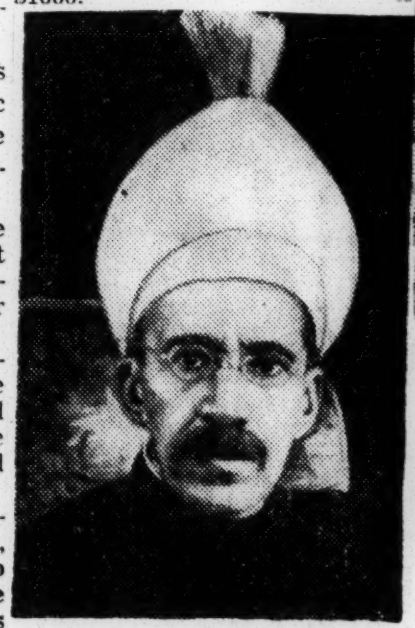
The Nizam's frugality is almost a legend, and today he wore a modest yellow dustar, a gray long-coat buttoned down the middle and pajamas made of cheap cotton. A dustar is a high, arch-topped Moslem hat resembling a turban.

The Nizam invariably wears cheap clothing and drives himself around in a car of ancient vintage. According to reports, the floor of a gymnasium-sized room in his palace is covered with loose pearls, and chunks of gold bullion are piled in wheelbarrows in convenient corners.

His 700-square-mile prewar estate, Sarf-i-Khas, brought him an annual income reported at between $7,500,000 and $9 million.

The Chinese envoy said the Nizam was a "very impressive man" and laughed when he was asked how his avowed communism jibed with his homage to this holder of an estimated two billion dollars in personal wealth.

Catering officials said the party's tea and cakes cost $1000.



World-Wide Photo

NIZAM OF HYDERABAD
. . . throws a party

MRS. ROOSEVELT ON INDIA TOUR



SMILING BROADLY, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt folds her hands in traditional Indian salute as she acknowledges the cheers of a crowd in Bombay during her current tour of India. Seated in the car with her is Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, former Indian Ambassador to the U. S.

Mrs. FDR defends Negro right to appeal to UN

PARIS — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt feels that the United Nations would be morally justified in taking action against the American Negro's oppression under American race prejudice, but she described as "ridiculous in terms of the UN definition" the charge of genocide brought against the United States by William L. Patterson, Californiabred Negro leftist, in a petition he presented recently to the body.

Granting a remarkably frank interview to the Associated Negro Press here where she is acting chief of the U. S. delegation to the UN, Mrs. Roosevelt said that Patterson's petition was well done, "based on sound and good documentation," but criticized the charge of genocide because the UN construes it in terms of "systematic destruction."

On the contrary, a real effort is being made in the United States to overcome and defeat contributing factors to the high death rate of Negroes, she said.

Correspondingly, Mrs. Roosevelt said, that although Negroes have a high death rate from sickness and disease due to ignorance and underprivilege, they also have a high birth rate.

Through the United Nations, "colored peoples have found strength and unity and can now make the big powers listen to their just demands. Their burdens of social and economic deprivation will and are being overcome as they press their demands in the councils of the world," Mrs. Roosevelt told her interrogator.

She said that the Patterson petition, despite its objectionable points, would do some good in focusing world attention on the bad situation in America.

UN intervention is also justified, she said, into South African treatment of Indians and Africans, although the South Africas say it is a domestic affair.



MRS. FDR

. . . Negroes justified in appealing to UN . . . UN has improved position of world's colored people . . . (see story)

Mrs. FDR Advises U. S. To Treat Minorities Better

Washington — One of the faults which the people of the Middle East have against the U. S. is "our treatment of minorities" declared Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Making her first public report in Washington on her recent travels to the Arab states, Israel, Pakistan and India, the former First Lady last week told representatives of 200 national non-governmental organizations that the United States was classed among the colonial powers by the Middle East,, especially the Arab countries.

While the United States has never exploited these people from a political angle, she said, "We often did from the business angle." She pointed out that these people are highly sensitive to any suggestion that the United States, or anyone else, are going to dominate them.

This fear of domination is another factor which these people hold against our country.

In her address to the semi-annual three-day meeting at the state department, Mrs. Roosevelt reminded her listeners that America's treatment of her minorities is "no longer a domestic question."

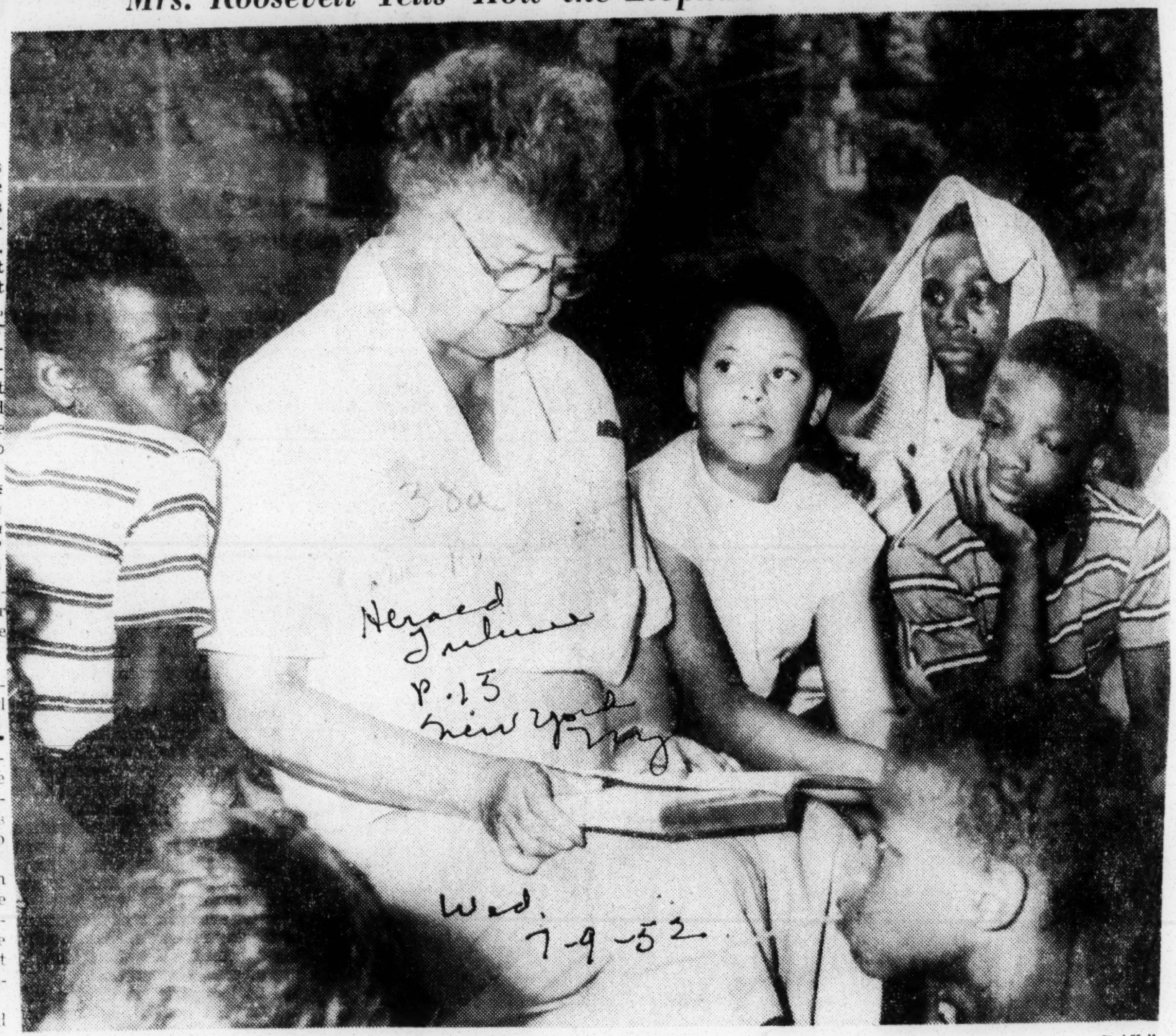
"It is an international question of the greatest importance, she said, "because it hurts our leadership in the world. It gives a handle to Communist propaganda, and it does immense harm to the Western cause."

She said she was impressed and distressed by the antagonism between the Arab states and Israel and between Pakistan and India. And in some strange way, she added, "they feel all their ills come from the United States and Israel."

In Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, Mrs. Roosevelt said she found "a great surge of nationalism, a great urge to a better life, but an inability to achieve it."

She thought American aid to the Arab countries would require much supervision and technical assistance but Isreal, Pakistan and India, showed an ability to use it well.

Mrs. Roosevelt Tells 'How the Elephant Got Its Trunk'



Ted Kell

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt reading the Kipling classic to youngsters on a picnic at Hyde Park yesterday

Mrs. Roosevelt Reads Kipling To Schoolboys

Treats 78 to Annual Picnic at Cottage, Then Sits on Log to Tell Jungle Stories

By Emma Bugbee

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 8.—Seated on a log before the outdoor fireplace at her Val-Kill cottage this afternoon, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt read aloud from Kipling's "Jungle Book" to seventy-eight boys from the Wiltwyck School for Boys while they rested on the grass after a picnic lunch of hot dogs, potato salad and ice cream.

The boys had come by bus from the school, which is at Esopus, just across the Hudson from Hyde Park, for their ninth annual outing on the Roosevelt estate. The reading aloud, which is a tradition at the outings, raised a question today. The older boys wanted to hear "How the Elephant Got Its Trunk," which Mrs. Roosevelt read to them last year, and the younger boys demanded "Rikki-Tikki-Tavi."

"That's no problem. I'll read both," Mrs. Roosevelt said. Everybody settled on the grass around her, in the shade of an elm tree beside the Val-Kill water.

Later, Mrs. Roosevelt distributed to her young guests comic books and candy, assisted by three of her eighteen grandchildren, Haven, Nina and Sallie Roosevelt, children of her youngest son, John A. Roosevelt. Also in the group was Teddie Elliott, son of Mrs. Roosevelt's niece and namesake, Mrs. Edward Proctor Elliott.

Fala, the black Scottie, pet of the late President Roosevelt, was missing for the first time in the history of the Wiltwyck picnic. Fala died early in April. A Scottie puppy, presented by children in Ohio recently to Mrs. Roosevelt to take Fala's place, has not yet joined the Val-Kill household. The canine honors were done by a placid brown and white dog belonging to the John Roosevelt children, who was caressed by numerous guests as the reading continued.

On their way back to Esopus, the boys stopped to visit the Franklin D. Roosevelt library and the late President's grave.

Escorting the group was Ernest Papanek, executive director of the school, and several staff members and volunteers. The boys, mostly needy or neglected, had been assigned to Wiltwyck School by New York City social workers or Children's Court officials, for special educational or psychiatric treatment. Mrs. Roosevelt has long been a patroness of the school.

38a 1952

Mrs. Roosevelt

MY DAY

Milwaukee has committee handling race problems that others might copy

By Eleanor Roosevelt

HYDE PARK.—In Milwaukee last Wednesday I spent a little time with the Mayor's Committee on Human Relations. Before going there I had read the committee's report on its work last year and also the police commissioner's manual for policemen, which discusses their handling of race tensions and of possible situations that may arise.

The chairman of the committee told me that, as indicated in their report, they had made little real advance in breaking down discrimination in housing. They have a problem on their hands right now because of the housing shortage. Puerto Ricans have been brought in, for example, in the hopes of getting cheap labor. Since Puerto Ricans speak only Spanish, they have found a number of things difficult in getting integrated into the community.

IT IS a very encouraging sign to see a committee in a fair-sized city like Milwaukee, composed of so many people representing every possible racial and religious group, spending most of their afternoons on a volunteer basis discussing how to better human relations.

I could not help but think that this is a pattern which, if it existed in every city and village of our country, would help us to bring our democracy up to its highest standards. This is really the pattern which every country should try to develop, once all of us agree on what we want in the covenants of human rights. I wish I had some way of finding out how much more along these same lines is being done throughout the United States. It seems to me this might be useful to the U.N. when the time comes for offering suggestions as to how each country should go to work to make effective the hopes and aspirations of people under the agreements entered into the covenants.

DURING the Chicago and Milwaukee trips I did two TV appearances, largely discussing the U.N., and several recordings. One recording was for a children's hour in Wisconsin in which they try to tell the young people something about current events in a way that will interest them. I think this is rather a good idea and a fine way to prepare them for reading the newspapers and following events at home and abroad once they are grown.

Two youngsters, one about 13 and the other about 8, were in the room during this particular recording. I tried to watch their faces to see whether what I said carried any interest for them. There was so much going on around us, however, that I think they were completely distracted,

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Mrs. Roosevelt Answers Russia On Race Prejudice

PARIS, France, Dec. 31—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared last week to the Soviet Union that the United States does not claim perfection, while admitting that "Negroes are victims of prejudice."

Speaking as acting chairman of the U. S. delegation to UN, Mrs. Roosevelt further stated that "we are doing everything possible to overcome and eliminate such discrimination as may still exist."

"Racial discrimination in my country," said Mrs. Roosevelt, "is irreconcilable with the fundamental principals of humanity and justice which are embodied in our Bill of Rights."

Answering the Soviet questions on America's discrimination she cited the affirmative steps that are "continually" being taken to combat this racial disorder.

She noted that Negroes are now voting in increasing numbers. She said in 13 years the number of Negroes employed by local, state and national governments has increased to 270,000.

Commenting next on The Human Rights Covenant, Mrs. Roosevelt said that efforts to delete all implementation clauses would make The Convenant truly illusory. Replying to Soviet bloc insistence that a single convenant should cover all human rights — economic, social, and cultural, as well as civil and political rights, Mrs. Roosevelt said that civil rights are basic rights without which there can be no other rights.

Eleanor Roosevelt Hits Delay In GI's Burial

PARIS —(ANP) —Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in her column, "My Day," last week denounced the racial policy of Greenwood Memorial cemetery which delayed the burial of Pfc. Thomas C. Reed 19-year-old Negro soldier killed in the Korean war, in Phoenix,, Ariz

In the face of opposition from three veteran's organizations and an aroused public, the cemetery changed its policy and Pfc. Reed was buried last week after his body had remained in a morturary for six weeks. He was buried with full military honors.

In denouncing the racial policy of the cemetery, Mrs. Roosevelt, writing her column from Paris while serving as an American delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, said

"I cannot overlook one piece of news which has been in our U. S. newspapers of late—namely, the story of the long wrangle as to whether a Negro veteran Pfc. Reed, can be buried in a certain cemetery in Phoenix, Ariz.

"Private Reed fought in Korea for all of the free world, for its freedom and protection from aggression. The bullet that killed him might just as well have killed a white boy, and neither would have died only for his own race."

Somehow it saddens one greatly, as one works for freedom and human rights flaunted in our own United States."

Mrs. Roosevelt Blasts Phoenix Cemetery Which Delayed Burial Of Negro Veteran

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"It is understood that his father was willing that the effort should be made to gain for him the right of burial without being in a segregated plot, and we can well understand why his faaher would be willing to make this effort.

"Private Reed fought in Korea for all of the free world, for its freedom and protection from aggression. The bullet that killed him might just as well have killed a white boy, and neither would have died only for his own race.

"Somehow it saddens one greatly, as one works for freedom and human rights throughout the world, to have these rights flouted in our own United States."

The cemetery has a rule that in order for a Negro veteran to be buried in its veteran plot his parents or relatives must obtain letters from the three veteran organizations. This Pfc. Reed's father refused to do. White veterans do not have to get letters for burial However, the three veteran groups did send letters to the cemetery asking the cemetery to permit burial of any veteran without special notarized letters of request. The groups are the Like-Greenway Post of the American Legion, Post 720 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled Veterans.



MRS. ROOSEVELT

Mrs. Roosevelt Bows Head in Hindu Style

Thousands of Indians Cheer as She Stands in Car

BOMBAY, India, March 2 (AP).—A thousand Indians cheered Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today as she stood in a car before the Taj Mahal Hotel, head bowed and hands folded in Hindu style greeting.

The late President's wife, on a tour of Asia and the Middle East held the pose for five minutes while the crowd chanted "Eleanor Roosevelt Zindabad" (long live Eleanor Roosevelt)."

As the car started for Gov. Rada Maharaj Singh's residence, where she is staying, the crowd asked her to stand up again. She did, but emotion overcame her and the governor's aide had to support her.

Russian delegates at recent conferences in India have been studiously giving the Hindu salute, called "namste," but Mrs. Roosevelt's spontaneous gesture impressed the people.

Two hours after her arrival Mrs. Roosevelt spoke at a reception given by Police Chief Ramedo Podar. She asked India to show "patience and understanding" while she and others tried to make Americans realize that "the problem of one world area is the problem of all."

Says Mrs. Roosevelt's Aid For Negroes Justifiable

BY WILLIAM A. RUTHERFORD

PARIS —(ANP)— In an exclusive interview accorded to this correspondent, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, acting chief of the U. S. delegation to the UN, said last week that the United Nations would be morally justified in taking action in favor of the American Negro people.

The former first-lady, who is also head of the UN Human Rights Commission, feels that the colored peoples of the world are finally coming into their own. She said:

"Colored peoples (through the United Nations) have found strength in unity and can make the big powers listen to their just demands. Their burdens of social and economic deprivations will and are being overcome as they press their demands in the councils of the world.

When questioned about the petition charging the United States with genocide which Civil Rights Congress head, William L. Patterson has been trying to present to the UN, Mrs. Roosevelt commented that it was "well done as a petition....(and was) based on sound and good documentation (It) was not presented with spurious reasonings." She went on:

"The charge of genocide against the colored people in America is ridiculous in terms of the UN definition (systematic destruction)."

Her reasons were (1) although the Negro death rate is high in America, so is the birth rate, (2) although sickness and disease affect more colored people than other groups, a real effort is being made to overcome this.

Mrs. Roosevelt said in spite of its objectionable points, the petition would do some good in focusing world attention on the bad situation in America. She also expressed fear that the petition would play into the hands of some southerners who would like nothing better than to institute genocide against the Negro people.

In response to the question, "Do you think the American liberal tradition (freedom of discussion and political adherence) is disappearing?" America's leading lady statesman said:

"Yes! but I hope it is only temporary. The greatest dangers in America today are the fear and hysteria surrounding campaigns carried out by certain Americans. They have become a sort of inquisition and have silenced much of America's liberal voice. I am an old lady and have nothing to fear—I do not expect to be looking for a job—so I still write what I want to."

Returning to the discussion of UN affairs and the question of UN intervention into South African treatment of Indians and Africans (which the South Africans say is a "domestic affair"), Mrs. Roosevelt said UN intervention was justified by the Charter. (She warned however, against the dangers of driving South Africa out of the United Nations.)

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38a 1952

Kefauver Defends Segregation Stand

Admits He Felt Integration Would Hinder, Not Help, Race Relations

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Sen Estes Kefauver (Dem., Tenn.), was quick to defend his voting record in the 81st Congress after his and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's attitude toward race segregation in the armed forces had been questioned in testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee Thursday.

Urging the committee to write into universal military training legislation safeguards against segregation, Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington Bureau, charged that at least two of the candidates for President are on record as favoring segregation in the armed services.

"We are in a Presidential year," Mr. Mitchell said. "We are grateful in the United States at this time that President Harry Truman has taken actions for the purpose of integrating the armed services in our country, but this program hangs by the slender thread of one man's term of office."

Names Kefauver, Eisenhower

Mr. Mitchell named Senator Kefauver, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for President, and General Dwight D. Eisenhower, who is being supported for the Republican nomination by a group of liberal Republican Senators, as being on record in favor of segregation in the armed services.

He reminded the committee that Senator Kefauver had voted on June 21, 1950, against striking the Russell amendment out of the bill extending the 1948 Selective Service Act.

In his prepared statement, which was not read but was inserted in the record, Mr. Mitchell said Senator Kefauver also voted to table an amendment offered by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (Dem., N.Y.), making it a Federal offense to commit violence against any member of the armed forces while on duty.

Senator's Statement Read

When Mr. Mitchell finished his testimony, George Willison, a member of Senator Kefauver's staff, was allowed to present the following statement on behalf of the Tennesseean, who was out of the city:

"The question of non-segregation in the armed forces has been debated and decided by the Congress.

"One of the chief desires and aims of my entire life has been to better race relations. In this instance, I frankly thought that the result of passing this legislation might harm rather than better race relations.

"However, the majority of Congress decided otherwise. The law apparently has worked well and I do not propose to change it.

"As for Senator Lehman's amendment, my vote in this instance was cast along with a large majority of the members of the Senate of both parties, including, I note, Senator (Robert A.) Taft. I agreed with them that these matters were already covered by law."

Senator Estes Kefauver (Democrat-Tenn).

This Is America

War and Progress Put Cracks in Solid South

61st of a Series

By Oliver H. Crawford
Inquirer Staff Reporter

THE Solid South is beginning to crack. The traces show when you travel through 13 States, in all or part of which it is customary to stand and uncover when they play "Dixie."

It was evident all along a route that began in Dallas, Tex., and wound through Southern Oklahoma, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Gulf Coast Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia.

It isn't the same everywhere, and it still has such throwbacks as the remnants of the Dixiecrat movement and Governor James Francis Byrnes, of South Carolina, shouting about closing down the schools, but the change is already there and it looks as if it's going to keep on changing.

A lot of things have brought it about, including a general mixing of people. During the Second World War, millions of men were moved through training camps in all parts of the country, found something to like about the new sections and went back and settled there after the war. It means a lot of ex-Easterners out West, a lot of ex-Westerners back East, a lot of ex-Rebels up North and a lot of ex-Yankees down South.

* * *

DEFENSE industry, both during the last war and in the present Korean war and preparedness program, is continuing to stir the pot. It means such things as the pool of New Englanders who followed the Chance-Vought aircraft plant to Texas, the Westerners helping to man the big new refineries and aluminum plants at Baton Rouge, and the people from all parts of the country helping to build and staff the "hydrogen bomb" plant at Aiken, S. C.

Expanding business, which means large sales and office outposts in places like Dallas, Atlanta and Charlotte, has been a factor. So has the automobile, which has sent people from each of the 48 States cruising through the rest of them, and so have radio, television and the national publications. It means that you have to get into a pretty small town anywhere in the country before you find what people think and do undiluted by what people are thinking and doing a thousand miles away.

The other big factor, and getting bigger, is the change in the South's economy. It has been reported that cotton production is shifting west, to Texas and California, and that some Southern States, like North Carolina, have practically dropped out of the field.

The change goes beyond that, however, because new mechanical methods of handling cotton are going to have far-reaching results, particularly in the Mississippi Delta region. When they can plant, weed and harvest acres of cotton with mechanical equipment, it means replacing thousands of low-paid, low-skilled field hands with a relatively few well-paid operators of the farm machinery.

A tide of such displaced farm workers already is moving to the cities of the South and on to other sections of the country.

* * *

BEYOND THAT, large sections of the South are turning from cotton to other farm operations. It's a difficult change because in a normal market there are not many crops that can be grown on an acre of ground that are worth more than cotton. But one of them is fodder, which is fed to livestock and sold eventually in the form of meat.

This, plus the drought in some sections of the Far West, is why large ranches are now being formed in sections of Mississippi and Arkansas, why the dairy industry is growing by leaps and bounds in Alabama, and why you find a sizable cattle-raising industry in such unexpected places as northern Florida.

The poultry industry is growing as well and a lot of marginal cotton land is being turned over to the production of other crops, like rice and soy beans.

Out of all this slow churning, far-sighted people down there see a New South developing with more industry, more skilled workers and more profitable farms.

Also pushing things along is the court-inspired effort to provide equal educational opportunities for Negro youngsters. The South already is paying a high price for segregation and this is another part of the bill. But when a lot of sections buckled down to the belated job of improving the pay and standards of Negro teachers and building adequate schools for Negro pupils, they found it was nice to have this off their conscience.

* * *

GREENVILLE, Miss., for one example, was eager to have its new schools completed in time for the fall term. Birmingham, Ala., for another, was proud of the new $400,000 high school it had erected for Negro pupils. Atlanta has built several new schools and added gymnasiums and auditoriums to others. If they stick to it, this wider educational opportunity is bound to have its effect.

What the political effects will be is something the experts will have to squabble over. There were Eisenhower buttons in Dallas, an Eisenhower-for-President headquarters in Augusta, Ga., and active committees working for both the general and Senator Robert A. Taft in Charlotte, N. C. But with the iron-clad, one-party system of most of the Southern States it's hard to see how many electoral votes are going to be wrested away from the Democratic candidate.

There is a lot of outspoken opposition to President Truman as the Democratic candidate in the Deep South for a lot of announced reasons, although as competent an observer as Ralph McGill, of the Atlanta Constitution, says it's really based on the President's insistence on FEPC legislation.

The same group doesn't think of Senator Estes Kefauver, although he's a Tennesseean, as an acceptable candidate, would generally like to support Senator Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia, but doesn't expect to get him, and is on the verge of running off by itself with another Dixiecrat candidate as it did in 1948.

* * *

IT WOULD be fair to say that there is one group of States that has a lot more pressing problem than the South—the ones grouped around the upper reaches of the Mississippi River system. Marietta, O., and the surrounding country already has caught it this year. Last season, it was Manhattan, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo.

But it could be any one of a lot of States. The Missouri starts all the way up in Canada and curls down through Montana, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Missouri, and its tributaries, like the Kansas, drain parts of Colorado, Wyoming and Kansas. The Upper Mississippi and the Ohio add other chains of States, and the Arkansas and the White flow in below them.

Down on the lower Mississippi, where the river flows between high levees, engineers said that if flood waters ever came roaring down all those upper streams at once, nothing could hold them.

"But it doesn't happen that way," one of the veteran rivermen said. "It's always been one river at a time and by the time the crest gets down here on the Mississippi we're able to handle it."

The people on the upper rivers aren't so lucky because there is no comparable, over-all flood control program. It means that some of them are going to get hit whenever the flood waters pour down.

What happens isn't pretty. The Armourdale section of Kansas City got hit by that flood that poured down the Kansas last July. It was January when I saw it, but it was still a dead city. The car drove several miles, up one street and down the next, past what had been rows of homes, blocks of stores, industrial buildings, bowling alleys, restaurants, saloons, churches, movies.

All were wrecked and empty. Homes hung from their old foundations. Brick walls had tumbled into piles of rubble. Mud was piled in huge mounds where it had been scraped from the streets. Splintered boards, twisted tree roots, broken glass, desolation.

This is how it looks when the flood has passed.

South Finally Wins

Victory has finally come to the South in its long battle for equal freight rates. The Nation's railroads have filed new "class" rates with the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington. Copies have been sent to the various public service and utilities commissions in Southern states.

The new classifications go into effect on May 30 and it is estimated that the rate then becoming effective will save Southern shippers about 28 million dollars a year. The new arrangement will cut shipping costs in all states east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers.

Commodity freight rates are not affected by the new tables, but they have been equalized by a series of ICC orders within the last 15 years. It amounts to giving the South justice and equality with other sections and to offering industry still further inducements to move down here.

The fight to achieve the present situation has been waged vigorously and unrelentingly for 15 years. It was a long pull uphill for many years. Back in 1939 on a mile-for-mile basis Southern rates averaged 39 per cent higher than those in the North, and it frequently cost several cents more to send the same article from the South to the North than from North to South.

The task of reclassifying some 10,000 articles of freight and compiling more than a million point-to-point distances was a monumental one, but it has been well done. The net result will be good for all concerned and will hasten the establishment of a satisfactory balance in industrial and commercial activity with the still predominantly agricultural economy of this section.

Governor Dons Fighting Clothes In Congress Scrap

Gov. Hugh L. White put on his "fighting clothes" Thursday and called on other Southerners to join him in a fight against a Northern move to halt the flow of industry in the South.

In a fiery telegram to the Mississippi congressional delegation and governors of four Southern states, White said, "I was amazed to read that a group of Northern Democrats under the leadership of Rep. Rhodes of Pennsylvania were making plans to block the industrial development of the South."

"The action of Rhodes and his fellow travelers," White said, "reminds me of an overgrown baby crying because some one took one of its lolly-pops," White said.

The Mississippi governor, who is a chief leader in industrial development in the South through his Balance Agriculture With Industry Act, was aroused by a meeting of Northern Democrats in Washington Wednesday "to try to halt the deadly competitive war" in which a number of industries are moving South.

Rhodes has a bill before Congress to halt interstate shipment of goods manufactured in plants supported by bond issues, as provided in the bond program.

White said he was also amazed that "representatives from Rhode Island, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin have accepted membership on a committee to work toward this end; that only 'liberal

Democrats' had been invited to try and stop Southern cities from using bond issues and tax monies with which to build industrial plants . . . that efforts were threatened to halt the use of critical materials in building Southern plants that duplicates Northern factories."

White said the new move ties in with recent meetings of New England governors in Boston and with present efforts of Northern and Eastern financial interests to influence the banking interests and federal banking agencies to discredit Southern industrial bond issues "and to keep us from securing materials needed for industrial construction."

White promised that in the event any Northern legislation is enacted he may call a special session "to let the state protect whatever local bonds issued to attract new industry."

"I've got my fighting clothes on," White said.

He said one of the steps the Legislature could take would be that of requiring a "substantial percentage" of the reserves of corporations doing business in the state to be invested in the state.

"The one objectives of the South," White said, "is to stand on our own feet and we expect to carry on our fight for economic existence pulling ourselves up the ladder by our own bootstraps.

"What Rhodes and others fail to realize is that the major part of the Southern industrial development is composed of expansions of Eastern and Northern plants that come South without any special inducements except to take advantage of our fine climate, our storehouse of resources, our expanding markets, and to enjoy year-round maximum production among friendly and cooperative citizens who work with industry in the solution of its problems and who do not try to tax industry out of existence."

GOVERNOR IS ANGERED BY ANTI-SOUTH MOVE

Commercial Appeal

White 'Ready To Fight' Over Step To Curb Industry

Jan. 2-29-52

PLANNED BY NORTHERNERS

p. 28

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 28. — Aroused by a Northern representative's movement to halt industrial expansion in the South, Governor White Thursday put on his "fighting clothes" and announced he's ready to meet that and any other challenge aimed at this section's economic life.

He called on the Mississippi delegation in Washington and the governors of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana to take immediate steps to combat plans of assertedly "liberal" Northern Democrats outlined in Washington Wednesday to "halt the deadly competitive" war causing migration of Northern industry southward.

The Washington meeting was called by United States Representative Rhodes (D., Pa.), who has a bill pending to prohibit interstate shipment of goods manufactured in plants that are made available to private industry on low-rent, low-tax or other special inducement basis.

'Overgrown Baby'

Terming the bill "asinine," Governor White said the Northerners "fail to realize that the major part of Southern industrial development is composed of expansions of Eastern and Northern plants that come South without any special inducements except to take advantage of our fine climate, our storehouse of resources, or expanding markets and to enjoy year-round maximum production among friendly and cooperative citizens who work with industry in the solution of its problems and who do not try to tax industry out of existence."

"The action of Rhodes and his fellow travelers reminds me of an overgrown baby crying because some one took one of its lollypops," the Governor said.

"Instead of them working to correct the many industrial handicaps and social evils of their areas that are causing industry to move out to the South and West they would kill the great American principle of free competition and reduce us to Russian satellite states wherein no industry or individual could move without a dictator's permission," he said.

"Rhodes should be told that the present confiscatory Federal tax is making hundreds of industries seek special inducements or go out of business."

Pointing to Mississippi's "Balance Agriculture With Industry" program under which municipalities and counties are authorized to issue bonds to obtain plants for new industries, the governor said:

"Almost all of the industries coming South under local-help plans do so in a spirit of self-preservation against high local, state and Federal taxes."

In his telegram, the Governor admonished the recipients:

"Just as you have fought for states' rights in other fields, I urge you ot continue the fight now, that all our states—Northern, Eastern, Western as well as Southern—may continue to determine their own internal affairs."

Caution On Bank Move

Goveronr White also said in the telegram it was difficult for him to understand the action of "these liberal Democrats who were so active during the Roosevelt Administration to brand us the Nation's No. 1 economic problem."

The Governor also cautioned recipientts of his telegram to be watchful of the new move which ties in with the recent meeting of New England governors and present efforts of Northern and Eastern financial interests to influence banking interests to discredit Southern industrial bonds. He said those efforts are aimed at keeping "us from securing materials needed for industrial construction by pressure on the volunteer Restriction Committee and the National Production Authority."

In connection with the financial situation, Governor White said if necessary he would call the Legislature later to take whatever steps are necessary to give state backing to local industrial bonds.

He said "many measure" could be passed to meet the threat, and mentioned two specifically:

1. Require investment of large reserves in Mississippi by corporations, such as insurance companies, doing business in Mississippi similar to a Texas plan which requires re-investment up to 90 per cent.

2. Appropriate funds to protect local industrial bonds.

"We are not helpless," he said, assuringly. "We have plenty of money deposited in banks in other sections."

With reference to the above statement, the Governor said a meeting would be held within a few days to "bring some action" in that regard. He would not divulge any of the details.

"The industrial program means too much for our economic life for us to sit by and see it destroyed by others," Governor Wihte said. "The fight's on, and Mississippi really mens business."

Mr. Carter May Be Right But—

(From The Lighthouse and Informer, Columbia, S. C.)

Editor Hodding Carter of the Delta Democrat, Greenville, Miss., thinks in an article in the current edition of Look magazine, that by 1960—Eight years—60 percent of American Negroes, rather those now in the South, will have fled the region.

Mr. Carter bases his prediction on a number of factors, many or all of which may contribute to migrations, but there is one basic fact we think outweighs any which drives the Negro from the South, which always leaves him empty until he is able to return. That is the factor of economics.

Several months ago, following trips into the northern and western states, we observed, and so reported; that there were more jobs available in the South, thousands of our people now starving and barely existing under higher living costs and job discriminations very similar to those they left behind in the South, are ready to come back, without the Utopia they sought. Numerous people in Chicago and New York, for example, were willing—in fact eager—to come South again and endure the discriminations they once sought to escape if they could find suitable work.

This would indicate that more and more the Negro is realizing that while on the surface opportunities and living conditions for him may appear to be better outside of the South, so long as his skin is black he has no relief but to dig in and fight. The Cairo, Ill. rioting, the jimcrow schools in Kansas, Illinois and New Jersey for examples, all recent news items, relate situations no different from those in Mississippi or South Carolina, or what have you. If a Negro, then, has to be booted because of his complexion, he is beginning to realize that he should pay the least amount in cash for it. He certainly shouldn't have to pay it at prevailing rental and food rates outside of the South.

We cannot see any general exodus, within eight years, or eighty, as does Mr. Carter. Conditions in the South are getting better, and proportionately the Negro is taking more pride in his section. Here in Columbia, for example, where there is certainly much to do yet, Negroes do more bragging about their town nowadays than do whites. Imagine any of these proud persons packing up and riding off to Cairo Ill. or some other such community. It just doesn't make sense.

We think that so long as there is a South, the Negro is going to be more in it than any other section of the United States, unless there should be a sudden collapse of progress and the area retreats to slave territory. But the South is warmer, kinder and we believe finer. That's the kind of weather our great, great, great, great, great grandfathers used to say is "like it is back home."

This Morning

BY JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

"And be your oriflamme today
The helmet of Navarre."

* * *

MINNEAPOLIS—Sex appeal in politics is emphatic in a Minnesota Public Opinion Poll. The candidates who don't appeal to as many women as men are Taft, Eisenhower, Warren and Kefauver.



Even more attractive to women than men are MacArthur, Stassen, and Truman.

Among the candidates more favored by men the greatest difference was a six percentage point one in the case of Taft. The difference was two points in Warren's case, one for the others.

Among candidates favored more by women than by men, the biggest difference was a two point one in Stassen's count.

While MacArthur was way behind Eisenhower in total vote, he had more women for him than men.

It was the other way with Eisenhower. As these are the two Americans in whose favor Americans have the liveliest emotions (as distinguished from convictions), all hands are invited to explain the difference.

Eisenhower is the good fellow type. Perhaps that is why he should appeal even more to men than to women. MacArthur is the remote, mystic hero. That could make him even more appealing to women than to men.

* * *

"All I can say," Wisconsin's famous Republican leader, Thomas E. Coleman, told me in Madison Saturday, "is that we admire their stand in the South whether they vote Republican or use some other method of opposing the Fair Deal gang.

"The people of the South have the same hopes and the same motives even though their traditional political atmosphere is different from ours. The nation needs to have the help of the South to re-establish good administration of government in Washington.

We recognize their political problems and we do not want to try to tell them what to do. In each state in the south the loyal citizens in both parties will work out their way of doing the job according to their own state laws. . . .

"I believe without question that our people will elect a Republican president by votes of Republicans and Democrats alike."

* * *

Tom Coleman couldn't have put it better for his party in the South. In one way or another a very great number of us in the Southern states are resolved to have our votes count against the Democratic nominee if he is the Trumanite he is so certain to be.

* * *

Of Carl T. Rowan, Negro reporter on The Minneapolis Tribune, whose "The South — How Far from Slavery?" articles have caused him to be named Minneapolis' "young man of the year," The Tribune editoralizes that the articles were "an outstanding example of honest, accurate and resourceful reporting."

How has The Tribune been able to ascertain that they were accurate since The Tribune hasn't been South lately, or resourceful since they are the regular party line.

* * *

There's scandalous talk in Minneapolis that Hubert Humphrey is secretly master-minding the Eisenhower campaign among Minnesota Republicans.

The senator's friends deny it, convincingly, but what impresses some of us Christian observers is that the general is going to be badly hurt if the increasing association of me-too and Fair Deal names with his isn't matched with some expressions from middle-of-the-roaders and conservatives.

In the South the States' Rights leaders seem to be for him, but so are some other Southerners whose hero once was Henry Wallace.

* * *

En route to Birmingham, Paul Blanchard is speaking to huge crowds in this area. I shudder for our Southern states when he tells them all about it. He will be carrying coals to Newcastle but they will multiply the flames.

Reporting many letters received at the White House in opposition to the appointment of an ambassador to the Vatican, Newsweek says "there was evidence that many of the letters were a sort of church community enterprise, probably motivated as much by dutiful response to a pastor as by burning personal convictions."

* * *

"Learning the hard way" is the title of a cartoon by Gale in The Milwaukee Sentinel showing a barrel-clad taxpayer studying a blackboard maxim: "HST Makes Waste."

* * *

Fate has struck another blow at perpetual motion. Walter Winchell has run down.

Magazine Says Half U.S. Tan Population To Be In North By 1960

NEW YORK — So Many colored citizens are leaving the South that, by 1960, almost half of the colored population in the U.S. may be living in the Northern and Western States, Hodding Carter writes in an article, "The Colored Citizens Problem Moves North," in the current issue of Look Magazine.

Carter's article, a reply to Carl Rowan's "How Far From Slavery?" in a recent issue of Look, admits that no Southerner can deny that the white South has deliberately imposed severe legal and extra legal restrictions upon its colored citizens, but adds he's proud of changes now being brought about.

Panel Discusses Status Of Negro In United States

Rowan, Reporter Addresses Hunter College Symposium

Color, which so long has been Democracy's dilemma, now has become a key to its survival, declared Carl T. Rowan, author of "South of Freedom," before a capacity audience of 2,300 at the fourth annual symposium of the United Negro College Fund at Hunter College Assembly Hall, Sixty-ninth Street and Park Avenue.

Mr. Rowan, reporter for the Minneapolis Morning Tribune, in speaking on the symposium's theme, 'Color in Democracy," said that a color crisis engulfs the lives of men from South Africa to Indo-China. "Because of this," he continued, "what is decided ultimately about South Africa and race segregation is just as important to world peace as what is decided about Korea.

C. D. Jackson, vice president of Time, Inc., and former president of the National Committee for a Free Europe, was the chairman of the "Color in Democracy" program.

Morris L. Ernst, attorney and member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, pointed out that the United States is the leader in a world movement to provide a legal foundation for peace and decency.

Speaking in the same vein, Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of City College and former president of Talladega College, Ala., stressed that the acid test of a democracy is its treatment of minorities.

Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, vice-president of the New York County Medical Society, and only Negro member of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, outlined the vital need for more Negro medical men. Dr. Murray reported that in 1950, there were about 4,000 Negro physicians and surgeons in the United States, out of a total of more than 209,000. This is a ratio of one for every 720 persons in the U. S., but only one Negro doctor to each 3,500 Negroes. To maintain minimum standards of medical service, one doctor to every 1,500 of population is thought adequate.

Another basic need, housing, was discussed by Robert C. Weaver, director of the John Hay Whitney Foundation, and former special assistant to the administrator of the United States Housing Authority.

Mrs. Edith Sampson, lawyer and alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, discussed the effect of America's race relations upon our role as the leading democracy among free nations.

Educational problems of Negroes were the subject of Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard University, New Orleans, and member of the Ford Foundation Fellowship Committee.

Interrogators of the panel speakers were John K. M. McCaffery, editor and news commentator; and Virgilia Peterson, moderator of the television program, "Author Meets the Critic."

The symposium was co-sponsored by the New York City Clubs of Barnard, Bennington, Bryn Mawr Connecticut College, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Sarah Lawrence, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, Wheaton, and the New York branch of the American Association of University Women.

Enemy of Segregation, Judge Waring, To Quit

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 28 (AP) —Federal Judge J. Waties Waring, whose outspoken appeals to end Negro segregation have drawn the criticism of white-supremacy Southerners, announced today he plans to retire. Waring said he had written President Truman telling him of plans to step aside as a District Court judge on February 15. He will be 72 on July 7.

JUDGE WARING RETIRES

CHARLESTON, S.C. — Federal Judge J. Waties Waring, whose decisions smashed white Democratic primaries in South Carolina, retired Friday after 10 years' service. He was 74.

Dixie Judge Who Fought Segregation To Retire

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 28 (U.P.) —U. S. District Judge J. Waites Waring, acclaimed by many for trying to equalize racial rights but shunned by his Charleston neighbors, said today he will retire Feb. 15.

The controversial jurist, who is 72, decided to leave the bench just as the U. S. Supreme Court returned to South Carolina one of the most important cases with which he was associated.

The high court ordered a re-hearing on the suit to end segregation in Clarendon County public schools.

Judge Waring refused to comment on his retirement announcement, which was issued through Ernest W. Allen, clerk of the District Court here. But at his age Waring is entitled to retirement at full pay.

Waring's most important decision as it affected South Carolina customs, was his 1947 ruling opening the South Carolina Democratic primary to Negro voters.

Although opponents warned that "blood would run in the streets" as the result of the mixed voting, Waring commented after the 1948 primary that "we had the quietest election I've seen in my life."

But two years before Waring opened the poll to Negroes, his wife of 32 years a Charlestonian, divorced him in Florida nad he married a twice-divorced, Detroit-born woman.

Until three years ago, divorce was illegal in South Carolina.

No one called on the new Mrs. Waring at the family stucco home. The couple lived in isolation and Judge Waring later began espousing the Negroes' fight for equality.

His wife helped him and drew down new wrath on her husband by her remarks about Southern white people.

Judge Waring presumably will retire before the re-hearing of the segregation suit comes up. The suit was drawn on Waring's own specifications after he dismissed an earlier suit because it did not attack segregation in itself.

'Equal Rights' Judge Plans Retirement

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 28—(AP)—Federal Judge J. Waties Waring, who opened South Carolina Democratic primaries to Negroes, announced Monday he is retiring.

A few hours after his announcement the Supreme Court in Washington set aside at least temporarily a special three-judge federal court decision upholding public school segregation. Waring was the lone dissenter in the 2-1 decision of the special court at Charleston last summer.

His speeches and acts favoring an immediate end to racial segregation resulted in a threat of impeachment, a stoning and a cross burning at his Charleston home, and social ostracism for him and his Detroit-born second wife. He had divorced his first wife, a Charleston woman.

To criticisms by white supremacy Southerners, his statement after the stoning incident two years ago was typical:

"Evidently the attack upon my wife and myself was done in protest against the position I had taken in regard to the equality of citizens and civil rights for all Americans . . . I shall continue to fight for freedom and democracy."

In a brief letter to President Truman, Waring said he is retiring Feb. 15 as U. S. district judge for the Eastern District of South Carolina, having reached the retirement age of 70. He is 71, and has served on the federal bench for the last 10 years, under appointment of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

An Ideal For The South

The full impact of Democracy in action is exemplified in the ideals and services of Judge J. Waties Waring of South Carolina whose retirement was announced last week.

Appointed to the Federal Court in 1942 by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Judge Waring has rendered some of the most practical decisions in interpretation of the laws of our land that have come from the pen of our judicial system.

In various applications of the law of controversial situations, having to do with the race "problem," Judge Waring emphasized the importance of "the purpose and intent" of the law, as against "tradition of practice."

His was not a declaration of right or wrong, but a statement of facts intended by the law in question.

In a dissenting opinion during the famed Clarendon, S. C. school segregation case, he ruled:

"Segregation in education can never produce equality, and is an evil which must be eradicated. The mere fact of segregation, itself, has a deleterious and warping effect upon minds of children. This applies to white, as well as Negro children."

The renown jurist not only was concerned with the practice or acceptance of segregation, but he foresaw in it the promotion of inherent warped ideals ..... racial complexes ..... in all children, white and black, reared under such practices.

His practical and sensuous application of the Democratic ideal to laws is shown in his personal philosophy:

"If a man is entitled to civil rights now, then he shouldn't have to wait forever to get them. GRADUALISM IS A FALSE GOD."

Judge Waring's retirement is a great loss to the hopes for practical Democracy in South Carolina. A native of that state, he was not indoctrinated with the southern traditions used by refugees from the pinnacles of Democracy to gain pomp and power at the expense of justice and American unity.

He is every exemplification of a Democratic public servant endowed with the principles of Christian brotherhood, economic justice and national unity.

His jurist career will end, but those high ideals for which he stood, will live as a stupendous monument to an awakening South.

Judge Waring Controversial Figure, Retires

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 14 (U.P.)—Judge J. Waties Waring, one of the most controversial judges in the South, will retire from the federal bench tomorrow and leave Charleston to live in New York.

The retirement marks the end of a bitter battle between Waring and his former friends and associates.

The controversy started when Waring delivered the decision January 12, 1947, that opened the state's previously all-white Democratic Party to Negroes.

Broke With Society There

Waring at that time told the people of his native state:

"It is time for South Carolina to rejoin the Union. It is time to fall in step with the other states and adopt the American way of conducting elections."

Waring had broken with a segiment of Charleston society two years before his judicial decision. In 1945, only recently divorced from his native-Charlestonian wife of 32 years, he married twice-divorced Elizabeth Avery Mills Hoffman of Detroit.

South Carolina did not then legally recognize divorce, and when the Warings returned to Charleston they found themselves virtually social outcasts.

Mrs. Waring further alienated herself when she addressed a Negro Y.M.C.A. meeting and called Southern whites "decadent, stupid, selfish, savage, full of pride and complacency, introverted, and morally weak and low."

Warings' Home Stoned

Angered Charlestonians stoned the Waring home and kept the Warings' telephone jankling with threatening calls.

Waring's retirement comes at a time when one of the most important cases with which he was associated returns to South Carolina from the United States Supreme Court. The high court recently ordered a rehearing in the suit to end segregation in the Clarendon, S. C., public schools.

A special court, in a 2-to-1 decision, had upheld separate classrooms. But Waring, in the dissenting opinion of the three-judge court, had called segregation "inequality in itself."

Judge Waites Waring To Retire From Post

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Federal Judge J. Waites Waring of South Carolina, known as the "man they love to hate" will retire from his stormy seat on the Federal Court bench on the 10th anniversary of his appointment by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The 74-year-old jurist got his title from an article in a national weekly magazine after he had blazed a new trail in human rights by opening the South Carolina primaries to Negroes, and dissenting from a decision approving the separate, but equal policy of education in the famous Clarendon County Test Case.

For these acts of heresy against the tradition of white supremacy Judge Waring and his attractive forthright wife, Elizabeth, were subjected to a sustained and deliberate wave of retaliative terrorism which rivals the inquisitions of the Middle Ages in cruelty.

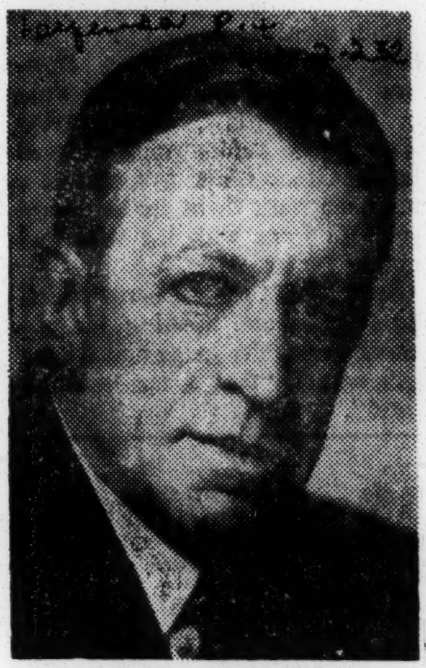
The couple was ostracized in the community and their Charleston home was stoned. For weeks, the Warings were avoided like lepers by the townspeople. Meanwhile, a steady barrage of anonymous, obscene, and threatening phone calls and letters plagued them at all hours of the day and night.

As the final "insult to injury," a petition was drawn up and circulated in the South Carolina legislature seeking impeachment of Judge Waring.

In so doing, the circulators of the petition were unconsciously paying tribute to a rebellious revolutionary and a great lady, Elizabeth Waring, who would be a stormy petrel in any community where bigotry and prejudice lurk, for she does not believe in passive resistence.

Her's is the bold head-on frontal attack to the problem. She did not influence her famous husband in taking his courageous stand, but she has been a steady sustaining force when she made and carried out his decisions. Despite the abuses and the villifications, the Warings have been flooded with warm congratulations from admirers all over the country. Former NYA administrator, Aubrey Williams, headed a pilgrimage to the Waring home last year.

It was with sincere regret that it was learned this week that the fighting jurist was quitting his post. The opening wedge which Judge Waring and his wife have made in the wall of stubborn segregation in the South has made possible further breeches, so that the walls will come tumbling down.



JUDGE WARING

NEGRO-RIGHT JUDGE COMES HERE TO LIVE

J. W. Waring, Retired Federal Jurist, Quits South Carolina Home 'With No Regrets'

Former Federal Judge J. Waties Waring has severed his life-long ties with Charleston, S. C., where his outspoken championship of Negro rights while he was on and off the bench brought him and his wife complete social ostracism, and has come to this city to live.

The venerable 71-year-old Southerner, whose 1947 ruling made it possible for Negroes to vote in the Democratic primaries in his home state, made it clear yesterday that he and his wife had not been driven from the city in which ten generations of his family had lived and that they had no intention of ceasing their fight for Negro equality.

Judge Waring said he and his wife, who is from Detroit, had been completely "cut off" after his primaries ruling, and that he had severed all his social contacts and left the clubs and organizations to which he belonged. He said he had received many letters marked "confidential" from persons who sympathized secretly with his views, but none from his old associates.

The "Unforgivable Sin"

"No one would dare back me openly because he would be ruined socially and possibly financially," he added. "In the South to advocate the abolition of segregation is the unforgivable sin. And if you deny white supremacy, you're damned.

"We left with no regrets whatever. We expect to be very happy here."

After ten years on the Federal bench, the jurist retired with full pay last week. He sold the house in which he had lived for more than thirty-five years, disposed of his car and some of his furniture and last Monday with his wife took a train for New York.

They are living temporarily in the apartment of friends at 11 East Seventy-third Street, but expect to move when the rest of their furniture arrives to a small apartment they have rented at 952 Fifth Avenue.

In an interview at their temporary residence, both said they were looking forward to a full life here.

Since 1943 Judge Waring has spent about six weeks each year sitting here as a visiting jurist. Before that he came often for "recreation and diversion."

"We've always liked New York," he said. "You can have such a broad life here. There are so many people of different views, and you can do almost anything you like. It will be nice to get away from narrow provincialism."

He said he might accept occasional court assignments, as he is permitted to do though retired, and that he planned to make some speeches to emphasize the danger of racial prejudice.

A Tall, Trim Man

A conservative dresser, the jurist is six feet tall and trim. He spoke vigorously and without hesitation. Only once did a trace of nostalgia creep into his voice—when he spoke of the beauty of Charleston.

But he added that he was thoroughly out of sympathy with the traditions of Charleston and South Carolina.

He recalled that in a dissenting decision last summer in a case involving the segregation of Negroes in schools of their own he had held that segregation in itself was inequality. If his stand were upheld by the Supreme Court, he said, it would mean the integration of white and Negro children in the same schools throughout the South.

"That would be an enormous step forward," he said enthusiastically. "If you can have this integration starting with the little children in the first grades, you will get rid of racial prejudice."

Judge Waring predicted that a few years after integration the South would be proud of it "just as some of the politicians in South Carolina are now boasting that Negroes can vote in the primaries in their state."

Mrs. Waring, a tall, attractive woman, has been as outspoken as her husband in defending civil rights for Negroes. In a speech at the Charleston Negro Y. W. C. A. two years ago, she described white Southerners as "a sick, confused and decadent people."



The New York Times

Former Federal Judge J. Waties Waring.

38a 1952

South Carolina (Judge J. Waties Waring)

Waring Blasts Apathy of Race

Retiring Jurist, Who Fought for Full Citizenship, Sees Need for Fearless, Militant Leadership

By ALBERT J. DUNMORE

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Judge J. Waties Waring has retired from the Federal Court bench . . . and in stepping down America has lost one of its most outstanding jurists . . . a man who was able to breathe the true meaning of democracy into the laws of the land.

Through his actions on the bench, Judge Waring gave a meaningful interpretation to the laws as set down by the founding fathers . . . More important, he has hurled down a challenge to the leadership of the Negro race in America . . . through his life . . . through his actions.

Judge Waring, an able jurist, has continually maintained that the ills of the nation could not withstand the continued pressures of the right-thinking people throughout the country.

He had no patience with persons who were not ready to make sacrifices to obtain that end.

His personal life exemplified this belief. He accepted severe social ostracism in his own community because he stood steadfastly by his belief that all men . . . regardless of their color, their creed, or race . . . are equal under the law.

This reporter had two interviews with Judge Waring within the last year. In both interviews the judge lashed out against the shortcomings of Negro leadership. He could see no compromise with right . . . no good in the self-appointed leadership which is willing to sellout for personal remuneration or self aggrandizement.

JUDGE WARING is an angry man. He is angry because so many small people have assumed the mantle of leadership in a fight that is most important in this present-day struggle. He is outspoken in this criticism of men who are not willing to pay the price in the fight for right.

"This fight against segregation is everybody's fight," he told this reporter. "Laws that uphold segregation must be repealed and it is everybody's job to see that this is done. It isn't a fight that must be fought by a few brave people here in the South. It must have the support of everyone throughout this land."

There is no doubt that Judge Waring, with his wife standing bravely at his side, was the outstanding foe of segregation in this country. He fought this cancerous system at its core. He was the first to say that his native South Carolina was one of the most unenlightened states in the country. He chose to fight this evil which he despised on its home ground.

It aws his decision that delivered a death blow to the "white primary" in the South.

* * *

HE GAVE a historic minority opinion in the much-discussed Clarendon County school case, which is still being fought in the courts. In his opinion Judge Waring stated:

"We must face without evasion or equivocation, the question as to whether segregation in education in our schools is legal or whether it cannot exist under our American system enunciated in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"If segregation is wrong, then the place to stop it is in the first grade and not in the graduate schools.

"Segregation is, per se, inequality."

He is assured that the line of battle is drawn and that the firing should not cease until the end of the segregated school is brought about.

IT IS ON this issue that he condemns the weak-kneed Negro leaders who are willing to give ground at the slightest sign of danger . . . ro who will sell their birthright, like Eaau, for a paltry mess of pottage.

"It is left to the courageosu Negro leadership to stand off the attempt of Governor Byrnes, Governor Talmadge and others of their ilk to frighten off those who would do the right thing in this matter of segregation.

"The United States Government can be forced to take a hand in the matter. Votes control the government and the Negro controls an important segment of the vote. The government must be made aware of this.

"We cannot be left alone to wage this battle. The white citizens of South Carolnia must be shamed into cleaning up their dirty, filthy house . . . and it only can be done by folks outside the house.

JUDGE WARING has continually exhorted the Negro to stand against all threats and be prepared to suffer the sacrifices necessary to making gains.

"The poorer people of your group are the brave ones, but they need stronger and surer support from the people who should be in the position of leadership . . . the Negro ministers, the Negro school teachers, the Negro professional people . . . many of whom benefit directly from this system of discrimination are the ones who should be in the lead in the fight . . . but many of them are terrified . . ."

"Regardless of what may be done by the white supremacists in their fight to maintain segregation . . . if the Negro stands steadfastly for right . . . the fight can be won."

Judge Waring has pointed the way. His retirement at this time should be the challenge to many who have failed to have courage in this all-important fight to the finish. Judge and Mrs. Waring should not be deserted.

After Ten Stormy Years Of Justice, Judge Waring Quits

CHARLESTON, S.C. — (ANP) Federal Judge J. Waties Waring of the U.S. District court, the man who made it possible for Negroes to vote in South Carolina, will retire from the bench Feb. 15.

His desertion of the bench will mark the end of 10 stormy years in his native South Carolina where members of his own race sharply criticized him for his decisions and opinions which have made it possible for Negro citizens to enjoy more of their citizenship rights in the south than they had ever dared hope for in the past.

Judge Waring, 71, was appointed to the federal post Jan. 26, 1942 by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

His most momentous decision in behalf of Negroes came in 1947 when he, a native of South Carolina, ruled that his state's "white primary" laws, used to keep the Negroes from voting, was unconstitutional. **This ruling made it possible for Negroes to vote in the Democratic primaries of South Carolina. South Carolina's primary law had been considered foolproof by most southerners because the state by law absolved itself of all connections with the primaries. The Democratic party ran these elections as it saw fit.**

The retiring jurist in his most recent opinion delivered a scorching denunciation of segregation as such in the South's schools. He gave the dissenting vote in the famed Clarendon county, S.C. school case in which Negroes are suing for the end of jimcrow schools, charging that such schools are in themselves unequal.

HIS OPINION

He declared in his dissenting opinion:

"The mere fact of segregation itself, has a deleterious and warping effect upon the minds of children. This applies to white as well as Negro Children.....

"Segregation in education can never produce equality and is an evil which must be eradicated. Segregation is per se inequality..

"I had hoped that this court would take this view of the situation and make a clear-cut declaration that the state of South Carolina should follow the intendment and meaning of the constitution of the United States and that it shall not abridge the privileges accorded to or deny equal protection of its laws to any of its citizens."

Although Judge Waring is the son of a Confederate soldier, he has lived in virtual ostracism in South Carolina because of his democratic court opinions. He was originally married to a native of South Carolina, but was divorced from her. His present wife is a native of Detroit.

He has been the subject of vicious word attacks as well as stoning attacks upon his home. His comment on the present attitude of his fellow whites is as follows:

HE WILL CONTINUE

"Evidently the attack upon my wife and myself was done in protest against the position I had taken in regard to the equality of citizens and civil rights for all Americans. I shall continue to fight for freedom and democracy."

Judge Waring has stated his philosophy in these words:

"If a man is entitled to civil rights now, then he shouldn't have to wait forever to get them. Gradualism is a false God. The only way to meet the issue is to meet it head on.

"Force doesn't mean soldiers and bayonets. It means orders signed by the President and the courts. If you throw the races together by such force and create a status that is right, they will come to accept it and be proud of it."

What Judge Waring will do after he retires, he has not revealed. If he does quit the bench by Feb. 15, he may not take part in the rehearing of the Clarendon county case recently ordered by the U.S. Supreme court.

Warings Through With S. Carolina

NEW YORK — Shaking the dust of South Carolina from their feet probably forever, retired Federal Judge J. Waties Waring and his Detroit-born wife have moved to New York City, where they will make their home.

"We left with no regrets whatever," Charleston - born Judge Waring told reporters, adding, "we expect to be very happy here." He said he would miss the beauty of Charleston, but not its traditions. With those, he declared, I am thoroughly out of sympathy.

Judge Waring, 72, who resigned his Federal judicial post effective Feb. 15, won the hatred of Dixiecrats throughout the South when in 1947 he ruled that the white primary was illegal and that the Democratic Party must permit colored citizens to vote in those primaries.

Unforgivable Sin'

He said that after his rulings on the colored vote, he had received many letters from Southerners who secretly sympathized with his views on racial segregation and discrimination, but that no one would dare back him openly.

"In the South," he pointed out, "to advocate the abolition of segregation is the unforgivable sin. "One would be ruined socially and financially if he does it," the jurist added. "If you deny white supremacy, you're damned," he went on.

He pointed out that he and his wife had always liked New York because it was possible to enjoy a "broad life" there. "It is nice," he stated, "to get away from narrow provincialism."

Raps Segregated Schools

Judge Waring was the jurist who last summer dissented in a three-judge decision that colored pupils could be segregated in the schools. The case will be reheard by another three-jdge court. It was remanded by the Supreme Court, but Judge Waring declined to serve on that court.

He said that if his position were upheld by the Supreme Court it would allow white and colored children to attend the same schools and would be an enormous step forward.

"If you can have this integration starting with the little children in the first grades, you will get rid of racial prejudice," he avered; and he predicted that not long after integration in the schools occurred, the South woud be proud of it.

Judge Waring Says Through With South, N. Y. Times Reports

NEW YORK— (ANS) —Retired U. S. Judge J. Waites Waring is through with South Carolina, and his sojourn in that state is but a memory—a mixed one, the New York Times reported here Sunday.

The Times reported that Mr. Waring said of the departure of him and his wife from the Palmetto State, "We have no regrets whatsoever" of what they were able to accomplish in South Carolina, or of leaving the state. "We expect to be very happy here," the noted jurist said of residing in New York City, where he said "You can have such a broad life here. There are so many people of different views, and you can do almost anything you like."

Mr. Waring, The Times said, will miss Charleston's beauty, however, but none of the "procincialism" which he says characterizes the South.

The "southern rock" caved in on him and his wife socially back in 1947 when he opened Democratic primaries to Negroes.

Waring Is Great Judge–Truman

(See Editorial, Page 4)

WASHINGTON

Federal District Judge J. Waties Waring of South Carolina, relentless foe of racial segregation and discrimination, was described by President Truman at his news conference Thursday as a very great judge.

Mr. Truman made the statement when he was asked whether he had received from Judge Waring a request for retirement. Answering in the negative, he sidestepped a question as to his consultation with South Carolina Senators on Judge Waring's successor.

However Mr. Truman added that the Charleston jurist is a very great judge.

President Truman approved Judge Waring's retirement Saturday. No mention was made of a possible successor.

Judge Waring Raps Racial Gradualists

Declares They Are Denying U.S. Citizens Their Rights

NEW YORK — Retired Federal Judge J. Waites Waring roundly denounced those who believe in gradualism in racial progress, Wednesday night, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, before 500 persons attending the seventh anniversary dinner of the Forest Neighborhood House, 1122 Forest Ave.

"This talk about gradualism is the most dangerous attitude of those who talk about racial prejudices and racial discrimination," the distinguished jurist, a former South Carolinian who now lives in New York, said.

"The gradualist is denying to American citizens their rights," he pointed out.

Citations To UN

Judge Waring and the UN Secretariat were cited by Forest House at the dinner.

Benjamin Cohen, Assistant Secretary General of the UN. who accepted the citation, made the secretariat for its contributions to democracy, revealed the award was the "first recognition the secretariat has received because of its personnel policy."

In his acceptance speech. Mr. Cohen said his pleasure was "enhanced by the knowledge that the citation comes from an organization which in so many ways parallels our own in the promotion of interracial co-operation. and the elimination of discriminatory practices."

Tobias Also Speaks

He pointed out that during the six vears in which the UN Secretariat has been in operation, it has demonstrated that "The translation of the charter's ideals into actual administrative practice is the most efficient method of building up an international civil service."

J. Clarence Davies Jr., president of Forest House, presented the citations to Judge Waring and Mr. Cohen. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, alternate UN delegate and one of the founders of Forest House, also spoke in praise of the honorees.

Speaking of the UN Secretariat, Dr. Tobias complained that "too many people do not appreciate the unknown work of the United Nations."

Judge Waring Fails To Appear At NAACP Convention

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 7 (Special) — Former Federal Judge J. Waites Waring refused to appear in Oklahoma and address the 43rd Annual NAACP convention because of dispute with Walter White and some other NAACP officials over the way they are leading the organization in the fight for civil rights it was learned last Saturday.

Flash With White

The retired South Carolina Jurist who embroiled himself in Colored people by striking down the white primary elections clashed with Mr. White and some NAACP board members because he feels they are allowing the organization to drift into compromises and deals in the fight for civil rights. Judge Waring takes the position that the organization should not give ground any where on such issues.

Judge Waring was scheduled to have addressed the convention at its big public meeting held last Friday night, in the Municipal Auditorium of Oklahoma City and his name appeared on the printed programs which were passed out to delegates as they arrived at the convention.

On the third day of the convention however it was announced that Judge Waring would not appear on the program. The announcement created a wave of speculation that rippled all through the convention.

Another Crusader Under Fire

COLUMBIA, S. C. — The fate of Harry T. Moore, militant head of the Florida NAACP who was killed Christmas night by a bomb, recalls the costly price paid by Rev. J. A. Delaine, who figured in the widely publicized Clarendon school equalization fight.

The minister chairman of a parents group which brought court action against the segregated Clarendon county school system, has been forced to leave the town of Sumertown where he lived and the church he pastored.

His home was mysteriously burned and he has been fired from his job as a school teacher. A $4,500 judgement for a slander has been levied against him. A second law suit is aimed at tieing up his property.

The courageous clergyman's life has been threatened, and members of his family, the parents group, and friends have been fired from their jobs.

Rev. Delaine's wife, two sisters, and a niece were among 11 fired from their jobs after the suit was filed against the Clarendon county school board.

S. C. Physician Scores Upset Over Jim Crow

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Dr. R. W. Mance, single handedly scored a stunning upset over southern bias when the Richmond County Democratic association dramatically reversed its resolution against Civil Rights last week.

The young physician was attending a meeting of the association at the Columbia Township auditorium when a heated discussion denouncing FEPC and Civil Rights came up.

A resolution condemning the attempted passage of federal legislation on Civil Rights was passed and the convention was moving on to other business when Dr. Mance who was sitting quietly listening to the debate arose and asked for the floor.

The chairman granted him the permission and invited him forward to speak. Dr. Mance began pointing out that "You have denounced a federal anti-lynching bill. Are you not aware that South Carolina already has an anti-lynching bill? You have denounced a federal anti-poll tax law. South Carolina has already outlawed a poll tax."

"Is it merely because these measures are proposed by Washington that you oppose them," he asked. "In the name of Christian decency and the sacred rights of men to live in freedom from fear and to enjoy the privileges endowed by our Creator, I ask you to reconsider your actions."

At the end of his speech, Dr. Mance was greeted by prolonged applause and a standing ovation. The original resolution was rescinded and a new resolution calling for tolerance and fair play for all groups was proposed and passed. The association unanimously voted to send the new resolution to the Democratic convention in Chicago in July.

Dr. Mance, who is highly respected in Columbia, is an active layman in the AME church.

White House Weighs Protest On Judgeship

NEW YORK - The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been assured by the White House that the NAACP protest against consideration of Representative L. Mendel Rivers as a successor to Judge J. Waties Waring "will be carefully considered."

Reports that the anti-Negro congressman from Charleston, S. C. was being considered for appointment to the federal district court post vacated by the retirement of the liberal Judge Waring prompted Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, to send a telegram to President Truman in the hope of heading off such an appointment.

"It is our sincere hope," Mr. White said, "that these reports are without foundation... Congressman Rivers has been one of the most vindictive opponents of constitutional rights for minorities and particularly for 15,000,000 Negro Americans...We could conceive of no person less fit than he to administer even-handed justice and to uphold obedience to the federal constitution."

Protests Reach White House Against Judge

Washington—The White House announced this week that it would carefully protest being registered against the appointment of Rep. L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina as a successor to Judge J. Waites Waring.

As soon as reports began to circulate that the anti-Negro congressman from Charleston, S. C., was being considered for appointment to the federal district court post vacated by the retirement of the liberal Judge Waring, Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP sent a telegram to President Truman in which he said:

"It is our sincere hope that these reports are without foundation. Congressman Rivers has been one of the most vindictive opponents of constitutional rights for minorities and particularly for 15,000,000 Negro Americans. . . We could conceive of no person less fit than he to administer evenhanded justice and to uphold obedience to the federal constitution."

Waring's Successor Not So Liberal

LAKE CITY, S. C. — (ANP) — President Truman last week sent the name of a successor to J. Waties Waring, former federal judge for Eastern South Carolina.

The nominee, Ashton H. Williams, a lawyer of this city, was selected it is said because he was a regular Democrat who refused to follow Gov. J. Strom Thurmond and his States Rights campaign during the last presidential election.

There is no evidence that Williams is anything approaching the liberal which Judge Waring proved to be. It is predicted that he will have the support of at least one of South Carolina's senators. Because the political leaders in this state were off the reservation in the last election neither senator had sent a nomination to President Truman for the Waring post.

Judge Waring became nationally famous for his decisions that Negroes had the right to vote in South Carolina Democratic primaries.

In Little Rock...

An African Discovers Jim Crow

IRMO, S. C.—(ANP)—Negro leaders of a synod of the Presbyterian church in the USA last week took an unusual position when they endorsed segregation despite a request from Negro Presbyterians for its end.

Action taken by this synod was in opposition to that requested by members of the church.

In 1950, two Negro Presbyteries within the bounds of the Catawba synod submitted a request to the general assembly of the church asking and urging the discontinuance of segregation within the church. The request affected the four Negro synods.

The General Assembly requested the mission board to meet with representatives from all the presbyteries and synods and discuss the issue of segregation. The Atlantic synod voted to continue the segregated pattern and asked that a special plan be set up for Negroes within the administrative framework.

Among those who attended the meeting of the synod were: Dr. C. O. [illegible], St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. [illegible] Martz, Lakeland, Fla.; W. H. Hamilton, Columbus, Ohio; Alfred Davise, New York; the Rev. John Peterson, Winston-Salem, N. C.; the Rev. Calvin M. Young jr., Gastonia, N. C., and Drs. C. A. Washington, L. B. West and J. W. Smith sr., Charlotte, N. C.

The Rev. Edward McKay Miller, pastor, Irmo First church, was elected moderator and the Rev. Milton E. Cox, Columbia, temporary clerk.

Methodist Youth Boycott Florida Pool When Delegate Is Barred

LAKE JUNALUSKA, S. C. — (ANP) — Because a Negro girl was refused permission to swim here, most of the delegates attending a Methodist leadership conference of college students refrained from swimming themselves.

Despite an appeal by Miss Vivien Tostell, Lakeland, Fla., the only Negro delegate, who urged the group to reconsider, most of the delegates stood by their decision.

The group previously had adopted a resolution by a vote of 250-12 not to use the Methodist Assembly's swimming facilities until the ban on interracial swimming was lifted.

Assembly officials probably will not take any official action on the resolution since rules and regulations here are laid down by the church.

In attempting to get the delegates to take advantage of the facilities during the 90-degree weather, Miss Tostell said:

"It would be a shame for you to deny yourselves swimming privileges just because of me, and besides, I can't swim."

The resolution said in part:

"The regulation is a source of embarrasment to us, especially when the youth of other countries meet with us to study Christian beliefs and world brotherhood."

38a 1952

Tennessee

Vote 40G In Bonds For Jim-Crow Golf

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The Nashville City Council has authorized the issuance of $50,000 in general obligation bonds, $40,000 of which will go for the installation of a controversial golf course for the colored citizens of Nashville. The vote was 12 to 6.

The bill to establish the segregated golf course was introduced by Councilman Robert E. Lillard, a colored attorney.

The move apparently was precipated by the filing of a suit seeking to end segregation against colored would-be players on the municipally-operated golf courses.

Lillard's Role Rapped

Lillard, the NAACP charged, made a vociferous defense of racial segregation and "Jim Crowism" in the dramatic session of the city council on the proposed separate golf course.

Looby, who bitterly opposed the move and was defender of the Columbia, Tenn., riot victims and leader for equal teachers' salaries in Nashville, was bitterly attacked on the floor of the council by verbal lashes from Lillard.

Leaders believe that the city measure is an attempt to influence the federal court decision now pending.

Lillard said that colored persons "did not want to go where they were not wanted" and that provisions of a segregated golf course was "taking first things first."

He asserted that admitting colored players to existing golf facilities was an intrusion of the race problem in the social field and this was undesired by the thinking colored person.

Second Recent Occurrence

Leaders remembered that this was the second recent occasion of Lillard's Jim-Crow tactics in support of city administration measures against the interests of the colored public.

A few weeks before, he was instrumental in defeating Councilman Looby's proposal for sweepces in Nashville's Capital Hill Redevelopment project, which will displace the central colored business district of the city.

It would thus appear that Lillard has set for himself the role of defender of city administration interests in local racial matters.

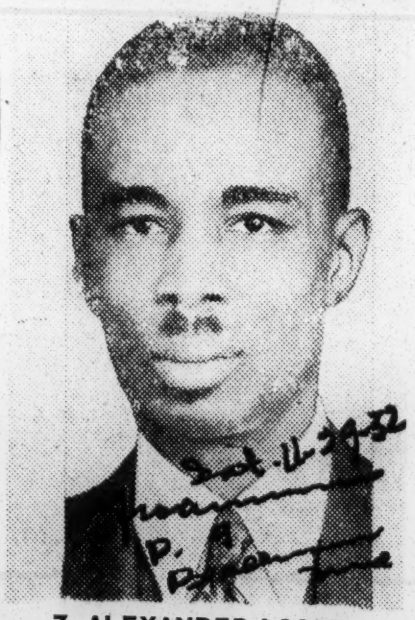


ROBERT LILLARD

Thought Climate Right

In last week's debate before an interracial audience of teachers and students from Fisk University and other local colleges, minority group leaders took strong opposition to segregation and urged that this was an opportunity for the city to go forward.

Nashville is more liberal than many southern cities. In addition to its two colored councilmen it has a staff of colored policemen and firemen and minority group representation on the board of education.



Z. ALEXANDER LOOBY

Leaders believed that the climate was favorable for this forward step (the integrated golf courses) and that the $40,000 expenditure would be an unwarranted waste of public funds.

An overflow audience composed mostly of colored citizens poured into the council chamber to hear the bitter arguments on the golf course issue. Not a single colored person spoke in favor of the resolution for the segregated golf course. Opposition to the bill with in the Council itself was led by Councilman Z. Alexander Looby, also a colored attorney.

NAACP Leads Fight

Led by the Nashville Branch of the NAACP and an organization of local colored golfers, the entire colored community was mobilized against the effort for segregated golf facilities when there are already three municipally owned golf courses. R. B. J. Campbelle, attorney, is president of the local branch.

A suit now in federal court, filed by Mr. Looby on behalf of the Golf Association, seeks to enjoin the city park board from discriminating against players on city-operated golf courses. NAACP Legal Counsel Thurgood Marshall is associated with Looby in the case.

Spokesmen for the NAACP, which had sent letters to the Mayor and City Councilmen urging defeat of the legislation, included M. W. Day, chairman, executive committee; Dr. Herman Long of Fisk University, and Mrs. Preston Valien.

Fisk Student Speaks

Others speaking on behalf of non-segregated golf courses were Miss Grace Moore, Fisk student; Rev. H. M. White, pastor of Gorsdon Methodist Church; and Robert Tolliver, colored golfer. No citizens spoke favoring the gated golf course, except Councilman Lillard.

Members of the park board of the city, against whom the federal suit is filed are Edwin Crutcher, chairman; Dr. C. M Sarratt, Newman Cheek, and R. N. Coolidge. The fifth member of the park commission, G. A. Craig, resigned shortly before the suit was filed. He has not been replaced. None of the boar members is colored.

Program Director Resigns In Protest

Emcee Cook Given 'Boot' In Tenn. For Reading Golf Course Ruling

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Radio Station WSOK, Nashville's first colored staffed station and leader in Hooper rating for Tennessee, was jumping in more ways than one last week, as Ed Cook, popular emcee of "Peace In the Valley," "Old Ship of Zion" and 11 other daily program spots, was fired.

Larry D. Faulkner, stockholder and program director for the company immediately thereafter turned in his resignation to the principal owner and president of the station, H. C. Young Jr.

Rapped Segregation

In an early and exclusive interview with an AFRO-AMERICAN representative, Thursday, Mr. Cook said he was discharged from the station and given two weeks' pay in advance for adding the words "America is a democracy," to a news release that was read on the noon program.

The release had been prepared by the race relations department of the American Missionary Association at Fisk University and dealt with the recent decision of Special Federal Judge Robert N. Wilkin in keeping Nashville colored players off municipally owned golf courses here.

Further tension was created when Cook on his religious program, "Peace In The Valley," on Dec. 3, urged Nashvillians not to attend a performance (segregated) of the Passion Play that was scheduled for Dec. 7 at the Ryman auditorium.

At the end of his broadcast, Cook said, "Christianity didn't and doesn't segregate, so I'm asking my listeners not to attend this Passion Play."

News Opinionated?

In a memo to Cook from Young, it was revealed that Young was of the opinion that the news broadcast had been opinionated and that the FCC forbids stations to comment on the news. In his memo, the head of the station declared that he regarded the incident as a very serious violation to the station policy.

Cook is a graduate of Lake Forest High School in Lake Forest, Ill., and was captain of his school football team there. There were at the time he lived in the town only 12 colored families residing there.

In 1943, upon his graduation, he joined the Merchant Marine and transferred later in the year to the Marine Corps, where he served overseas for 24 months in the Pacific War Theater.

Thespian At Fisk U.

In 1946, he entered Fisk University, where as a member of the Little Theatre group, he appeared in 36 plays at the university. He enrolled in the Chicago School of Radio Technique in 1951 and came to Nashville and WSOK in the same year.

Faulkner Defends Cook

Program Director Faulkner, after a two-hour conference with Young on Thursday, announced that he had turned in his resignation to become effective after one week.

He stated that in defense of certain principles he could not continue to work. He defended Cook for fighting segregation over the air.

Faulkner is the nephew of Dr. W. J. Faulkner, who is also a stockholder in WSOK and dean of the chapel at Fisk University. Larry is a graduate of Fisk in 1951 and had been connected with Radio Station WERD in Atlanta before coming to WSOK at that time.

Release Cited

The release read by Cook which caused the station's owner to oust him, in part, follows:

"The Nashville Links Golf Club, an interracial organization, announced today through its officers, that relief from a court decision excluding colored players from city-owned golf courses would be sought in the Federal District Court here.

"Z. A. Looby, counsel for the plaintiffs, said that the judge's opinion was the most 'meaningless' he had encountered in his 30 years at law.

"In a decision termed by local leaders as a throwback to confederate days, Special Federal

Judge Robert N. Wilkin advanced a 'natural law' thesis for justifying segregation and refusing to allow Nashville's colored citizens to use municipally-owned facilities.

"He also based refusal upon the city setting up courses for colored players. The amount set aside by the City Council is $40,000, probably one-third of what is required to construct an adequate course.

"White Birds, Black Birds"

"He explained his views on segregation by what he believes to be the habits of birds of various color, claiming, to the amazement of local bird fanciers, that 'white birds, black birds, blue birds and red birds, do not roost on the same limb."

"Judge Wilkin added that 'our government does not attempt to make law or enforce law which is contrary to the the general will.' This can be construed as implying, as did the Dred-Scott decision, that colored citizens have no civil rights which the majority white opinion is bound to respect.

"His opinion, depriving colored persons of the right to play golf on city-owned courses their taxes help finance, concluded with a ringing denunciation of communism.

"He wrote: 'During recent years there has been a tendency prompted by overzealous champions of democracy to extend democratic processes and legal procedure into fields where they are not qualified to serve.

Red-Baiting Speech

" 'This tendency has been incited and increased by open champions and subversive agents of the world revolution which is advancing under the banner of communism. The open and avowed purpose of such revolutionaries is to eradicate all religion and to destroy our system of law.

" 'Those who are overburdening democratic and legal processes and destroying the delicate balance of powers on which our way of life depends, play into the hands of revolutionaries.' "

When he had completed reading this release, Announcer Cook added: "America is a democracy."

This is what probably riled white supremacists and southern apologists so greatly that they went about getting him fired from his job.

Negro Councilman Defends Jimcrow Golf Link Stand

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — Atty. Robert E. Lillard, one of two Negro members of the Nashville city council presented his side of the controversy centering on a proposal to set up a jimcrow golf course in Nashville, it was learned today.

Atty. Lillard introduced the bill which was passed and calls for appropriating $40,000 for the colored golf course. Atty. Z. A. Looby, the other Negro member of the council, opposed the measure for the jimcrow link.

Atty. Looby acted as counsel for the plaintiffs who had filed suit seeking admission to the city-owned golf courses. Robert N. Wilkin, special federal judge, ruled against admitting colored people to the golf course.

In doing so he cited the habits of the birds, bees and other races and said segregation was a natural tendency. Many persons are of the opinion that the city council's action in passing Lillard's bill probably affected the outcome of the suit.

Bitter protests by Looby and local NAACP leaders denounced the bill as intended to protect segregation. They called the proposed segregation course a waste of taxpayers' money. The money to be appropriated for the golf course could be used, they said, for sewage, street-lighting, repairs and other social services in sections of Nashville where Negroes and poor whites live.

Lillard, on the other hand, defended his position and said he was acting in line with sentiment of many colored people in Nashville. In a letter to Herman H. Long, public relations man at Fisk University who has attacked Lillard's position on the golf course issue Lillard said in part:

"Your statement that I defended racial segregation and jimcrowism or that I acted 'Uncle Tomish' is a ... falsehood. I charged, and I yet charge that the suit brought by Looby in Federal court was not brought in good faith and does not solve any racial problem....

"The argument by yourself and Looby that the expenditure of $40,000 for the construction of a course exclusively for Negroes is untenable in light of the fact that Looby on Tuesday, September 18, 1951, voted for council resolution 51-174 which called for the expenditure of $12,000 for the purchase of a tract of land to be used as a park for white people.

"I had been requested by several hundred Negro citizens to sponsor such resolution (jimcrow link) and I was following through with that promise. I'm opposed to segregation which I know sooner or later must go, but I consider the Negro problem primarily economic in its aspect and not social, and I believe that first things should come first.

"In conclusion may I add that my objectives, the objectives of yourself and Looby or the objectives of any other self respecting Negro are the same, yet I do widely differ in the tactical approach employed by you and your cohorts."

The issue of a jimcrow golf course is not the first one that has found Atty. Lillard at odds with other Negro leaders in Nashville At a recent city council meeting he was accused of maneuvering to defeat a strong anti-segregation and anti-discrimination resolution in connection with a redevelopment plan affecting the downtown Negro business area. Atty. Looby introduced the plan.

Atty. Lillard, in his letter to Long, also touched on this issue. He said:

"As to the resolution sponsored by me pertaining to the Capitol Hill Redevelopment Plan, I wish to state that it was in direct accord with Paragraph 5 of the excerpts of a similar resolution adopted by the city council of Cincinnati and which you forwarded to me by mail. Whether you or Looby believed that my resolution was a good one or not, you should at least have the moral stamina to tell the people that he voted for it."

Lillard and Looby On Opposite Sides Next Tuesday Nite

More Than 500 Sign Petition Against Providing Extra Golf Course "For Negroes, Only"; But Some 200 Seek Place To Play That Will Cost $40,000; Will Use Money Needed For Streets and Sewers, Looby Contends

A large number of Nashville's citizens have been drawn into a fight in the Nashville city council over a proposal sponsored and opposed by the two colored members, Councilman Robert Lillard and Councilman Z. Alexander Looby.

It is a fight over the desirability of the city spending some forty thousand dollars to lay out a golf course, "For Negroes only," which Mr. Lillard wants done, and is said to have the backing of Mayor Ben West. Councilman Looby who apparently is backed by more than twice as many colored citizens, as the number backing Mr. Lillard in asking for the "exclusive" golf course.

It is not known how a majority of the councilmen stand, enough of them sided with Councilman Looby at the last session of the City Fathers to stave off final action on the matter.

It is said that Mr. Lillard has secured the signature of some 200 golf lovers who want the city to give them the golf course, while the opponents have mustered over 500 petitioners against the course.

The whole matter has become involved in court as a result of action taken by Mr. Looby and the court is to pass on it at an early date, it is stated. It is expected to become a "hot potato" for the councilmen to handle at their session next Tuesday night, when it is understood a large delegation of the opponents of the "exclusive" will be on hand to make their protests.

Those who want the golf course contend that it will be the only chance for colored lovers of golf to practice their skill indulging in the pastime of golf. The opponents ask why colored citizens cannot be given their citizenship rights to play golf on the fine courses already in the city? They point out that the law courts are regularly upholding the provision of the 14th Amendment that plainly states that equal treatment must be accorded all citizens. They hold that even by the expenditure of $40,000 the colored citizens are not going to get a golf course equal to those already being provided for white citizens in the parks here.

The strongest argument against the golf course, exclusively for colored sportsmen, it is believed, is the need that many colored residential areas have for sewers, lights and other needed facilities. And then, also some of the city's colored school children are forced to attend horrid schools. All the money the city has to spend, it is held by Councilman Looby, is needed for NECESSITIES and the city should put first things first, he contends.

A "colored" golf course, it is said was promised his firends by Mr. West when he ran for mayor in 1951 and they are now calling upon him to carry out his platform. However it is well known that nobody has submitted a referendum to the colored citizens regarding the golf course. It is certain they would turn it down in favor of lights, sewers and adequate school facilities, so the petitioners against Mr. Lillard's proposition are saying.

38a 1952

Tennessee

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In doing so he cited the habits of the birds, bees and other races and said segregation was a natural tendency. Many persons are of the opinion that the city council's action in passing Lillard's bill probably affected the outcome of the suit.

Bitter protests by Looby and local NAACP leaders denounced the bill as intended to protect segregation. They called the proposed segregation course a waste of taxpayers' money. The money to be appropriated for the golf course could be used, they said, for sewage, street-lighting, repairs and other social services in sections of Nashville where Negroes and poor whites live.

Lillard, on the other hand, defended his position and said he was acting in line with sentiment of many colored people in Nashville. In a letter to Herman H. Long, public relations man at Fisk University who has attacked Lillard's position on the golf course issue Lillard said in part:

"Your statement that I defended racial segregation and jimcrowism or that I acted 'Uncle Tomish' is a ... falsehood. I charged, and I yet charge that the suit brought by Looby in Federal court was not brought in good faith and does not solve any racial problem...

"The argument by yourself and Looby that the expenditure of $40,000 for the construction of a course exclusively for Negroes is untenable in light of the fact that Looby on Tuesday, September 18, 1951, voted for council resolution 51-174 which called for the expenditure of $12,000 for the purchase of a tract of land to be used as a park for white people.

"I had been requested by several hundred Negro citizens to sponsor such resolution (jimcrow link) and I was following through with that promise. I'm opposed to segregation which I know sooner or later must go, but I consider the Negro problem primarily economic in its aspect and not social, and I believe that first things should come first.

"In conclusion may I add that my objectives, the objectives of yourself and Looby or the objectives of any other self respecting Negro are the same, yet I do widely differ in the tactical approach employed by you and your cohorts."

The issue of a jimcrow golf course is not the first one that has found Atty. Lillard at odds with other Negro leaders in Nashville At a recent city council meeting he was accused of maneuvering to defeat a strong anti-segregation and anti-discrimination resolution in connection with a redevelopment plan affecting the downtown Negro business area. Atty. Looby introduced the plan.

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Meanwhile, Negroes in Nashville are up in the air over the decision rendered by Judge Wilkin which denied them access to the public links. Atty. Looby said that the judge's opinion was the most 'meaningless' he had encountered in his 30 years at law.

The Nashville Links Golf Club, an interracial organization, announced that relief from the decision would be sought in the Federal District court here.

Jim-Crow Golf Course Dispute Rages On As Nashville Councilman Defends Bill

BY W. A. REED JR.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — City Councilman Robert E. Lillard, taken to task in the press last week by Herman Long of the Race Relations Department of Fisk University and the Nashville branch of the NAACP for introducing a $40,000 separate golf course bill in the city council, this week struck back at the attacks with an open letter to the press.

In a news release to papers of the NNPA last week, NAACP officials in Nashville blasted Mr. Lillard for his recent action in the city council and for his statement in the case of colored citizens protesting against segregation in the Tennessee School for the Blind (See AFRO National Edition, Nov. 22).

Charged Distortion

In a scorching letter to Mr. Long, Councilman Lillard said that he is representing the people of his district and "will not be dictated to by you or any other glory seeker using the same high pressure tactics employed by you."

The angry attorney charged that Mr. Long distorted many of his statements in a letter to a local newspaper and claimed that his fellow councilman, Z. Alexander Looby who also opposed the jim crow golf bill voted himself in 1951 "for the purchase of a tract of land to be used as a park for white people."

"I perceive that if it is unwise to appropriate money for the construction of separate facilities for colored, it is likewise unwise to appropriate money for separate facilities for white people," Mr. Lillard said.

In challenging Mr. Long's letter the councilman pointed to what he called "your inability to quote facts is the statement attributed to me that I said colored people 'did not want to go where they were not wanted.'

"What I said, and what you know I said is that, 'no self respecting colored person wants to impose his presence socially on anyone who does not want him,' and that statement is broad enough to include you and your section," said Mr. Lillard.

Continuing: "Again in your effort to distort the facts, you falsely credit me with saying that the provisions of a segregated... course was 'taking first things first.'

"You know," said Mr. Lillard, "and I know what I actually said was that, 'I had been requested by several hundred...citizens to sponsor such resolution and I was following through with that promise.'

"I further said that, 'I'm opposed to segregation which I know sooner or later must go, but I consider the Negro problem primarily economic in its aspect and not social, and I believe that first things should come first.

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Tennessee

Tenn. Segregation Ruling Parallels Dred Scott Case

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (NNPA) — A federal court decision, analogous to that in the Dred Scott case, was handed down last week by a federal judge, who held that racial segregation is a natural tendency and not unconstitutional, if legal rights are not affected.

The decision was rendered by Judge Robert N. Wilkin, a retired federal judge, in denying a motion for a summary judgment to enjoin the City of Nashville from denying colored citizens the right to use municipal golf courses.

Judge Wilkin's decision in the golf case is comparable to that of the pre-Civil War decision of Justice Taney, who held in the Dred Scott case that colored people had no rights that a white man was bound to respect.

Says City Must Act

"This court concludes that segregation itself is not unconstitutional or unlawful; that it is a natural tendency which in the progress of man's political, social, change or disappear, but that it would be inexpedient and unwise to attempt to prevent or prohibit it by judicial decree," Judge Wilkin said.

But he held that the city must provide equal and adequate facilities for colored golfers.

The city council on November 18 passed a resolution authorizing the sale of $40,000 in city bonds for the construction of a separate golf course and recreation center for colored citizens.

The Federal District Court here will hear the suit on its merits at the next term of court. The suit was brought under the Fourteenth Amendment and asked that the city of Nashville be enjoined from denying colored golfers use of municipal golf courses.

38a 1952

Mail Obstruction Charge Against I. S. Bodden Lifted

A federal charge of obstructing the mails has been dropped at the request of the U. S. District Attorney's office. The charge was lodged on January 11 against Ira S. Bodden, the head of Bodden's School of Tailoring and Design and at that time, president of the Memphis Negro Chamber of Commerce.

The charge, placed by Postal Inspector J. N. Phillips, grew out of an incident that attracted considerable attention in Memphis. The incident occurred on January 11 and was, according to Mr. Bodden, of this nature:

A young special delivery worker came to the tailoring school offices at 546 Beale Ave., with a special delivery letter for Mr. Bodden. He walked through the upstairs halls, Mr. Bodden said, caling 'Ira!' 'Ira Bodden.'

When he came into the office where Mr. Bodden was, he asked: "Are you Ira Bodden?" whereupon Mr. Bodden indicated he was. When handed the letter, he noted that there was five cents postage due—he also noticed, he said, that the letter was addressed to "Mr. Ira Bodden."

Placing the five cents upon the counter, he commented, "I think this letter is addressed to Mister Ira Bodden." At these words, Mr. Bodden said, the messenger flushed angrily and left the room, ignoring the five cents Mr. Bodden had placed upon the counter.

Later, Mr. Bodden was arrested by federal officers and informed that the postal messenger had accused him of taking the letter by force. Mr Bodden was released from the County Jail on bond provided by some of his business and professional friends in the city.

The attorney's request for dismissal of the formal charge of "wilfully obstructing and retarding the passage of U. S. Mails," was granted by Judge Boyd.

In making the request, the attorney stated:: "Further investigation of the case by the Post Office inspector has revealed that there is some doubt as to the sufficiency of evidence to warrant successful prosecution action against the subject The United States attorney is of the view and so advises the court that further prosecutive action is not warranted in the public interest"

No mention was made of the name of the messenger who made the complaint. Inspector Phillips, who initially filed the charge, stated that he does not remember it. The bond money was returned to the bondsmen concerned and the case was, as far as the federal government is concerned, closed.

Race Segregation Natural Tendency, Federal Judge Says

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (ANP)—A federal judge said today segregation of the races — where legal rights are unaffected — is not unconstitutional, but is a natural tendency.

Special Federal Judge Robert N. Wilkin, in denying a motion for a summary judgment seeking to force Nashville to permit Negroes to use municipal golf courses, said:

"This court concludes that segregation itself (where legal rights are unaffected) is not unconstitutional or unlawful; that it is a natural tendency which in the progress of man's political, social and spiritual evolution may change or disappear; but that it would be inexpedient and unwise to attempt to prevent or prohibit it (or enforce unrestricted association) by judicial decree."

However, Judge Wilkin held that the city must provide equal and adequate facilities for those Negroes who wish to play golf.

Last Tuesday, City Council passed a resolution authorizing the sale of $40,000 in city bonds for the construction of a golf course and recreation center for Negroes.

The suit was brought on the basis of the 14th amendment and asked that the City of Nashville be restrained from denying Negroes use of Municipal golf courses.

Tennessee

Nashville Councilman In Defense Of His Stand On Jimcrow Golf Link Issue

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (ANP)—Atty. Robert E. Lillard, one of two Negro members of the Nashville city council, last week presented his side of the controversy centering on a proposal to set up a jimcrow golf course in Nashville.

Atty. Lillard introduced the bill which was passed and calls for appropriating $40,000 for the colored golf course. Atty. Z. A. Looby, the other Negro member of the council, opposed the measure for the jimcrow link.

Atty. Looby acted as counsel for the plaintiffs who had filed suit seeking admission to the city-owned golf courses. Robert N. Wilkin, special federal judge, ruled against admitting colored people to the golf course.

In doing so, he cited the habits of the birds, bees and other races and said segregation was a natural tendency. Many persons are of the opinion that the city council's action in passing Lillard's bill probably affected the outcome of the suit.

BITTER PROTESTS

Bitter protests by Looby and local NAACP leaders denounced the bill as intended to protect segregation. They called the proposed segregated course a waste of taxpayers' money. The money to be appropriated for the golf course could be used, they said, for sewage, street-lighting, repairs and other social services in sections of Nashville where Negroes and poor whites live.

Lillard, on the other hand, defended his position and said he was acting in line with sentiments of many colored people in Nashville. In a letter to Herman H. Long, public relations man at Fisk university who has attacked Lillard's position on the golf course issue, Lillard said in part:

CHARGES FALSEHOOD

"Your statement that I defended racial segregation and jimcrowism or that I acted 'Uncle Tomish' is a . . . falsehood. I charged, and I yet charge that the suit brought by Looby in Federal court was not brought in good faith and does not solve any racial problem . . .

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APPROPRIATIONS UNWISE

"I perceive that if it is unwise to appropriate money for the construction of separate facilities for Negroes, it is likewise unwise to appropriate money for separate facilities for white people.

"I had been requested by several hundred Negro citizens to sponsor such resolution (jim crow link) and I was following through with that promise. I'm opposed to segregation which I know sooner or later must go, but I consider the Negro problem primarily economic in its aspect and not social, and I believe that first things should come first.

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The issue of a jimcrow golf course is not the first one that has found Atty. Lillard at odds with other Negro leaders in Nashville. At a recent city council meeting, he was accused of maneuvering to defeat a strong anti-segregation and anti-discrimination resolution in connection with a redevelopment plan affecting the downtown Negro business area. Atty. Looby introduced the Nan.

City Queried on Color Bar

Knoxville Golf Suit Aired In Federal Court

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Counsel for Knoxville Negro golfers have petitioned Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor for a decree that will permit them to play golf on any municipal course here.

The new action seeks disposition of the case without trial by jury, leaving the decision up to Judge Taylor. Atty. Judd Acuff, recently elected to the State House of Representatives is counsel for the Negroes.

HE SAID he is basing his suit on the contention that the city cannot deprive part of its taxpayers the right to play on the tax-supported municipal golf course.

The city leased the course to a private operator the day before the Federal suit was filed last summer.

In the new motion is a set of interrogories which the city of Knoxville must answer. These include:

1. By what authority does the city and city council operate and maintain the city golf course?

2. Does that authority require that Negroes be deprived use of such facilities?

3. By what authority are the Negro citizens denied the use of or are barred from such facilities?

4. Does that authority mention any class of people who may use the course?

5. Is the golf course operated by public funds?

6. What consideration was given to the Negroes' request to use the golf course?

7. What was mentioned in the lease to the private operator about Negroes' rights to play on the course?

Judge Taylor will decide whether to hand down a decree on the basis of the evidence now, plus replies to the above questions by the city, or to hold a trial.

Becomes Issue in Nahville

Segregated Golf Course Battle Seen

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Nashville City Council last week authorized the issuance of $50,000 in general obligation bonds, $40,000 of which will go for the installation of a controversial golf course for Nashville Negroes. The vote was 12 to 6.

The bill to establish the segregated golf course was introduced by Councilman Robert E. Lillard, a local Negro attorney.

AN OVERFLOW AUDIENCE, composed mostly of Negro citizens, poured into the council chamber to hear the bitter arguments on the golf course issue. Not a single Negro spoke in favor of the resolution for the segregated golf course. Opposition to the bill within the Council itself was led by Councilman Z. Alexander Looby, also a local Negro attorney.

Led by the Nashville branch of the NAACP and an organization of local Negro golfers, the entire Negro community was mobilized against the effort for segregated golf facilities when there are already three municipally owned golf courses. Atty. R. B. J. Campbelle is president of the local branch.

A suit now in Federal court, filed by Attorney Looby on behalf of the Golf Association, seeks to enjoin the city park board from discriminating against Negroes on city-operated golf courses. NAACP Legal Counsel Thurgood Marshall is associated with Looby in the case.

* * *

SPOKESMEN FOR the NAACP which had sent letters to the Mayor and City Councilmen urging defeat of the legislation, included M. W. Day, chairman, executive committee; Dr. Herman Long of Fisk University, and Mrs. Preston Valien. Others speaking on behalf of non-segregated golf courses were Miss Grace Moore, Fisk student; the Rev. H. M. White, pastor of Gordon Methodist Church, and Robert Tolliver, Negro golfer.

Members of the park board of the city, against whom the Federal suit is filed, are Edwin Crutcher, chairman; Dr. C. M. Sarratt, Newman Cheek and R. N. Coolidge. The fifth member of the park commission, C. A. G. A. Craig, resigned shortly before the suit was filed. He has not been replaced. None of the board members are Negroes.

38a 1952

Texas

Fellow WAF Refuses To Eat When Negro Is Denied Equal Facilities

Informer P. 1. Sat. 1-26-52. Houston, Texas

HOUSTON — The only Negro WAF traveling with her group of white WAFs from the Lackland Air Base In San Antonio, was denied cafe service other than in the kitchen at the Municipal Air Port, here Thursday, and refusing to eat in the kitchen she was joined in eating a hamburger in the waiting room, by one of the white WAFs who said she "heartedly" disapproved of the treatment awarded her fellow WAF.

The WAF, Pfc. Beulah Johnson whose home is in Los Angeles, California and who had completed two and a half months of training at the Lackland base, was on her way, with five white WAFs, to Maxwell Air Base in Montgomery, Alabama where the group is to receive training in communications.

She said that when ner group arrived at the airport here, she was shown to the segregated side of the waiting room, and where the rest room for Negroes was by one of the red caps without her asking.

The group left San Antonio by plane at 8:10 a.m. and arrived here at 9 a.m. Pfc. Johnson said that when time for lunch came, Pfc. Ruth Blackburn, a white WAF who had charge of the meal tickets was told in Dobbs House, the cafeteria, that they had a place for colored to eat but that Pfc. Johnson would have to go around to the back door and enter the kitchen where she was to eat. When Pfc. Blackburn informed Pfc. Johnson of the arrangement, Pfc. Johnson refused to eat in the kitchen and went back to the waiting room.

Pfc. Patricia R. Baker, the white WAF, refused to eat in the cafeteria after Pfc. Johnson was refused the same service as the others. All four of the other white WAFs endorsed a statement made to Mrs. C. V. Adair of the local branch NAACP, made by Pfc. Baker, disapproving the discriminatory treatment of her fellow WAF.

A Committee from the NAACP went to the airport, following up on their observations of the treatment of dark skinned passengers, reported several months ago, and resulting in a meeting of the Civil Aeronautics Authority in Houston with City Council. Results of the meeting was a threat from the Authority that federal funds would be discontinued for the new airport if the funds were to be used for segregated facilities.

Pfc. Johnson and Pfc. Baker made their statements to Mrs. Adair and all the others signed in the presence of an Informer reporter, Sid Hilliard, treasurer of the local branch NAACP, and Willie Melton, member. Pfc. Johnson said that after she refused to eat in the kitchen a red cap brought her and Pfc. Baker a hamburger each. That was all the food the two girls got from the time they ate breakfast in San Antonio, before eight o'clock. The plane left at 2:30 p.m.

The statement made by Pfc. Baker was:

"Pfc. Beulah Johnson USAF was refused food service other than in the kitchen. White WAF's traveling in the same group fed in the main restaurant.

"WE feel she should not be denied the privileges we, as WAFs have." The statement was signed by Pfc. Baker, Pfc. Evelyn R. Copus, Pfc. Ruth Blackburn, Pfc. Mary Holland, and Pfc. Sarah I. Ayers.

An official at the airport, Friday told the Informer that the Dobbs House is independently operated out of Memphis, Tennessee and the air port has nothing to do with their policies.

An official at the local Dobbs House said just the opposite. He said that it was the airport and not the Dobbs House that set the policy of segregating white and Negro passenger's eating facilities.

Mexican Diplomat Jim Crowed in Tex.

Informer Pittsburgh Pa. Jan 26 52

BOERNE, Tex. — (ANP) — A Mexican diplomat was refused service in a cafe here. He said he would protest a direct insult to the Mexican Government in Washington, Mexico City and the Governor of Texas."

Consul General Cosme Hinojosa said he and two companions were refused service by a cafe owner, Charles O. Grimsley because of their race.

Mexican Diplomat Meets Texas Jim Crow

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Consul General Consme Hinojosa said he and two companions were refused service by a cafe owner, Charles O. Grimsley because of their race.

Grimsley countered by saying they were disorderly.

According to one of the Mexican official'd companions, Raoul A. Cortez, Sr., owner of radio station KCOF in San Antonio, the trio sat down at a table and talked in Spanish while waiting for someone to take their order. Finally Cortez said, a man told them they must leave because "we don't serve Spanish speaking people here."

Bill To Insure State Park Segregation Is Introduced

Dab. 3-8-52

RICHMOND

A bill designed to preserve racial segregation in State parks was introduced this week in the Senate of the General Assembly.

The measure would permit the servation and Development to lease the property now used for State parks to individuals or organizations for private operation.

The jim crow parks bill was director of the Department of Con introduced by Senators J. C. Carpenter Jr. of Clifton Forge, Va., Etheridge representing Princess Anne, Northampton and Accomack Counties, and George M. Warren of Bristol.

The bill was tossed into the legislative hopper shortly after a similar measure — the Moses Bill, designed to perpetuate segregation in public schools — was killed by a Senate committee.

A suit involving the segregated parks issue is now pending in the Federal District Court of Norfolk. It was filed last June by four citizens who sought admission to Seashore State Park, a recreation area in Princess Anne County now reserved for white persons.

Sen. Capenter admitted that the parks bill was designed to preserve segregated parks, but declined any further comment.

Colonial Beach Segregation Suit Dismissed

RICHMOND, Va. — A suit filed by nine Negroes against the town of Colonial Beach, for alleged discrimination in maintaining beach accommodations for white persons only, was dismissed by Federal District court last week.

Judge Sterling Hutcheson was asked to dismiss the suit by Martin A. Martin, attorney for the Negro citizens. The suit was dismissed "without prejudice," meaning that it can be brought up again.

The town in answering the suit said the one public wharf and the beach "are open to all citizens, white and colored without any restriction imposed by the governing body of the town, the Mayor, or the police officials."

Va. Ministers Vote To Keep Racial Bars

ROANOKE, Va., — Segregation in a Virginia ministerial organization was highlighted last week when the Roanoke Ministers Conference voted not to open the present conference to Negro ministers.

In considering a motion to open the conference to Negroes, the Roanoke ministers divided on the issue, hurling the confeernce into a three-way split.

The three-way debate resulted in one group, the minority, wanting to admit Negro ministers.

The majority wanted to keep the present conference as it now stands and organize a larger group that would embrace all faiths and races. The third group, also small, wants to do nothing about it at all. This group holds that "the time is not right."

White Ministers Hang On to Bias

ROANOKE, Va. (ANP) — The refusal of Roanoke white ministers last week to open their conference to Negro ministers threw cold water on other efforts in Virginia by local white ministers to set up interracial ministerial organizations.

Cite Judge Waring For Legal Gains



JUDGE J. WATIES WARING (2nd from left) is cited by Forest Neighborhood House, Bronx, New York, for his outstanding contributions in race relations and for his stand and rulings on issues of segregation in the South. Left to right: Philip H. Michels, member Forest House board and dinner committee chairman; Judge Waring; J. Clarence Davis, Jr., Forest House president; Benjamin Cohen, assistant secretary general, UN, who also was honored; Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, dinner committee co-chairman; George Gregory, Forest House director, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, alternate delegate to UN and Forest House board member.



A CORSAGE is presented Mrs. Waring (left) by Mrs. Henry J. Eckstein, a Forest House board member, during dinner honoring Judge Waring.—Defender photos by de Mille.

EX-JUDGE WARING IS HONORED HERE

His Fight Against Race Bias in South Praised at Civil Liberties Luncheon

The issue of segregation, which has been defended behind "an iron curtain," must be settled by constitutional measures instituted from outside that barrier, former Federal Judge J. Waties Waring of South Carolina declared yesterday at a luncheon given in his honor by the American Civil Liberties Union in the Town Hall Club.

Retired recently after ten years on the Federal bench, and now a resident here, Judge Waring was successful in having primary elections in South Carolina opened to Negroes in 1947. Recently he attacked segregation in the public schools of Clarendon County there. That matter is now before the United States Supreme Court.

Praising the civil liberties union for its efforts in behalf of civil rights, the former jurist pledged his support of the group's program, and urged that it be brought to the attention of the state's members of Congress.

"In this election year," he asserted, "we should urge upon Congress and the candidates for the Presidency not to represent any particular states, or line of thought, race or religion, but a four-square citizenship to show to the nations of the world who represents clean decent Americanism."

Judge Waring and his wife were introduced at the luncheon by Ernest Angell, chairman of the board of directors of the organization.

Acting Mayor Rudolph Halley, one of the speakers, said Judge Waring's record in behalf of civil liberties "points up the job to be done" and added that the efforts of those in public life in this field must be "strong, firm and aggressive."

Walter White, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, praised Judge Waring for his efforts to show that "ethical, moral and legal standards, sectionalism and bigotry must be submerged and made subject to constitutional guarantees."

The judge's record in the primary fight in behalf of the Negroes of South Carolina five years ago, and his recent opinion opposing segregation in the public schools there, was praised by Arthur Garfield Hays, general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Tobias Among Speakers At New York Dinner

By ARNOLD de MILLE

NEW YORK — Judge J. Waties Waring, retired South Carolina jurist, and Benjamin Cohen, assistant secretary general of the United Nations, shared honors at the 7th annual dinner of the Bronx Forest Neighborhood House Wednesday night at the Waldorf Astoria hotel.

Judge Waring was cited for his outstanding work in race relations and his unbiased decisions while on the Federal bench. He was highly commended for his dissenting vote in the Clarendon County school case and his decision for granting Negroes the right to vote in the South Carolina Democratic primaries.

Cohen was presented with a citation for his contribution to the United Nations.

Forest Neighborhood House is the largest interracial community center in the Bronx. More than 400 persons from all walks of life attended.

In his speech, Judge Waring said this country is not living up to its ideals.

"Racial discrimination is the cancer and sore that is likely to eat out our body," he said. "We have to kill the disease that is eating within us or it will eat out our vitals."

The Judge said that the double standard of citizenship must go. "I believe we are going to remove that stigma of segregation," he added.

Among the other speakers were Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps Stokes Fund and U. S. alternate delegate to the U. N., J. Clarence Davies, Jr., president of Forest House, Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, co-chairman of the dinner committee, and George Gregory, Jr., director of the Forest House.

The entertainment was supplied by the Mariners of the Arthur Godfrey show.

38a 1952

Wisconsin

Bias Groups Barred From University

MADISON, Wisconsin — The University of Wisconsin Board of Regents was urged Tuesday to bar from the campus any new student organization which discriminates against candidates for membership because of race or color.

University faculty members approved the recommendation at a meeting last night.

Under this policy, no new student organization with provisions for race or color discrimination would be approved.

Present campus organizations with such provisions would be continued only if their members make a "determined effort" toward eliminating such restrictions.

The deadline set by the faculty for removal of all race and color restrictions is July 1, 1960.

Faculty members rejected recommendations by the Wisconsin Intra-Fraternity Association and the Panhellenic Association that the deadline for removal of restrictive clauses be eliminated and that reactivated organizations be brought under the same provisions as those now in existence.

They tabled until next year a proposal by the Student Board and the Joint Council on Human Rights that all who house or employ University students be required to pledge a policy of non-discrimination.

38b 1952

AIRPORT

CITY AIRPORT OFFICIALS TELL SHORTER COLLEGE PRESIDENT HE MUST EAT IN KITCHEN ENCLOSURE

Prominent Arkansan On Way to National Conference of Churches of Christ in America

"NO ROOM IN THE INN" IN SOONER CITY

Dr. Theopolis D. Alexander, president of Shorter College, Little Rock, Ark., ate dinner at the Northeast 4th Street YMCA Tuesday, following refusal of the Braniff airline officials to permit him to eat in the dining room of the Municipal Airport.

Dr. Alexander who was on his way to Denver to attend the National Conference of Churches of Christ in America, representing Right Bishop William R. Wilks, of the 12th Episcopal District A. M. E. church, arrived in Oklahoma City Tuesday morning at 10:25 over the Braniff lines. He was due out on another plane at 10:40, but a delay of some character, due to airline difficulties, laid the college president over in the Sooner capital until 2:00.

When I inquired at the desk respecting eating services the Braniff agent told me I could be served in the kitchen if I desired food. This I refused and immediately called Dr. W. L. Haywood, one of the prominent laymen of my denomination. He together with Mr. George Ferguson hurried to the airport and brought me to the city," Dr. Alexander said when questioned by the representative of the Black Dispatch.

The Little Rock prexy said the agent offered to bring the Arkansan to the city by taxi and see that he secure food but was positive this Braniff traveler could not secure food at the open cafeteria in the airport dining room.

The action of the municipal officials is somewhat surprising for the reason J. E. Stewart, president of the Oklahoma City Branch NAACP, Saturday night two weeks ago, along with L. Gude, of the Gude Furniture store, flew to Dallas for the weekend were served food in the dining open dining room of the airport restaurant without any embarassment. The two Oklahoma City men attended the Southwest Regional meeting held at Dallas and went immediately to the dining room following purchase of their tickets.

The local branch officials of the NAACP questioned Dr. Alexander considerably before he caught his plane to Denver, and it could be that some action will be taken in the refusal of the airport to serve the Shorter college president.

Man Suing Bus Co. Cleared Of Resisting Arrest Charge

Walter Lee Harris, 40-year-old litigant in a $20,000 damage suit against the Greyhound Bus Company, was cleared here in Recorder's Court of charges of "resisting arrest."

Harris who lives at 317 Third St. South, was arrested after he filed the suit and charged also with loitering after warning and trespassing. He testified before City Judge Ralph E. Parker that he, Harris, on October 12 purchased a ticket to Jasper, Ala. He stated that while he was waiting to be served a cup of coffee and a piece of pie, Special Officer Frank Watton, pulled him off the stool in the waiting room.

He added that the policeman slugged him and pushed him down the steps. On getting free, he said, he ran and that the officer fired at him as the latter dashed away.

Atty. C. E. Huey, attorney for Harris, filed the damage suit against the bus company on November 5. Policeman Watson, he said, was served with the complaint on November 18 and he immediately asked Detective Captain G. L. Pierce to have Harris picked up.

A retired city policeman, Officer Watson testified that he had warned Harris to stay away from the bus station numerous times. Atty Huey exhibited the ticket Harris allegedly purchased the night he was fired at. Bus Station Manager J. H. Brennan identified the ticket as one bought at the station on October 12.

Judge Parker stated the opinion that Harris, a customer as shown by the ticket, had every right to be in the waiting room. If the defendant as shown by the evidence, was at a public place on business, it did not matter how many times he had been warned to stay away. Since Harris had a right to be there, Judge Parker ruled, the officer had no reason to try to arrest him, so he could not be guilty of resisting arrest.

Plaintiff In Bus Suit Freed Of Jail Charges

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) — Walter Lee Harris, 40-year-old litigant in a $20,000 damage suit against the Greyhound Bus Company, was cleared here in Recorder's Court of charges of "resisting arrest."

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180 NEGRO FAMILIES DENIED BUS SERVICES

BY MARCEL HOPSON

"Until white residents move into the area on the other side of Green Springs Road, we will be unable to give you a bus for your community," declared L. K. Carter, assistant superintendent in the transportation department of the new Birmingham Transit (formerly Birmingham Electric) Company, to a committee delegation of the Honeysuckle Hill's House-wives League in his office last Saturday morning.

This was Mr. Carter's blunt answer to the committee's request of the new transit company ownership to extend the route of the Southside Avenue "F" bus through Center Street so that more than 180 families in the new all-Negro residential Honeysuckle Hill community could be properly served with transportation service.

Conferring with Mr. Carter on the request in his office by appointment last Saturday morning were committee members, Mrs. Lillian M. Stollenwerck, Honeysuckle Hill's House-wives' League president, No. 21 South 20th Avenue, and Mrs. Rosa Speights, of 2011 South Center Way.

Mrs. Stollenwerck bitterly assailed Carter's unfavorable response as she pointed out that those more than 180 Negro families paid the same high fare other transit riders pay and it is an injustice to make these families walk or run two miles or more to catch the Avenue "F" bus She pointed out that these families are not being served.

Carter claimed that the distance from Avenue "F" to the Honeysuckle Hill community was only sevententh of a mile. But Mrs. Stollenwerck immediately refuted his claim by explaining to him that, according to the recent geographical maps marked off by the City of Birmingham's Zoning officials, the distance is a good two miles, based on a recent survey.

That is when Carter had nothing else to say but bring the "white folk" angle into the discussion.

If a bus could not be provided for the area, Mrs Stollenwerck suggested to Mr. Carter that the company should let the Avenue "F" bus make a loop on Hollins Drive through the Honeysuckle Hill community to service the families and return to Avenue "F" "without disrupting the route."

Carter still contended that this would be out-of-the way and uneconomical to the company. That is when Mrs. Stollenwerck pointed out to Carter that "this" was no more out-of-the-way than the company's routing the bus way down on the other side of Center Street to service patrons on Goldwire Street since it is a "white" residential section.

Our streets are well-paved and there is no legitimate excuse from you to come about "bad roads," Mrs. Stollenwerck pointed out further to Carter.

FIFTH ATTEMPT FAILED

The committee reminded Mr. Carter that this was the fifth time a committee from the community had attempted to get service from the transit company and failed each time, but continue to pay the "high" fare.

Honeysuckle Hill is on the westside of Green Springs Road, while the "forest-like," no-house area on the other side of the highway where Mr. Carter claims "white families are expected to move in and build," is still heavily-wooded with trees and bushes, and ditches.

This writer observed that Center Way South, along with the rest of Honeysuckle Hill community, is densly populated and the neighborhood warrants better bus service.

Again, Mrs. Stollenwerck pointed out that the distance was quite a "jump" from the community to the "F" bus line for their school children on rainy days, and their working citizens who have to hike it down to the bus line.

NAACP To Launch Fight Against Jim-Crow Trains

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The NAACP will launch an all-out attack on jim-crow coach accommodations throughout the South, it was disclosed Saturday.

J. L. LeFlore, Mobile NAACP secretary, said during a stopover here that the legal battle which will seek to definitely outlaw all remaining forms of segregation on railroads was decided upon by top-flight members of the organization's legal staff in New York several days ago.

The NAACP action will be a mass suit perhaps involving all of the southern rail lines, LeFlore said the lawyers intimated. The Mobile NAACP will provide at least two incidents which will make up the case.

3 Ejected From Coach

One of these occurred three weeks ago when a conductor of the Florida division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad ejected three colored passengers from a New Orleans to Jacksonville coach because they were not white.

Their white traveling companion was forced by the conductor to remain in the car when he insisted upon joining his colored friends after they had been ordered to the jim-crow coach.

The conductor threatened to have the colored passengers "thrown off" if they persisted in challenging his right to segregate them.

Rode Together Part of Way

The three—A. S. Crishon, Harold M. Fielder and Samuel Buford—had travelled unmolested on the main line of the L and N between Mobile and Flomaton, Ala. The trio with their white friend, Warren Stetzel, boarded L and N train No. 34 (The Piedmont Limited) in Mobile Jan. 18 at 8:45 p.m.,

They remained together in the "white" coach until it was switched at Flomaton to the Gulf Wind. The conductor on this train insultingly demanded that the colored passengers leave the car. Several of the white passengers in the coach also resented the railroad employee's attidude.

In another occurrence it is charged that the L and N refused to accept any colored passengers for train No. 34 at Mobile o Friday night, Dec. 21 because o an overcrowded jim-crow coach. However, all white passenger were permitted to board the train

Pullman Complaint

The NAACP contends that co ored persons traveling as inte state passengers should have bee accepted where seats were avai able.

The Mobile NAACP last wee filed a complaint with the Gul Mobile and Ohio Railroad agains its policy of refusing colored Pul man occupancy when all enclose space is sold.

The Branch in another protes asked the railroad to keep it baggagemen from seeting them selves in the so-called colore coach to the discomfort of colore women passengers.

Negro Assaulting Bus Driver Sent To Whitfield

Leo Augustus Bailey, a 280-pound Negro who has been charged with assaulting a City Lines bus driver here, will be committed to Whitfield hospital for the insane for observation.

A lunacy affidavit was made out for Bailey and two physicians have examined the Negro who, since he was confined at the jail, has had "spells," officers said.

Bailey admitted hitting the driver, Walter Barrett, after the driver asked the Negro to move to the colored section of the bus.

Only a few hours after a pick-up for Bailey was broadcast the suspect was found hiding beneath his bed at 538½ North Farish street.

A detainer will be sent to Whitfield and if the Negro is found sane he will be held for officers to face trial.

City Lines officials have expressed their appreciation to the Jackson Police Deartment for their efficient handling of the case.

Minister Sues for $45,000

Seeks Redress After Conviction in Jim-Crow Violation in Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP)—A Negro minister, through his attorney, has filed a $45,000 damage suit against the Capitol Transit Company here after being fined $15 and costs last week on charges of violating the Arkansas jim-crow law.

Thad D. Williams, attorney for the Rev. Fletcher C. Walker, said Walker planned to appeal the conviction to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary. Courier

Rev. Walker, 45, was accused of refusing to take a seat in the rear of a CTC bus as directed. He was convicted in Little Rock Municipal Court. P 33 +

The law, a 1903 act, calls for segregation of white and Negro passengers on public vehicles in cities of the first-class in Arkansas. Pittsburgh, Pa.

The minister was passing through Little Rock, Aug. 29, and boarded a CTC bus. On leaving the bus, he started to go out through the front door.

The driver refused to permit him to leave the bus, and carried him to the middle of the block where he turned him over to a policeman. Walker posted a $25 bond.

When his case came up in court last week, Rev. Walker pleaded neither guilty nor not guilty. Through his attorney, Williams, Walker filed a demurrer on grounds that the statutes covering the supposed violation were unconstitutional.

The demurrer charged that in carrying out the law, the bus company had discriminated against Walker. It also contended that the law violated Article 2, Section 3 of the Arkansas Constitution and the Fourteenth Amendment of the U. S. Constitution. Sat. 10-18-52

Walker's suit against the bus company, in addition to asking $45,000 damages, charges that the conductor of the bus refused, with malice, to allow him to leave the vehicle at his destination. The suit also contends that Walker sat in the b- of the bus.

38b 1952

Illinois Central Railroad

Segregation On Dixie RR Ruled Illegal

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Acting on a complaint filed by Miss Vera Johnson, Chicago, the Illinois Commerce Commission last week ordered the Illinois Central Railroad to stop segregating Negro passengers on trains in the state.

The order prohibits the railroad from using a car-card system of assigning passengers to cars in Illinois in a "manner which segregates passengers on the basis of race or color of such passengers."

Miss Johnson first filed her complaint in March 17, 1951. It was amended on June 6, 1951.

* * *

IN HER COMPLAINT, she said that she bought a ticket on a coach train, "City of New Orleans." However, she added, when she arrived at a gate leading to a loading platform, she was given a card designating Coach 2, which is at the front of the train

She complained that she was physically denied entrance to other coaches. On the basis of this action, she filed her complaint charging racial discrimination.

On July 5, 1951, the ICC gave the NAACP the right to intervene in behalf of Miss Johnson. Her trial was held from June 29, 1951, to Feb. 13, 1952.

During the course of the oral arguments attorneys for Miss Johnson complained that the car-card system was being used to discriminate against passengers because of race.

* * *

THE RAILROAD countered by saying that it was not discrimination. C. J. Fitzpatrick, general manager of ICC, testified that separation of people was based on a study of passenger preference through the years.

However, no letters or documents were found in the files of the railroad to substantiate this.

Miss Johnson, in her testimony said, that Car 2 and other coaches near the front were loaded with colored people, but other coaches were almost empty.

Ministers of the Baptist Ministerial Alliance also complained of the same kind of treatment on the line.

REPRESENTATIVES of the railroad said that the ICC did not have jurisdiction in the case because the ICR is engaged in interstate commerce rather than intrastate commerce.

However, the commission disagreed and specifically ordered:

1. From assigning passengers to specific cars in the State of Illinois in a manner which segregates on a basis of race or color.

2. From using car-card system to segregate on basis or race or color.

3. Commerce commission has power to invoke injunction should ICR fail to comply.

4. Commission does not have jurisdiction to hear new motions on the case.

The Commission found that the arrangements violates Section 28 of Illinois public utilities act and policy of Illinois civil rights act.

George N. Leighton, president the Chicago branch of the NAACP, represented Miss Johnson.

Hit Use Of 'Car Card' System On Its Trains

The Illinois Commerce Commission last Wednesday ordered the Illinois Central railroad to stop segregating Negro passengers on trains operating in Illinois.

A commission ruling prohibits the road from using a car-card system of assigning passengers to two cars "in a manner which segregates passengers on the basis of race or color."

Under the car-card system, passengers without reservations were handed cards assigning them to specific cars.

Illinois Central spokesmen said the system facilitated loading o passengers and distribution of them in cars according to destination.

But the commerce commission found that "it operates to segregate Negro passengers boarding the train at Central station in cars toward the head of the train solely because of their race and without regard to their destination.

The commission acted on the complaint of Miss Vera Johnson 3737 State st., who said she was discriminated against while a passenger on the City of New Orleans train July 1, 1950.

Miss Johnson's complaint charged that she was handed a card by an employe of the railroad on which was printed "Car 2 City of New Orleans," which, she said, was a coach near the front of the train. Miss Johnson asserted she was denied permission to enter any other coach even though all the seats on Car 2 were occupied. She was en route from Chicago to Canton, Miss., at the time of the incident.

Illinois Central's assistant general passenger agent, E. L. Holmes, testified that the loading of the City of New Orleans was supervised because it is a non-reserved, heavily loaded train. He also stated that the Illinois Central attempted to seat racial groups together.

Miss Johnson testified that when she passed some partially empty coaches and tried to board one, she was told by the car porter that these cars were for white people.

The "City of New Orleans" carries passengers in both intrastate service in Illinois and interstate service between points in Illinois and other states.

ICC Refuses To Grant IC RR Rehearing

CHICAGO (ANP) — The Illinois Commerce Commission last week denied a request for a rehearing of a case which charged the Illinois Central railroad with segregating Negroes on its City of New Orleans train.

The commission May 14 ordered the road to stop segregation in Illinois and to abandon its car-card system of handling passengers. The action was taken in response to a complaint filed by a Negro woman who charged that she was forced to occupy a crowded all-Negro coach. She said in her testimony before the commission that there were other coaches occupied by whites which were not crowded.

The separating of Negroes from whites was attributed to the card-car system in use on the railroad. The state's attorney's office charged the system was to segregate passengers on a racial basis. The railroad said it was to speed loading. In a letter to the Associated Negro Press, the IC railroad said:

"We do not now have, nor have we in the past had, any policy of discrimination or segregation in the operation of our train known as the City of New Orleans. In fact, our instructions to operating employees are that there is to be no such discrimination or segregation."

Many colored passengers of the train disagree with this statement. They testified at the hearing that they too had been victims of segregation on this train.

Time, patience, and industry are the three great masters of the civilized world.

Man Ejected From Train Fights Review

Asks Supreme Court To Uphold Judgment Against Railroad

WASHINGTON—(NNPA) — William C. Chance of Rocky Mount, N.C. last week filed a brief in the U.S. Supreme Court opposing a review of the judgment he obtained against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company for his ejection from one of its trains and arrest for refusing to move into a jim-crow car.



Mr. Chance

The brief insists that the question involved in the case is not whether the racial segregation rule adopted by the Coast Line was reasonable but whether it was a burden upon interstate commerce.

Decides Against Railroad

The law of the case has been definitely decided against the contention of the railroad, the brief asserts.

While it is true that the train upon which Mr. Chance was a passenger was operated by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railway Company, with its locomotive and crew, from Washington to Richmond, and by the Coast Line from Richmond to Rocky Mount, the brief states, passengers who boarded the train in Washington were entitled to an uninterrupted journey to their destinations.

The only interruption was caused by the railroad requiring a through passengers to move to another coach because of their race or color, even though they were traveling in interstate commerce, when such passengers happened to be in a coach assigned to passengers of another color, the brief charges.

Traveling On Coast Line

Mr. Chance traveled from Philadelphia to Washington on the Pennsylvania Railroad. At Washington, he changed trains and traveled by R.F and P. to Richmond. At Richmond the R.F. and P. locomotive was disconnected and a Coast Line locomotive was connected. From that point on it was a Coast Line train.

After the Coast Line crew took charge in Richmond. Mr. Chance was directed to a jim-crow coach He refused to move. After the train was in motion, he was twice again asked to move and refused to do so each time.

At Petersburg, Va., the conductor wired for police at Emporia, Va. At the latter stop, the police asked him to move. He refused. They told him he had to leave the train. He did so and was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. He posted bond and completed his journey to Rocky Mount by bus.

Charges Dismissed

The brief asserts that the warrant for Mr. Chance's arrest was sworn out by the train conductor and subsequently, at the conductor's request, the charge against him was dismissed.

Lawyers for Mr. Chance also argue that their client violated no law in refusing to be segregated, pointing out the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia has held that the disordely conduct statute does not apply to passengers who refuse to move to another seat when lawfully requested to do so.

Mr. Chance sued the railroad for damages. At the first trial in the Federal District Court at Richmond, a jury fixed damages at $50, and the trial judge ruled that a passenger who failed to comply with reasonable rules and regulations was not guilty of disorderly conduct.

Both Filed Appeals

Both Chance and the railroad appealed, he on the question of the validity of the racial segregation rule of the railroad, and the railroad on the question of the validity of the arrest.

of Appeals set aside the judgment

The Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals set aside the judgment on the ground the case was tried on the erroneous theory that the regulation was valid. The Supreme Court refused to review the decision.

Awarded $55

On the second trial he was awarded damages of $55. The railroad again appealed on the ground that it had the right to adopt the segregation rule and that Chance's arrest was lawful. The Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment of the trial court. and the railroad is now seeking a review of that judgment.

Attorneys for Chance are Oliver W. Hill, Martin A. Martin and Spottswood W. Robinson, 3rd, all of Richmond.

SEGREGATION BAN ON TRAIN STANDS

High Court Refuses to Review Lower Bench Decision That Separation Is Illegal

By LEWIS WOOD

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 — The Supreme Court refused today to review a lower court ruling that held unlawful the segregation of white and Negro passengers on day coaches of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

The tribunal rejected the appeal by the railroad in a brief order without issuing an opinion. The lower court had ruled that segregation of passengers on the line was an unconstitutional burden on interstate commerce.

The case originated when William C. Chance, a Negro, was removed from a train at Emporia, Va., on June 25, 1948, when he refused to change from a white to a Negro coach. He was arrested for disorderly conduct by local police and later sued for $25,000 damages from the railroad and the conductor who put him off the train.

A Federal jury at Richmond found the coach segregation valid and reasonable, but at the same tim eawarded Mr. Chance $50 for wrongful arrest. The Fourth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals on Jan. 27, 1951, reversed the decision, and the railroad appealed to the Supreme Court.

School Segregation in Issue

The Supreme Court also added today another case to the list of those on which it will hear arguments early next month on the question of whether Negro and white students can be legally separated in public schools.

The court said that it would review a controversy concerning the segregation of Negro children in the District of Columbia public schools. This case will be heard along with similar suits arising in Kansas, South Carolina and Virginia.

In another order, the Supreme Court granted the Times-Picayune Publishing Company of New Orleans a review of a decision holding that it violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by its advertising sales policy.

Judge Herbert Christenberry of the Federal District Court in New Orleans had ruled that the company violated the law by requiring that advertisers must purchase space in both The Times-Picayune (morning) and The States (afternoon) Batu newspapers are published by the company from one plant. Judge Christenberry held that the "tie-in" created injury for The New Orleans Item, an afternoon competitor.

Whether claims involving about $240,000,000 as a result of the Texas City, Tex., disaster five years ago can properly be dismissed will be argued under an order entered by the court today. When a freighter loaded with nitrate exploded in the Texas City harbor more than 500 persons were killed, 3,000 were injured and property damage was estimated at more than $30,000,000.

About 8,500 persons brought claims against the Government, arguing that the ship was in Federal service. Federal District Judge T. M. Kennerly of Houston held that the claimants were entitled to recover from the Government, but the Federal Circuit Court at New Orleans upset the ruling.

The Circuit Court found that the evidence presented did not meet the requirement of the Federal Torts Act that such claims must be based on a definite act of commission or omission by "some particular (Government) employe."

Psychiatrist Gets Hearing

The Supreme Court promised a hearing to Dr. Stanley J. Orloff of New York, a psychiatrist, who desires discharge from the Army on the ground that after being called to service under the "doctors draft law," he was unlawfully classified as a private instead of receiving a commission. Dr. Orloff directed his suit against Col. Rex E. Willoughby, commanding officer at Fort Lawton, Seattle, where the psychiatrist is a medical technician.

The high court also agreed to review a decision upholding Michigan's "anti-Communist" law. A three-judge Federal court has sustained the statute's provisions that require Communists to register with the state police and bar Communists from all primary and general elections ballots in the state. The Communist party of Michigan appealed the 2-to-1 decision.

In a written opinion, the Supreme Court held, 7 to 0, that the Federal Government could use two power lines owned by the Idaho Power Company in southern Idaho. The Government's use of the lines was made a condition in a license granted by the Federal Power Commission for construction of a hydroelectric power development on the Snake River in Idaho.

The company contested the condition, contending that the proposed transmission of Government power would be in competition with its own activities.

Justice William O. Douglas wrote the opinion. Justices Harold H. Burton and Tom C. Clark did not participate in the case.

Segregation Called Injustice

PARMELE, N. C., Nov. 10 (UP)— William C. Chance, 65 years old, a school principal, viewed as a "matter of right" today court decisions upholding his stand that Negroes should not be required to travel in separate train coaches. He said that his legal action stemmed from a belief that segregation of train passengers in the South was "an injustice."

Stanley Winburne, chairman of the North Carolina Utilities Commission, said that the outlawing of "Jim Crow" railroad cars "is to be greatly regretted" and "will not help to improve relations between the races."

The chairman of the Georgia Public Service Commission, Walter L. McDonald, said that "we will undertake to do the best we can under the circumstances." He added that he thought Negroes "actually prefer segregation" and implied that it might be difficult ot enforce the ruling.

Hammond Fowler, chairman of the Tennessee Railroad and Public Utilities Commission, said that he was "sure the railroads will abide by it."

Rail Segregation Can Stand--Talmadge

Governor Talmadge held Tuesday that Georgia can continue railroad segregation despite a U. S. Supreme Court ruling against "Jim Crow" cars—but a Negro leader interpreted the court action as "a beautiful step" toward the elimination of all segregation in railroad travel.

The court Monday upheld a U. S. Circuit Court ruling in Richmond that the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad may not require Negroes traveling between states to ride in "Jim Crow" cars.

The ruling applies only to interstate travel in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the Carolinas, but Thurgood Marshall, general counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he takes the position the action means railroad segregation in interstate travel now is outlawed on a national basis.

Goveror Talmadge insisted the U. S. Supreme Court "did not rule specifically" on Georgia's segregation laws, and he believes the state can continue to enforce them.

Marshall admitted further court action may be necessary to eliminate all [illegible]. In that event, he said in Washington, a suit will be filed next year with the design of obtaining a clear-cut Supreme Court decision banning all segregation.

Meanwhile, officials of Southern railroads studied the court's decision and one noted that "we have always followed the various state laws on the question."

R. C. Parsons, general manager of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, said his office had not had a chance to study the order but had always followed state laws.

Spokesmen for the Atlantic Coast Line and Southern railroads declined comment pending a study of the decision by legal experts.

Railroad officials pointed out that segregation has long been relaxed in the South as far as through sleeper travel is concerned. Negroes, they said, also have equal dining car privileges with whites, although some lines curtain off several tables at the head of the car.

Another Chip Off Segregation

(New York Herald Tribune)

Jim Crow has suffered another defeat. In the latest case involving racial discrinimation on Southern railroads the Supreme Court declined to hear the appeal of the Atlantic Coast Line. The facts were simple. A North Carolina school principal, William C. Chance, returning home from Philadelphia in 1948, had been removed from the train in Virginia when he refused to transfer to a coach segregated for Negroes. The Circuit Court of Appeals held that Mr. Chance was within his rights, stating that the railroad's rule "unlawfully burdens interstate commerce" and therefore violated the constitutional clause which rests such regulation with Congress. What the Supreme Court thought is not on the record; it just let the lower court's opinion stand.

The Supreme Court has so far moved rather cautiously on whether segregation itself is a denial of the constitutional guaranties of due process and equal protection. It nevertheless appears to be inching up to the big decision. In the fields of processional and graduate education the principle has been established in recent years that equal quality of teaching and learning is impossible where a color line exists. Whether this may also ultimately apply further down the line, even in elementary and high schools, remains to be seen. There are cases before the Supreme Court from Virginia, South Carolina, Kansas and the District of Columbia, with arguments set for next month. It is quite possible that the court will still avoid coming to grips all at once with the fundamental question. But the trend is definitely forward. The Negroes have won the vote, Jim Crow is being hammered down: in every way, through courts, legislatures and social forces; the dilemma of racial discrimination in democracy undergoes reduction by the determined efforts of people of good will

JIM CROW COURT BAN IS LAUDED BY NEGRO

High Tribunal Acts To Forbid Train Segregation

PARMELE, N. C., Nov. 10.—(UP)—A 65-year-old Negro school principal Monday viewed as a "matter of right" a United States Supreme Court decision upholding his stand that Negroes should not be required to travel in separate "Jim Crow" train coaches.

Elderly William C. Chance, who four years ago started a lawsuit that led to Monday's court ruling, said his legal action stemmed from a belief that segregation of train passengers in the South is "an injustice."

Chance sued the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad after he was ejected from a car at Emporia, Va., for refusing to move into a coach for Negroes only. He was later arrested for disorderly conduct.

Chance, a retired rural schoolmaster here, said the incident that prompted his suit began as he was returning to his home from the 1948 Republican National Convention in Philadelphia.

"Upon my return, traveling from Washington to Richmond, I was escorted to this particular car . . . ," Chance said, and at Richmond "A member of the train crew came around and asked where I was going.

"I told him I had a ticket to Rocky Mount, N. C., and nothing else was said about it at the time. Later I was requested two or three times to go to a forward coach. I assume it was a segregated car, since all the colored passengers were requested to go up there."

"There was a discussion about my leaving," Chance continued. "I just politely didn't leave. I told them I was standing on my constitutional rights.

"I was removed from the train at Emporia and was taken to police headquarters, and there gave bond."

Railroad Loses Appeal in Va. Jim-Crow Suit

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP)—The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad last week lost its appeal in a racial discrimination case in which a North Carolina educator was awarded $50 compensatory damages.

The Federal appeals court upheld the verdict in favor of William C. Chance of Parmelee, N. C. The plaintiff had sought an award of $25,000. He brought suit after he was arrested at Emporia, Va., on a disorderly conduct charge.

At the time of his arrest Chance was returning to his home from the 1948 Republican National Convention. He reported that he was arrested after he refused to take a seat in another coach provided for Negroes.

Case Grew Out Of Suit By Ejected Passenger

W. C. Chance Awarded $55 Damages By District Court After Second Trial

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company last Tuesday asked the U. S. Supreme Court to review the judgment of the Fourth United Circuit Court of Appeals holding invalid the railroad's rules requiring racial segregation of day-coach passengers.

The much-litigated case grew out of the arrest of William C. Chance of Rocky Mount, N.C. for his refusal to move to a jim-crow coach. The case has twice been before the Circuit court.

Two questions have been involved:

1. Whether the rules and regulations of the Coast Line requiring racial segregation of day-coach passengers is valid. 2. If the regulation is valid, whether a day-coach passenger who intentionally violates it, is guilty of disorderly conduct, a misdemeanor, under Virginia law.

Question Of Fact

The only question of fact was whether the train conductor caused the arrest of Chance.

Chance bought a round-trip ticket on the Coast Line from Rocky Mount to Philadelphia and on the day of his arrest, was returning from Philadelphia. He traveled from Philadelphia to Washington on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In Washington, Chance changed cars and traveled by Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad to Richmond. At Richmond, the R. F. and O. locomotive was disconnected and employees of that railroad left the train.

The Coast Line locomotive was connected and its employees took charge of the train and, from that point, it was a Coast Line train.

Sits In Mixed Coach

When the train left Washington, and when it left Richmond, the three forward coaches were set aside for colored passengers and the two rear day coaches for white passengers.

At Washington, Chance was directed to the fifth or rear day-coach where he found a seat during the ride from Washington to Richmond. Both white and colored passengers were in this coach and there was no difficulty.

After the Coast Line crew had taken charge, its porters requested white passengers seated in forward coaches to move to rear coaches, and colored passengers to move to forward coaches. Chance refused to move.

Leaves Train In Emporia

After the train left Richmond, the conductor asked Chance to move to one of the jim-crow coaches.

The conductor telegraphed to Emporia asking that police meet the train. At Emporia, police asked Chance to move. He refused. They told him he would have to leave the train. He left the train quietly and the conductor returned his ticket to him.

Chance was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. After detention of about 40 minutes, he posted bond and completed his trip home by bus.

Withdrew Charges

When the case was called for trial in Emporia, the conductor appeared, withdrew the charges and paid the costs in accordance with instructions given him by the Coast Line.

Chance sued the railroad and its conductor for alleged breach of contract, for alleged unlawful assault, unlawful ejectment from the train, and unlawful arrest. The railroad attempted to prove that its regulations were in accord with the general sentiment of the states through which it operates.

Quotes Morgan Case

Chance introduced testimony that since the decision in the Irene Morgan case in 1946, the RF and P and some other railroads operating in Virginia had abandoned similar segregation regulations without giving rise to violence or disorder.

Several witnesses called on his behalf testified that they did not approve of segregation and did not believe it necessary.

(In the Irene Morgan case, the Surpreme Court held unconstitutional a Virginia statute requiring all passenger motor vehicle carriers, both interstate and intrastate to segregate white and colored passengers in their buses.)

At the first trial, the jury fixed damages for Chance at $50, and the judge ruled that under Virginia statutes and decisions a passenger who fails to comply with reasonable rules and regulations was not guilty of a misdemeanor and the arrest was wrongful.

Cross-Appeal Filed

Chance appealed upon the question of the validity of the regulation. The railroad filed a cross-appeal upon the question of the validity of the arrest.

The appeals court held that the regulation was an unconstitutional burden upon interstate commerce and violated the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution. It set aside the $50 judgment against the railroad on the ground that the case was tried on the erroneous theory that the regulation was valid.

The Supreme Court refused the railroad a review of the case.

At the second trial in the District Court, the question of damages, both compensatory and punitive, was submitted to the jury. The jury found that Chance was entitled to $55 compensatory damages.

The Coast Line then lost a motion to set aside the judgment and enter a judgment for it on the ground that it had the right to adopt the segregation rule.

The appeals court affirmed the judgment of the District Court, and the railroad is now asking the Supreme Court to review the case

Asks $40,000 For Bus Bias

WASHINGTON—Damages totaling $40,000 have been brought against the Virginia Stage Lines, Inc., by Mrs. Elsie Shamwell, junior high school teacher here, who charges she was required to relinquish her bus seat to a white passenger and move to a seat in the rear "solely because of her color."

Mrs. Shamwell said the incident occurred last Aug. 17 while traveling from Washington to Charlottesville, Va.

Barrington D. Parker, Washington attorney, is representing Mrs. Shamwell in the suit.

Interstate Jim Crow

Senator Humphrey's bill to eliminate discrimination and segregation on common carriers in interstate commerce is long needed legislation. Five years ago, when the Supreme Court, in the Irene Morgan case, invalidated State laws requiring segregation of passengers on interstate buses, we urged "the desirability of legislation in this field of regulation that the Constitution has so clearly assigned to Congress." We applauded the result of the decision, while arguing that it should have been brought about by legislative action rather than by judicial policy-making.

In 1950, the Supreme Court spoke again on the subject, this time outlawing discrimination in railroad dining cars. The 1946 ruling concerned only State action and the more recent ruling only a special phase of private action. What is needed, as Senator Humphrey points out, is a clear congressional command forbidding all forms of racial discrimination so far as interstate commerce is concerned. A free people cannot countenance discrimination on racial grounds among citizens using public utilities. The residuum of Jim Crow still to be found in the United States is a stain on American prestige abroad and on American principles at home.

Ike Hears View on D. C. Segregation

General Reassures Negro Churchmen; Presented Scroll By Freedom Group

By Edward F. Ryan
Post Reporter

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—President-elect Eisenhower today reaffirmed to a group of Negro church leaders from Washington and elsewhere his campaign pledge to create a commission for determining and publicizing facts on discrimination.

The group, representing the National Fraternal Council of Churches, also read Eisenhower a statement "enthusiastically" backing his pledge to undertake the elimination of segregation in the District. The group proposed that segregation be erased by Executive order from "all phases of life in the District" and that a Negro be appointed to the three-member Board of District Commissioners.

Between headquarters' conferences, Eisenhower made a quick trip to the Waldorf Astoria to receive a scroll from the Freedom Foundation, an organization set up to make awards for contributions to the American way of life by people in various fields of activity.

In his first public speech since returning from Korea a week ago Sunday, Eisenhower told the Freedom Foundation members that "the greatest struggle of our times is one of spirit."

"It is a struggle for the hearts and souls of men—not merely for property, or even merely for power. It is a contest for the beliefs, the convictions, the very innermost soul of the human being. Consequently, if we are t obe strong we must be strong first in our spiritual convictions."

Eisenhower illustrated his heme with an enlightening anecdote about a conversation he had with the Russian military leader, Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov. Among many meetings after VE-Day, Eisenhower and Zhukov took part together in forming the Allied council to govern Berlin, presented each other the military decorations of their governments, and also met during Ike's postwar victory visit to Moscow and Leningrad.

In today's talk, Eisenhower said that Zhukov was "quite a good friend" and suffered for it —"in fact, his later disgrace came about because of the fact that he was supposed to be too good a friend of mine, at least that is a suspicion."

Ike said that during one of their conversations he was knocked "back on my heels" by Zhukov's telling him that the basis of the Russian system was an appeal to the idealistic in man, while the democratic system was based on an appeal to the "selfish and materialistic."

During the busy day, Eisenhower and four top officials of the new Administration met for two and one-quarter hours with representatives of The Committee On The Present Danger, an organization created to alert the Nation to the danger of communism at home and abroad.

Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University and chairman of the comimttee, issued a brief statement after the session saying:

"Three representatives of The Committee On The Present Danger presented to the President-elect certain ideas which the committee has in regard to manpower untilization and mutual security, two subjects on which the committee has been actively working since its inception two years ago."

Conant was accompanied by Gen. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan, who headed the World War II office of Strategic Services, and by Tracy S. Voorhees, New York attorney.

Also present were John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State-designate; Herbert Brownell, who will be Attorney General; Harold E. Stassen, named chief of the Mutual Security Agency, and Roger M. Kyes, who will be Deputy Secretary of Defense.

In other conferences his Commodore Hotel headquarters, Eisenhower talked with Walter Winchell, the columnist and news commentator; John A. Roosevelt, son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt; Henry Luce, magazine publisher, and others.

Other Visitors

Winchell saw Ike as treasurer of the Damon Runyon Fund to arrange to present checks totaling about $83,000 to Columbia University on January 16 for cancer research. Winchell said the fund has raised close to seven million dollars since Runyon's death as the result of cancer in 1946.

Young Roosevelt, who said he still counts himself a member of his late father's party, even though he voted for Ike, said he called to pay his respects to the President-elect.

Luce, just returned from a trip of more than 30,000 miles through the Far East in which he visited eight countries and three wars, spent about 20 minutes with Eisenhower.

George A. Sloan, outgoing chairman of the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, who visited Ike with Warren Lee Pierson, the incoming chairman, said they discussed international trade, but did not go into details o nquestions about tariffs and the reciprocal trade agreements program.

Sloan said the eGneral "believes in world trade," and added that no one has a more comprehensive grasp than Eisenhower of international economic problems. He said that Ike came to know these problems "intimately" in his work as European commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces.

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General

JIM CROW WHILE YOU WAIT

Fight On Travel Bias Misses Big Target: Jim Crow Waiting Rooms

By J. WINSTON HARRINGTON
Installment I

In a series of articles beginning April 5, 1952, the Chicago Defender underscored the alarming prevalence of segregation and discrimination in interstate public transportation. The author pointed up the indignities heaped upon Negro travelers on busses and trains.

Numerous statutes, codes and other official regulations were cited to prove that other public carriers openly and flagrantly violate the mandates of the land. The blame for this un-American and inhuman behavior was laid squarely in the lap of the Interstate Commerce commission.

The series noted how the commission has consistently ruled against Negroes who brought complaints to it and has, year after year, refused to assert itself and clean up the shocking bias which rides with the Negro passenger.

Brushes Law Aside

The Interstate Commerce commission has been reluctant to follow the law as laid down by the federal courts and has even brushed aside the decisions of the country's highest tribunal, the United States Supreme court.

Once again we have the task of reminding the ICC—"The Supreme Court of the Confederacy"—of a batch of codes and laws which the 11 old men of the commission have either refused to look at or refused to enforce.

We invite their attention to them because their existence is powerful proof that bus and train stations are entirely outside the law when they do not provide the Negro traveler **EXACTLY** the same services provided any other passenger.

It has taken the Negro traveler a long time to awaken to the multitude of unlawful and almost discriminations that are heaped upon him in bus and train stations in the South and in border states.

Bias In Station

For years, the humiliation and embarrassment of riding in Jim Crow coaches or sitting in the rear of buses and he sits at all have greatly overshadowed the insults he received before he even boarded the carrier.

The Negro passenger has ranted about the bus and the train but has failed to cry out sufficiently against the stations and terminals from which they operate.

It is unthinkable that Negroes must "put up" with so many insulting inconveniences in train and bus stations. Here are a few:

(1) There is almost always a "Waiting Room for Colored." This is a dirty, small and highly inadequate cubicle into which every colored passenger must go before boarding a train or bus. In stark contrast—and within sight of the Negro passenger—is a generally large clean and highly adequate "Waiting Room for White."

'Separate But Equal'

(2) There is almost always a Negro men and women. It is separate without a doubt but not equal by any stretch of the imagination. Often these toilets are unfit for human use. There can be no comparison made with the clean and sanitary toilet facilities reserved for "white only."

(3) Railroad and bus companies maintain lunch and restaurant facilities for white passengers. Many times absolutely no such service for Negroes can be found. The hungry Negro traveler in the South and in many border states must buy food through kitchen windows or special squares cut in the wall. He must retire to the outside to eat. More often than not the sensitive Negro elects to remain hungry rather than humble himself and gamble on the food's turning his stomach.

(4) The additional pleasures of travel such as buying reading material or shoe shines must be indulged by the Negro before he reaches most Southern bus and train stations. He is often insulted when he leaves "his place" in the colored waiting room and crosses into the sacred room reserved for whites—the only place in the station where he can purchase a magazine, newspaper, or get a shoe shine.

Buying the Ticket

(5) Even the act of giving the agent money for a ticket—the same amount of money, incidentally, that the white passenger pays—is fraught with inane prejudice. The Negro must stand in line in the "Waiting Room for Colored" until the ticket seller has served the white passengers in the opposite waiting room. This insulting practice has often resulted in a Negro's missing or nearly missing a train or bus.

These are some of the more flagrant abuses which southern train and bus stations heap upon Negroes. Every colored person who has traveled the South has come face to face with every one of them—and more. They have "put up" with them for decades.

The unalterable fact is that they don't have to accept these indignities. This series of articles will point out a plan to eliminate them. The next installment will "finger" the Interstate Commerce commission as the agency which has allowed them to exist and thrive. It will show how the ICC is as much to blame for the prejudice which plagues the Negro in the terminals and stations, as for the discrimination on the trains and busses themselves.

Negro Attorneys Set For Lawsuits To Wipe Out Jim-Crow In All Interstate Travel

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A Negro attorney who won unrestricted railroad dining car rights for his race is preparing for another round of lawsuits to wipe out all segregation in interstate travel.

Elmer Henderson of Washington, D. C., says the next court test will involve segregation in Southern Rail road terminals where Negroes are required to use separate entrances and rest rooms.

"An early effort will be made to clear up any doubtful points by starting other suits," he said.

He added that the major campaigns in the anti-segregation battle already have been won. A series of four key judgments over the last 10 years has given traveling Negroes near equality of treatment, he said.

The most recent decision came in January 1951 when the fourth Federal circuit court of appeals in Richmond, Virginia outlawed so-called "Jim Crow" coaches as an unconstitutional burden on interstate travel.

A week ago, the Supreme court in effect upheld that decision by refusing to review it. The decision now becomes settled law in the fourth circuit, and unless a contrary decision is appealed to the supreme court, the opinion gradually will become the last word on the subject.

The case was started by William C. Chance, a Parmele, North Carolina School principal who was ejected from an Atlantic Coast Line train for refusing to move to another car.

The first major decision against carrier segregation was handed down by the supreme court in April 1941 in a case brought by former representative Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois. The court ruled that to deny a Negro space in a Pullman car is a violation of the interstate commerce act.

On June 3rd, 1946, the court struck down a Virginia law which required separation of white and colored passengers on interstate buses.

The Henderson case, where the court found dining car segregation violates the Interstate Commerce Act, was decided in June 1950.

Color Bar Opposed

Propaganda for Communists Seen in Our Treatment of Men of Color

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

When Winston Churchill picked Gen. Sir Gerald Robert Templer, K. C. B., K. B. E., C. M. G., D. S. O., as High Commissioner for Malaya he sent out a distinguished soldier who has earned a reputation for defeating the Communists in that battle-scarred area. But Sir Gerald ran into British colonial color prejudice and a contempt for men of color. A swanky British club had refused admission to a sultan on the ground of his color.

In cold fury the High Commissioner denounced this colonial white arrogance in words that it would be well for Americans to take to heart. Said he:

"For the Malays, Ibos, Sikhs, Gurkhas, Africans and Fijians are all risking their lives side by side with Malays, Chinese and Indians. These men see their real enemy—communism. They also see their real friends, and know that the thing they are fighting for transcends any differences there might be of skin or color."

When I was a guest of Mr. Nehru in India he said to me: "There is nothing which helps spread communism among the two-thirds of the people of the world who are colored as much as your race and color prejudice in the United States. Get rid of that and you would have no need to fear that communism would spread."

But when the Governor of South Carolina proclaims that his state will abandon the public-school system if children of boys in Korea who happen to be colored are allowed to go to American schools in which children of white boys fighting in Korea also are take to heart the words of Sir Gerald students, the Communists will have plenty of propaganda material to spread throughout Asia, and they full well how to make the most try we will allow communism to over-

Let us hope it is not yet too late to run the world and destroy our nation."
I am sure that many will not agree with this, but I fear that many would.
Here is something the Un-American Committee seems to have overlooked. Can't we get them interested?

S. RALPH HARLOW.
Northampton, Mass., Dec. 15, 1952.

Jim Crow While You Wait

Freight Protected Above Travelers Rights By ICC

By J. WINSTON HARRINGTON
(Installment II)
(See Editorial—Page 10)

Any drive to wipe out discrimination and prejudice today must be based on the belief that the judicial doctrine of "separate but equal" is not only contrary to the 14th Amendment to the federal Constitution, but is also completely unattainable.

In exposing the role of the Interstate Commerce commission in fostering Jim Crow facilities in bus and train stations, we emphasize the fact that "separate" but equal is nowhere mentioned in the Constitution of the United States.

It is "judge-made" and nurtured by the warped minds of bigoted men. It is as outmoded and indefensible as is the institution of human slavery.

Yet the 11 old men of the ICC refuse to make the railroads, bus companies and other public carriers provide equal facilities even within the framework of segregation.

PROTECT FREIGHT SHIPPERS

Curiously, the ICC takes all the proper steps and measures to protected shippers of freight. It takes pains to protect connecting railroad lines from other carriers. It intervenes when one locality claims preferences are being given other localities.

But the ICC refuses to adopt and take effective corrective measures against unjust discriminations against Negroes which are proved beyond question to be violations of Section 3 (1) of the Interstate Commerce act. It stubbornly refuses to issue effective orders to end insulting and gross discriminations against Negro travelers.

The commission has interpreted the Interstate Commerce act as not covering the protection of individuals from unjust discriminations. However, the U. S. Supreme court has held that Congress, in passing the act, intended to prohibit these discriminations (ICC vs Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 145 U. S. 263, 36 L. ed 699).

HENDERSON CASE

The Supreme court again made this principle clear when it ruled on the celebrated Henderson dining car case (339 U. S. 816 at 823). The Supreme court said:

"The material language in Section 3 (1) of the Interstate Commerce act has been in the statute since its adoption in 1887, 24 Stat. 380. From the beginning the Interstate Commerce commission has recognized the application of that language to discriminations between white and Negro passengers."

In the Henderson case, the Supreme court said the curtains, partitions and signs in the Southern Railway diner emphasized the difference in treatment which called attention to the racial classification of passengers holding identical tickets and using the same public dining room.

So it may well be decided that dirty and inadequate waiting rooms and toilets "for colored only," the lack of restaurant facilities, the lack of red cap service, the lack of proper taxi service, the humiliating practice of standing in line for tickets until whites have been served, and the many other indignities Negroes suffer "call attention to the racial classification of passengers holding identical tickets" and using the same public railroad station.

ICC REQUIRES SEGREGATION

The Interstate Commerce commission in its arguments to the U. S. Supreme court in the case of Mitchell vs the United States (313 U.S. 80), stated, through its attorneys, that the Interstate Commerce act neither requires nor forbids segregation.

But there is no doubt that the ICC requires segregation despite the law enacted by Congress in 1887 which makes it unlawful for a railroad or any interstate carrier engaged in interstate commerce to subject any particular person . . . to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever." (49 USC Sec. 3 (1).

One leading authority on law governing interstate carriers has said "the Interstate Commerce act is not only designed to cure violations thereof, but also to prevent them."

Next week, Installment III of this series will cite more authorities and court cases which show conclusively that it is the business of the ICC to end discrimination in railroad and bus stations

NAACP Plans Fight On Future Train Jim Crow

NEW YORK — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is "prepared to take the necessary legal steps against all of the southern railroads" if any segregation in interstate commerce remains after the first of the year, Thurgood Marshall, N. A. A. C. P. special counsel said here recently.

Commenting on the refusal of the United States Supreme Court to review an appeal by the Atlantic Coast line from a lower court decision holding that segregation of passengers is an undue burden on interstate commerce, Mr. Marshall said this decision together with previous decisions striking down segregation on interstate motor vehicles and in dining cars, "should be enough to break down segregation in all interstate transportation."

Past experience, Mr. Marshall said, has nevertheless made it appear "doubtful that the southern railroads will follow the law as set down by the Supreme Court." He added that the legal defense staff of the Association, before taking further legal action, would give the railroads until the first of the year to revise their rules "so as to prohibit all segregation in the coaches as well as the Pullman cars and dining cars through out the South."

Mr. Marshall extended "heartiest congratulations" to the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches and its lawyers, who have handled the case from the time that William C. Chance was ejected from an A. C. L. coach in June, 1948, for refusing to move to a Jim Crow car. He said the Association considers the question of segregation in transportation "one of the most important issues of the country today" and added that the high court's "action "signifies the early removal of all Jim Crow transportation."

Says Suits To Start After First Of Year If RRs Don't Comply

NAACP Maps Plan To Fight Bigotry

Thurgood Marshall Outlines 3-Point Program In Address

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the NAACP, said here that the organization's next legal fight will be to ban segregated trolleys and busses in Southern cities. The eminent constitutional lawyer outlined a fighting three-point plan for the NAACP during 1953 and 1954.

Marshall and Walter White, executive secretary of the organization, spoke to a crammed house at Friendship Baptist Church. The enthusiastic audience donated $1,095 in about thirty minutes for the Horace Ward case against the University of Georgia.

Excoriating "Uncle Toms" and timid white liberals, the tall, scholarly lawyer spelled out a three point program aimed at the total abolition of segregation. The program consists of:

1. Legal— A "package suit" against the Southern railroads to completely knock out segregated cars, Jim Crow cars, segregated dining, waiting and ticket rooms.

Marshall said the group will then proceed to attack segregated trolleys and busses in Southern cities.

2. POLITICAL—A stepped-up registration program in seven South- said enough Negroes can be regern states before 1954. Marshall istered by 1954 to defeat reactionary Congressmen in the South.

3. "ACTION" against Negroes and biased businesses.

The NAACP chief counsel blasted Negroes who "pay to be insulted," and said economic boycotts will be used against businesses where salesmen insist on calling Negroes by their first names.

He attacked Negroes who permit salesmen to come into their home and call them "Mary" and "Sue." Marshall's strongest attack was on Negro colleges who send groups of students to segregated downtown auditoriums to hear concert artists.

"They always tell us," he continued, "that they are sending the students to get 'some culture.' Now have you ever heard of any segregated culture?" he asked.

Lashing out against Southern "liberals in quotation marks" he quipped that most Southerners are "prejudiced up to a certain price." It is time, he said to line p all liberals, Negroes and whites, and ask them: "Are you for me or against me?"

White, too, lashed at the apathy and indifference of Negroes. He appealed to the public for continued financial support of the NAACP, and pointed out that:

"Negroes often pay for what they want and beg for what they need."

The NAACP executive also took notice of rumors that Negro teachers will lose their jobs if grade schools are integrated. White said that if the teacher is qualified the NAACP will take up his fight and "win it, just like we won all the others."

"And if the teacher is not qualified," White continued, he has no business teaching a Negro child in a Jim Crow school.

White said that the NAACP has been quietly working with the FBI to solve the Florida bombings. He predicter a break in the Harry Moore case by January 12.

White repeated his assertion that the NAACP's fight involves the future of American democracy and took Southern governors to task for their "subversive thinking" on the race problem.

Dr. William Boyd, president of the Georgia NAACP, presided at the meeting. He told the audience that the NAACP is the only American organization working to make itself unnecessary.

NAACP
ATTY. THURGOOD MARSHALL, CHIEF COUNSEL

NAACP Leaders Say Rail Companies Must Comply

BY LERONE BENNETT, JR.

ATLANTA—(SNS)—NAACP leaders hailed the Supreme court ban on Jim Crow railroad cars Monday but warned that passenger segregation will not be blotted out until transportation companies are deluged with lawsuits.

The Supreme court upheld a lower court decision yesterday that railroads may not require Negro passsengers to travel in cars separate from those of white passengers. The court held that Jim Crow railroad cars are an unconstitutional burden on interstate commerce.

William C. Chance, 65, a school principal of Parmelle, N. C., brought the action against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

NO COMMENTS

Officials of the Atlanta office of the railroad declined to comment on the case yesterday pointing out:

"We receive our instructions from the main office at Wilmington, N. C."

The assistant to the president of the company, reached by telephone, was also unavailable for comment. Dr. William Boyd, president of the Georgia NAACP, pointed out, however, that the Supreme court decision is apparently an extension of previous Supreme court rulings which banned carrier segregation in Louisiana and Virginia.

DECISION MEANS

Supreme court decisions, Dr. Boyd pointed out, are not "self-implementing." He said the effectiveness of the decision depends upon 1) whether the state gives in or 2) whether "enough Negroes have the intestional fortitude to contest" continued segregation.

Attorney A. T. Walden was also of the opinion that legal force may be necessary to make the decision operative. He said:

"It may take some time for the railroads to comply with the decision, but ultimately they will have to do it: although, it may take some legal force."

RAIL SUIT

Principal Chance had refused to change from a white to a Negro coach at Emporia, Va., on June 25, 1948. When police arrested him for disorderly conduct he sued the railroad for $25,000 damages.

The case went to a Federal jury in Richmond which found that the railroad's regulation was valid and reasonable. Chance, however, was awarded $50 for wrongful arrest.

In 1951, the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the findings of the jury. The Atlantic Coast Line appealed the decision to the U. S. Supreme court.

NAACP Plans Fight On Future Train Jim Crow

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Commenting on the refusal of the United States Supreme Court to review an appeal by the Atlantic Coast line from a lower court decision holding that segregation of passengers is an undue burden on interstate commerce, Mr. Marshall said this decision, together with previous decisions striking down segregation on interstate motor vehicles and in dining cars, "should be enough to break down segregation in all interstate transportation."

Past experience, Mr. Marshall said, has nevertheless made it appear "doubtful that the southern railroads will follow the law as set down by the Supreme Court." He added that the legal defense staff of the Association, before taking further legal action, would give the railroads until the first of the year to revise their rules "so as to prohibit all segregation in the coaches as well as the Pullman cars and dining cars through out the South."

Mr. Marshall extended "heartiest congratulations" to the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches and its lawyers, who have handled the case from the time that William C. Chance was ejected from an A. C. L. coach in June, 1948, for refusing to move to a Jim Crow car. He said the Association considers the question of segregation in transportation "one of the most important issues of the country today" and added that the high court's "action "signifies the early removal of all Jim Crow transportation."

End Of Travel JC Believed Nearer

RICHMOND

The complete end of all segregation in interstate travel appears near, NAACP lawyers here believe.

The hopeful note was sounded after U.S. District Judge Sterling Hutcheson last Wednesday ruled against jim crow regulations on buses.

The decision brought two reactions:

(1) R. C. Hoffman, president of the Carolina Coach Co., has called a conference of several bus companies to review the question of racial segregation of passengers in light of recent court edicts.

(2) George M. Wynn, manager of the Trailways Bus Terminal here, told the AFRO his line will ignore the decisions and continue to discriminate against colored passengers.

Wynn took the same position as have several of the railroads. He contends the Hutcheson ruling applies only to the Carolina Coach Co.

Railroads Holding Out

Officials of the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Southern, the Seaboard and the Norfolk and Western all indicated they have no intention of abandoning segregated travel on their trains.

"The decision does not affect us in any way," one spokesman said.

Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel, has already served notice that he will take legal action against all southern railroads if segregation in interstate travel is continued.

A spot check over the week end by the AFRO reveals that many interstate passengers are unaware that they no longer can be legally jim crowed.

Judge Hutcheson's opinion, legal authorities agreed, set a precedent.

It was the first ruling on a case involving travel between two states. North Carolina and Virginia, which have laws compelling segregated travel.

Previous cases dealt with the transport of passengers from non-segregated areas through states with segregation laws on their books.

Awarded $25 Damages

Judge Hutcheson's ruling came in the case of J. B. Williams of Spring Hope, N. C., who was awarded $25 in damages against the Carolina Coach Co. He had been unlawfully ejected from one of its buses.

The decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals in the William Chance case, recently upheld by the Supreme Court, was followed by Judge Hutcheson in making his decision.

"If such regulation issued by a railroad is invalid it necessarily follows that its adoption by a bus company would not make it valid," the Richmond jurist said.

Williams had sought $50,000 damages from the bus company. He bought a ticket from Spring Hope to Norfolk on Sept. 4, 1950. He was forced to leave the bus at Rocky Mount, N.C., when he refused to take a back seat.

Passengers Didn't Know

Interviewing passengers at the Baltimore bus terminal, the AFRO discovered that a majority did not know that they no longer could be compelled to sit in the rear of the vehicles.

Most of the persons questioned admitted that they had seated themselves toward the rear when boarding the buses. They had no discussion with the drivers and heard none concerning the ban on segregation.

Three women from Tappahannock, Va., were unaware of the court decisions until they talked with the AFRO.

They were Mrs. Mabel Page, Mrs. Louise Dedmon and Mrs. Eva Clayhorn, all en route to Philadelphia for the week end.

Another traveler to whom the high court ruling came as news was Edwin Johnson of Durham, N.C. He had spent two days in Washington before coming to Baltimore en route to Philadelphia.

Sat In Center Of Bus

Airman George Wooten, headed for New York from Lackland Air Force base in Texas, said that during one phase of his trip he had sat near the center of the bus.

A white passenger, he said, boarded the vehicle in South Carolina and sat near him for several miles when the bus became crowded. He had no conversation with the man nor was he approached by the driver.

Mrs. Thelma Marshall of Parkersburg, W. Va., en route to New Jersey to visit her sister, and James Whitfield of Huntington, W. Va., also told the AFRO they were unaware of the segregation decisions.

They had occupied customary seats near the rear of the bus.

Only the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad has formally announced an end of its previous segregation policy.

The announcement was made after the Supreme Court ruling in the case of Mrs. Irene Morgan, a bus passenger, struck down a Virginia statute requiring separate accommodations.

Officials of the Atlantic Coast Line, which has been ordered to withdraw its segregation regulations, refused to comment.

Because of Indifference, Ignorance and Insubordination

Ban on Travel Segregation Threatened!

By A. M. RIVERA JR.
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

DURHAM, N. C.—A Courier survey conducted in this section last week revealed that the NAACP's ultimatum to Dixie transportation agencies to discontinue segregation is facing a crucial test.

In Raleigh, N. C., R. C. Hoffman, president of the Carolina Coach Company, told this reporter that bus companies throughout the South were adopting a "hold-the-line" policy until companies operating in the South conferred on the Federal Court's ruling.

In Roanoke, Va., R. H. Smith, president of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, said, "We consider our practice in conformity with the decision of the court and do not consider any change in our present practice."

When asked if Negroes riding the Norfolk and Western interstate were segregated, Mr. Smith said, "We try to follow the laws of the states in which we operate." The Norfolk and Western ticket agent in Durham said, "All trains south of the Mason and Dixon Line are segregated."

Mr. Smith told the Courier that a "lot of letters denouncing the Federal court's anti-discrimination decision" had been received by his office.

A spokesman for the Southern Railroad told this reporter that no changes had been ordered in the seating of passengers since the Federal District Court's decision a fortnight ago.

The Courier's on-the-spot investigation revealed that three "I's" threaten the Federal Court's decision against segregation on public carriers: ignorance of the law, indifference to its implications and insubordination of the corporations to the court's decision.

* * *

THIS REPORTER interviewed passengers at train and bus terminals in key Southern cities and found that most of them were unaware of the decision, and those who had heard of it were reluctant to get involved as plaintiffs requesting legal redress.

The recent decision of a Federal Court that racial segregation on inter-state bus travel is illegal, went farther toward eliminating segregation in transportation than any other decision, and confirmed the prophetical half-century-old opinion of a liberal Kentucky "Yankee."

Federal District Judge Sterling Hutcheson ruled in Virginia recently that the segregation policy of the Carolina Coach Company was unconstitutional on the theory that "only Congress can regulate inter-state commerce," whereas the refusal of the U. S Supreme Court to review the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company v. Chance case upheld the opinion of the U. S. Court of Appeals that to move an inter-state passenger "unlawfully burdened inter-state commerce."

* * *

IN THE CHANCE case the court did not rule on the constitutional issue of segregation or on the constitutionality of segregating interstate passengers, but merely ruled that it "unlawfully burdened interstate commerce" to require Negroes to move from one car to another in compliance with the train company's regulations.

Judge Hutcheson's ruling that only Congress can regulate interstate commerce is significant and revives an old controversy. On March 1, 1875 the Forty-third Congress passed "An Act to Protect All Citizens in Their Civil and Legal Rights" in an effort to buttress the Fourteenth Amendment.

It recognized the equality of all men before the law and declared the Government responsible to protect the rights of all people without regard to "nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religion, or political;" and defined the duty of the Legislature to secure "the full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of amusement."

* * *

THE ACT also provided "that no citizen, in possession of all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States or in any state because of race, etc. . . ."

Justice Joseph P. Bradley of New Jersey, wrote the opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court which ruled this act unconstitutional and held that the Fourteenth Amendment "was prohibitory on the states," citing the wording of the amendment which begins, "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges, etc. . . ."

This opinion denied Congress the right to create a code of municipal law regulating private rights, and established the interpretation that the Fourteenth Amendment was to protect citizens against wrongs for which the states alone were or could be responsible.

* * *

JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL HARLAN of Kentucky, wrote in the dissenting opinion, "I cannot resist the conclusion that the substance and spirit of the recent amendments of the Constitution have been sacrificed by a subtle and ingenious verbal criticism."

In reply to the suggestion that white womanhood might not be safe in an integrated social order, Justice Harlan commented, "No government ever has brought or ever can bring its people into social intercourse against their wishes . . . whether one person will permit or maintain social relations with another is a matter with which the Government has no concern."

It is highly significant that this dissent, which represented the only expressed liberal view of the members of the court, came from one of the two Southern members.

Thirteen years later Justice Harlan dissented in the case of Plessy v. Ferguson, which established the "separate but equal" doctrine, and permitted the states which so desired to make it a

crime for members of the white and Negro race to ride in the same coach.

* * *

IN DISSENTING, Mr. Harlan wrote, "If a white man and a black man choose to occupy the same public conveyance on a public highway, it is their right to do so; and no Government, proceeding alone on grounds of race, can prevent it without infringing the personal liberty of each."

In conclusion the jurist prophetically states, "In my opinion, the judgment this day rendered will, in time, prove to be quite as pernicious as the decision made by this tribunal in the Dred Scott case . . . The thin disguise of "equal" accommodations for passengers in railroad coaches will not mislead anyone, nor atone for the wrong done this day."

The perniciousness of these decisions by the U. S. Supreme Court is evident today in several ways.

In the first place, we can never know how serious has been the consequences of the social lag created by this arbitrary and unnatural prevention of the social amalgamation of the two races.

Certainly the race problem, which has and still does prove so costly to American society in time, effort, and in the prevention of more constructive pursuits, would have been settled long ago except for the prejudice and shortsightedness of the majority of the court.

* * *

ALTHOUGH THIS appears inconsequential to American race-baiters, millions of dollars of the people's money have been spent defending in the courts this indefensible affront to the rights of colored citizens.

In the second place, the implications for billions of colored peoples outside the United States have dangerously im-

erican foreign policy, leaving the country perilously brink of international crisis.

uccess of the Chance v. the Atlantic Coast Line Railway and Williams v. Carolina Coach Company (bus) were leading Southern legal circles as steps toward the elim- of segregation in transportation, but attorneys in this ion refused to accept the "broad interpretation" of the weekly wspapers that these decisions eliminated the practice of separat- white and Negro passengers.

It is their opinion that the rulings still leave plenty of room for manipulations by corporations and individuals who are interested in maintaining segregation.

* * *

HISTORICALLY, THE Supreme Court never acts on a constitutional issue, when it can decide a case on other issues.

This pattern has been notoriously followed in all cases involving the issue of segregation. For example, the court stated pointedly in the Sweatt Case (Education) that the issue of segregation was not before them.

In the Restrictive Covenant cases (housing), the court ruled that such agreements "were not enforceable," but they did not consider the constitutional issue involved.

The Southern Negro believes that until the U. S. Supreme Court faces the issue and rules on segregation, it will continue to be the law of most of the country. The court will have an excellent opportunity as well as a duty to face up to this issue on Dec. 8, when it considers the question of segregation in public school education.

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IT IS IMPORTANT to note in any historical consideration of civil rights that Justice Harlan's liberal interpretation of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments foreshadowed the later decisions of the New Deal and the Fair Deal.

The significance of Mr. Harlan's attitude in contradistinction to his associates, who came from Northeastern, Midwestern and Far Western states, suggests that Southerners have been blamed falsely in many cases as fostering segregation and second-class citizenship among Negroes.

The plain truth of the matter is that the South, in this instance at least, was guiltless of the policy that made the segregation on public conveyances lawful. It would be absurd to argue, however, that the enforcement of segregation went deeply against the Southern conscience.

What should be brought into clear persepctive today is that the friends of civil rights and human rights have historically come from clear-visioned individuals without regard to georgraphy.

Direct Attack On Jim Crow Travel

Experience has shown that those who operate Jim Crow practices against Negroes in the United States try to string the fight to end such practices out to the bitter end. They do not give up easily or before it becomes clear that there is no further legal subterfuge which can be used to continue Jim Crow practice under attack. It took more than twenty years to break the back of the white man's Democratic primary elections, and even here the Jay Birds in Fort Bend County, Texas are still trying to erect another barrier to the voting rights of Negroes.

This method of delay and circumvention seems to be the pattern which the pul lic carriers in interstate commerce intend to use to avoid immediate abolition of Jim Crow practices in interstate travel. For instance a headline in a recent issue of The Informer said: "Railroads May Attempt To Circumvent High Court Ban On Segregation." Thus far the attacks on Jim Crow in interstate travel have mostly been indirect. In most cases there have been suits for damages resulting from the enforcement of Jim Crow practices against Negroes traveling in interstate commerce. These damage suits have now established the principle that segregation of Negroes in interstate travel puts an illegal burden upon interstate commerce in violation of Federal law.

In the Morgan Case the Supreme Court of the United States held that a Virginia statute which undertook to compel such segregation illegally burdened interstate commerce. A Court of Appeals decision has held that railroad regulations which undertake to enforce such segregation likewise put an illegal burden upon interstate commerce and the Supreme Court of the United States has recently refused to review that decision. Still, as indicated in the above quoted headline, railroads are reluctant to bow to these decisions. This shocking callousness calls for a direct attack upon Jim Crow travel, if such a direct attack is legally possible.

Dat. 12-13-52

By direct attack is meant an attack by injuction or otherwise, which would have for its objective the securing of a court order directing railroads and bus companies and other forms of interstate carriers to discontinue forthwith every one of their Jim Crow practices against Negroes in interstate ravel. The cattle cars which have been hitched to the front of trains to transport Negro passengers despite the fact that they pay the same fares as other passengers, should no longer be allowed upon the interstate rails of this nation. Likewise, the practice of bus drivers in directing Negro bus passengers to take the rear seats over the wheels, despite the fact that Negro bus passengers pay the same bus fares, should be stopped. But it now seems clear that only a court injunction or other similar court order can put an end to these and other abominable Jim Crow practices. Such direct attacks upon Jim Crow travel should be made at the earliest possible moment.

JIM CROW BAN STIRS RAIL, UTILITY LEADERS

Comment Aroused At National Meeting In Little Rock

REACTIONS ARE VARIED

From The Commercial-Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 10. — A United States Supreme Court decision outlawing "Jim Crow" railroad cars or buses started a buzz of talk here Monday afternoon among several hundred officials attending the 64th annual convention of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners.

Some Southern railroad officials reacted hotly, others with the calm attitude that railroads would "cooperate" with the law, and still others with "no comment."

Arkansas is Host

The association began its meeting here with members of the Arkansas Public Servicre Commission playing host. News of the Supreme Court's decision was circulated in a meeting hall of Hotel Marion as delegates held their first group session of the four-day convention.

Walter L. McDonald, chairman of the Georgia Public Service Commission, said his state would do what it could to co-operate with the decision. But he raised the question of how the decision can be enforced.

"I think Negroes themselves prefer segregation," he said. "On our intrastate trains we have the equipment, and it may be hard to keep them from using it."

Apparently he referred to the fact that railroads operating in Southern states have two sets of passenger cars—one for Whites and another for Negroes.

Mr. McDonald's statement indicated that he felt the decision still would not prevent railroads from hooking on the colored car and making it "available" to Negro passengers.

A member of the Arkansas PSC echoed in part Mr. McDonald's statements when he said he thought there would still be an interlocking maze of state laws which might be used to keep present customs in effect, despite the Supreme Court's ruling. He wouldn't be quoted by name.

Stanley Winburne, chairman of the North Carolina Utilities Commission, said the court's decision "is to be greatly regretted."

"Won't Improve Relations"

"It will not help to improve relations between the races," Mr. Winburne added.

Hammond Folower, chairman of the Tennessee Railroad and Public Utilities Commission, said he thought the railroads "will abide" by the decision.

The association's president, J. C. Darby of South Carolina, had no comment on the court's ruling.

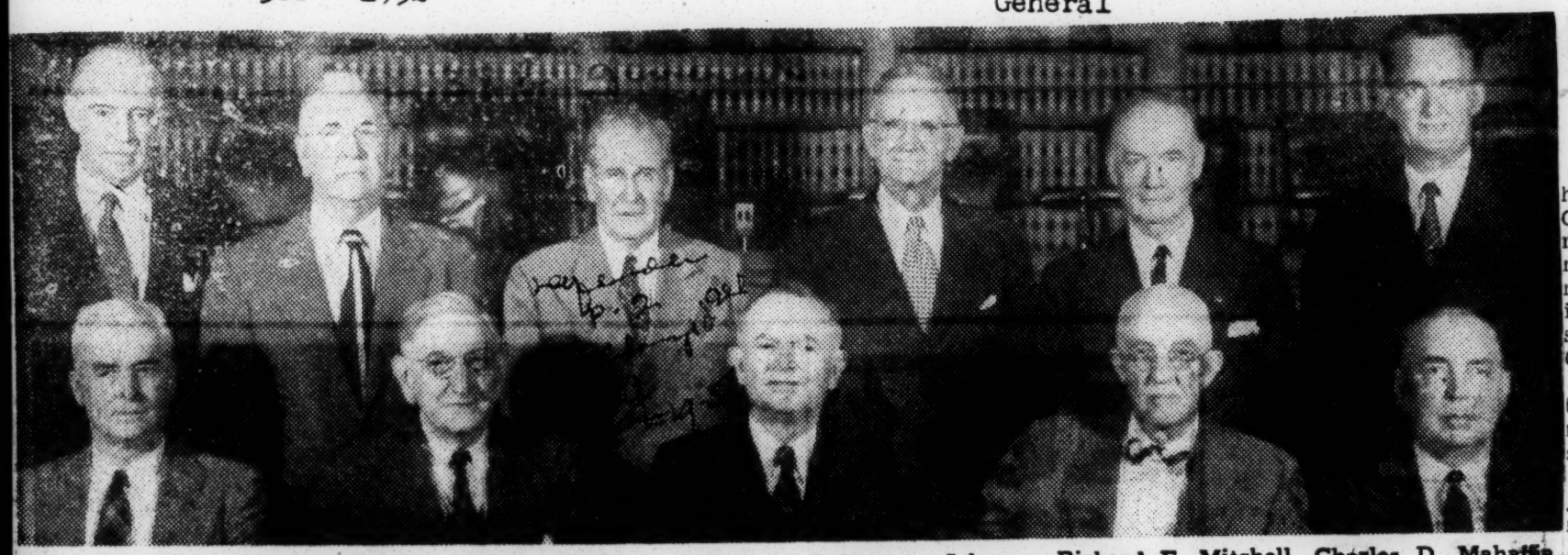
Howard Skidmore of Cleveland, an official of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, which has trains operating as far south as Virginia and West Virginia, said he thought many railroads would be glad to get the court's decision, pressure off them in the problem of laying down a policy on travel on public cars.

He said his railroad had already been abiding by the lower court decision.

One hint of what may come in the future on the railroads came in the display of a modernistic, lightweight railroad car designed by the Chesapeake & Ohio, now stationed here at a railroad station.

The car is on display for anyone to visit. Some of the officials attending the convention viewed it Monday.

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U. S. INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION at a recent sitting included Walter M. W. Splawn, chairman; Clyde B. Aitchison, William E. Lee, J. Haden Alldredge, William J. Patterson, J. Monroe Johnson, Richard F. Mitchell, Charles D. Mahaffie, Hugh W. Cross, James K. Knudson and John L. Rogers. Rogers' resignation created a vacancy which should be filled by a Negro.

Dixie Domination Of Commission Must End

By J. WINSTON HARRINGTON
INSTALLMENT III

Throughout this series, we have referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission unflatteringly as the Supreme Court of the Confederacy and as a body of 11 old men.

This was done because the commission has ruled consistently against the elimination of jim crow policies followed by many railroad, steamship and bus lines.

But in actual fact, both statements are true. Members of the commission are old and a great number of them are from the South.

An examination of the biographical sketches of commission members appearing in Who's Who In America reveals substantial support of the claim that they are 11 old men.

Three of the 10 commissioners mentioned in Who's Who (there are 11 on the ICC) are over 70 years of age (71, 73, and 76). Three others are over 67 (67, 68 and 69). One is 64; two others are 62 and the youngest is 55.

The significance of these ages lies in the fact that all these men were born, educated and formed their philosophy of life and of human relations during a period when it was generally though mistakenly believed that the Negro had not matured to the point that he was worthy of equality with his fellow-American.

Neither is it true, as many suppose, that wisdom is a gift of age. Some old folks are senile.

Another check of the commissioners discloses that the 10 we could check have served on the commission 34, 21, 20, 17, 14, 12, 12, 11, 4 and two years.

As in the case of age, long periods of service in one capacity don't always make for better or wiser service. Frequently a man long on the job acts automatically from habits formed early in his experience.

Let's look at the backgrounds of these commissioners to try to understand their decisions.

Of the 10 we could check, four were born in southern states, whose segregation practices are at stake in every case brought before the ICC by Negroes. Two others were born in border states.

The Jim Crow atmosphere of Washington where the commissioners reside could have some bearing on the thinking of the men. Certainly, Washington mores are not conducive to re-educating minds already steeped in racial prejudice.

Another influence on the thinking of the commission is the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce under which the ICC operates.

There are 30 congressmen on this committee: 17 Democrats and 13 Republicans. Of the 17 Democrats, representing the majority, 11 are southerners.

Also noteworthy is that though this committee is in a position to exercise great influence in the field of interstate commerce where the rights of Negroes are constantly flouted, not one of the two Negro members of Congress are on this committee.

Further, this committee seems innoculated against the present investigating contagion that has affected most house committees. It might be well for the committee to take a penetrating look at the commission since it has been ruling un-American so consistently.

As dark as the situation seems, it is not hopeless.

(1) An effort should be made as soon as practically possible to get Negro representation on the House of Representatives Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(2) The NAACP and other progressives organizations including the press should prevail upon President Truman to name a Negro to the commission.

John L. Rodgers, of Knoxville, Tenn., a member of the commission for 14 years. and presently its chairman has turned in his resignation and it has been accepted by Mr. Truman effective as of April 30.

There have been a number of close decisions on racial issues brought before the commission and the vote of a Negro member could, in many instances, be the balance of power. Assuming that he might have influence with some of the other members, he might be able to sway the verdicts of the commission in favor of democracy.

There are five areas of civil rights: education, employment, housing, accommodations in public places and travel.

Until and unless some change is made in the present situation, Negroes are surrendering without a struggle one-fifth of their rights.

Hearings Promised On Jimcrow Travel Bills

WASHINGTON— A promise that hearings will be held on anti-Jim Crow travel bills in the House was made this week by Congressman Robert Crosser of Ohio in response to a request by the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Crosser, who is Chairman of the Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee in the House said "It will be a pleasure to arrange for a hearing on this subject at the earliest possible moment."

In urging that the hearings be held, Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau, pointed out that:

"Although the United States Supreme Court has repeatedly struck down state regulations which segregate passengers in interstate commerce, we are still plagued by foolish laws that require separation on the basis of race. These laws hamper the free movement

Gives Ok To Scheme For Segregated Diners

By J. WINSTON HARRINGTON
INSTALLMENT II

The ICC is the main stumbling block in the way of equality in public transportation, and the chief obstacle against the removal of Jim Crow practices by many of the nation's railroads, buses and steamship lines.

This indictment of this federal agency is not without foundation. A review of cases brought before the commission by Negroes seeking relief from racial discrimination discloses no instance when a clear-cut, uncompromising decision was handed down in favor of Negroes who have complained against racial policies inherently unconstitutional.

A very recent and important decision of the ICC rendered Nov. 12, 1951 points up this bias in favor of common carriers.

In this case Helena and Charles Haley of Cleveland and Loncie Malloy and Prunella Norwood of Washington applied to the Wilson Operating company for four tickets on an excursion boat trip on the Potomac river between Washington and Mt. Vernon.

They were refused tickets, and the four applied to the ICC for a "cease and desist" order and also for damage awards of $10,000 each for public humiliation, insults, etc.

The ICC agreeing that the four had been subjected to unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage issued the "cease and desist" order against continuance of this practice, but it flatly denied the claim for damages, though it had authority to do so.

The ICC reasoned that damage awards under the act required a showing of "some specific pecuniary injury" and that since there was no evidence that anyone other than the four involved knew that they were being turned away there was no damage sustained by the plaintiffs.

This ICC ruling puts an extraordinary burden on Negro applicants and plaintiffs not placed on other litigants appearing before the ICC.

Neither the state nor the federal courts have ever required further proof for the award of damages where a tortious wrong has been committed.

The ICC ruling ignored the fact that the four plaintiffs were humiliated in the presence of the Wilson Operating company ticket seller who refused them and also in the presence of each other.

To require that other people must be present and know about the refusal by the common carrier imposes an extraordinary condition which in many cases will practically eliminate damages provided for in Section 8 of the Interstate Commerce act.

By this ruling it permitted the railroad to amend its rules and thus avoid responsibility to Henderson and in other cases which might have arisen under the railroad's rules.

The Henderson case finally reached the Supreme Court which decided in Henderson's favor and also invalidated the rules and practices of the Southern railway in respect to use of its diners by passengers such as Henderson.

In the Henderson case before the United States Supreme Court the Department of Justice filed a brief on behalf of the United States asking invalidation of the railroad's segregation regulation for dining cars.

The ICC had its attorneys file a brief and appear to defend its decision upholding the Southern Railway's segregation rules.

This produced one of the most ridiculous spectacles ever seen in our federal courts. Here, the ICC, a federal agency, sworn to uphold the constitution and the Interstate commerce act, actually went to the trouble of engaging lawyers, going into the courts and arguing against the principles it is sworn to uphold.

It is understandable why we earlier called the ICC the supreme court of the confederacy.

Only recently, in this same case, the ICC by a vote of 7—4 upheld a new dining car seating policy conceived by the railroad to circumvent the supreme court decision and stubbornly continue its practice of racial discrimination in dining cars.

Here is the seating policy the the occurence was a casual inci- ICC says does not discriminate against Negroes.

"When entering singly, women will be seated with women, men with men, young people with young people, elderly persons with elderly persons, white persons with white persons, and Negroes with Negroes.

"Following the above illustrations, stewards will bear in mind (occupied space permitting), white passengers shoulo be seated from the buffet or kitchen end of the dining car and Negroes from the opposite end (from the ends toward the middle). No passenger shall be refused such service when there is a vacant seat in the diner."

Now, with the blessings of an ICC that is either naive, senile, vicious or stupid, railroads can, if they wish, Jim Crow Negroes in dining cars.

So we're right back where we started from when Mr. Herderson first raised the issue more than two years ago.

NEXT WEEK: Why has the ICC consistently ruled against democracy in travel? Who makes up the ICC and who is behind its decisions?

ICC Fighting For Jim Crow Diners

Seeks To Save Rule Adopted To Get Around High Court Decision

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The 10-year fight to end racial discrimination in railroad dining cars ran into more opposition Wednesday when the Interstate Commerce Commission asked permission to intervene in the latest suit brought by Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights.

The ICC seeks to defend its approval of a rule adopted by the Southern Railway to circumvent the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court that a previous rule subjected colored passengers to a disadvantage prohibited by the interstate commerce act.

In its proposed answer to Henderson's complaint, filed in U.S. District Court here, the ICC says the court lacks jurisdiction to entertain the suit. The pending suit, it adds, is really a rehearing of the previous suit brought by Mr. Henderson in Federal District Court at Baltimore.

The suit involves the alleged failure of the ICC to conform to the mandate of the Supreme Court, ordering the District Court at Baltimore to set aside the order of the ICC dismissing Henderson's original complaint and to remand the case to the ICC for further proceedings in conformity with the Supreme Court's opinion.

Jurisdiction having attached in the District Court at Baltimore, the ICC contends, it does not and cannot change as a result of Henderson's change of residence. At the time Henderson originally brought suit, he was a resident of Baltimore. He now lives in Washington.

If this defense is overruled, the ICC claims as a second defense that the complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

The ICC asserts that there is no allegation in the complaint or evidence in the record that Henderson or any other colored person has ever been subjected to any kind of discrimination, prejudice or disadvantage under the dining car regulation complained of.

"Not Discriminatory"

It maintains that the July 1, 1950, regulation of the Southern does not violate any provision of the Interstate Commerce Act and does not impose a discrimination, prejudice or disadvantage upon Henderson or any other colored person.

The United States is named as the defendant in the suit. In the case decided by the Supreme Court, the Justice Departmnet took the position that the order of the ICC approving the Southern's dining car regulations was invalid.

Philip B. Perlman, U.S. Solicitor General, took part in the argument of the case against the ICC and the Southern. The Justice Department has not indicated what its position will be in the pending suit.

Belford V. Lawson, counsel for Henderson said he has no objections to the ICC and the Southern intervening in the suit. Pointing out that they had intervened before, he said "It is better to get them all in."

Atlanta NAACP Scores Unfair Treatment On Trolleys Here

The Atlanta Branch, NAACP holding its first monthly meeting of 1952, Tuesday night adopted a resolution deploring unfair treatment of Negroes on local trolleys, and scored an "excessive fine" which had been meted out to an 18-year-old Negro girl by a recorder's court judge last Saturday, for allegedly sitting in front of a white rider.

An aroused membership unanimously backed the resolution and many voiced alarm over insults and inconveniences imposed upon the racial group on Atlanta trolleys. The resolution was directed to members of city council, the Mayor, transit company officials, the police department and recorder's court. It also asked that "disciplinary action" be taken against the white policeman who arrested the young lady and reportedly used abusive and profane language.

In another action during the lively session held in the Big Bethel AME Church, Rev. I. H. Bearden, pastor, the local branch expressed its outrage over the bombing-deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, in Mims, Florida, and authorized a delegation to be sent to Jacksonville on January 20, to participate in a southwide regional NAACP meeting which has been called as a result of the Moore deaths.

The NAACP members also directed that a resolution be sent to every member of the U. S. Senate Judiciary committee, asking that the civil rights bill be reported favorably during the present session of Congress. C. A. Scott, editor of the Atlanta Daily World, presented the resolution.

Scott said the WORLD would publish in its Thursday issue the names of Senate Judiciary committee members for the benefit of citizens who wish to write them.

Officers and executive committee members for the year 1952 were elected at the Tuesday meeting, with Prof. C. L. Harper, re-elected as president of the local chapter. J. R. Wilson, Jr., was named first vice president, Rev. G. W. Dudley, 2nd vice - president, Mrs. Eunice Cooper, secretary, Mrs. Nellie Davis, assistant secretary, and L. D. Milton, treasurer. Executive committee members who served last year were re-elected with exception of some who will be leaving the city. Several new committee members were added including J. H. Calhoun, Menelik Jackson, Rev. I. H. Bearden, and I. H. Burney.

The executive committee is limited to 35 persons, but special permission has been asked of the national NAACP office to increase the governing body's number. Several other names that have been submitted to the organization, and already approved by the vote on Tuesday night, will be added when authorization has been received from the national office.

Addressing the members in his initial speech of the year, President Harper outline a program for the year. He said inequality in city schools will be first on the organization's agenda. Discrimination in local transportation will stand high on the list of items that will be fought this year.

Harper urged that all members form the habit of attending monthly NAACP meetings. The local branch meets on the second Tuesday of each month.

Atlanta Negroes ask 'decent treatment' on streetcars, buses

ATLANTA, Jan. 10—(AP)—The National Association for Advancement of Colored People yesterday demanded "decent treatment' for Negroes on this city's transit lines and protested the recent arrest of a Negro girl on a trolley.

The association, through C. L. Harper, its local head, called on the Atlanta Transit Company to eliminate a rule requiring Negroes to leave by rear doors of buses and trolleys.

Harper said the NCAAP was not attempting, in this instance, to change the segregation pattern which requires Negroes to sit from the rear to the front of the company's vehicles and whites from the front to the rear.

But he protested the arrest Saturday of Julia May Lewis, 18, who allegedly disregarded the segregation law. Harper said the girl told him she took a seat on a trolley and that a white man later sat down behind her.

Harper said the girl denied violating the law "knowingly." The arresting officers, he asserted, cursed her and used abusive language.

The Negro girl was arrested on three disorderly conduct counts, according to police records. She was fined $28 for resisting arrest, $13 for cursing officers, and $28 for violating the city and state segregation law, the records showed. The third fine was suspended.

Transit Company officials said they would study the NAACP resolution. John Gerson, vice president and general manager, said the firm would be governed under any circumstances by city and state segregation laws.

COLLEGE STUDENT TO SUE BUS CO. FOR FIFTY GRAND

BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON
Atlanta Daily World Staff Writer

A young Atlanta college student is seeking a $50 thousand judgment against Modern Trailways Bus Company in a civil damage suit which charges the defendant company with depriving him of his civil rights.

The brief has been filed in the Atlanta Federal District Court by two Atlanta attorneys representing the plaintiff, Roscoe Hillsman.

The petition charges that the plaintiff was damaged by the "bad faith" and "malicious' conduct of a Modern Trailways Bus operator who, according to the petition, ejected him from the bus without "just cause."

Hillsman is asking general damages in the sum of $50 thousand for alleged "humiliation, excruciating agency and pain of mind" suffered by him as a result of the bus agent's action in the presence of his fellow passengers, the petition showed.

The petition further charges that the acts of the bus operator amounted to a "deprivation of civil rights (of the complainant) while in process of interstate travel."

Hillsman, last December 19, bought a ticket to travel straight through without changing buses, from Tallahassee, Fla., to Atlanta, the petition alleges. He "quietly" seated himself on the last seat in the back of the bus in compliance with a notice on the bus which reads: "White passengers shall seat from the front to the rear and colored passengers shall seat from the rear to the front," the petition further alleges.

The petitioner charges that after arriving at Thomasville, Ga., he "was ordered and commanded by the operator of Coach (1005) to transfer to another bus" labeled Atlanta because he was the "only colored passenger' then aboard the coach.

Hillsman's complaint finally charges that he boarded Coach 228 and "had to stand up pin the aisle" of the coach "from Thomasville, Ga., to Pelham, Ga., before a seat became available."

An Atlanta official of the bus company said compliants are directed to the main office at Albany, Ga. The defendant company, under Georgia codes, has 20 days in which to file an answer to the complainant's petition.

Governor Views 'Jim Crow' Ban With Disfavor

Governor Herman Talmadge, who looks "with disfavor" on the Supreme court roling that "Jim Crow" cars on trains are unconstitutional, indicated yesterday that Georgia will continue to maintain railroad segregation.

Although the Supreme court ruled Monday that travel segregation is an unconstitutional burden on interstate commerce, Talmadge pointed out that the court "did not rule specifically" on Georgia's segregation laws, adding:

"We can go ahead and enforce them in Georgia."

Walter L. McDonald, Georgia Public Service commissioner, took a milder stand on the ruling and promised, "We will undertake to do the best we can under the circumstances." He opined that Negroes "actually prefer segregation."

Late Monday afternoon, Atlanta NAACP leaders pointed out that passenger segregation will not be blotted out until transit companies are deluged with lawsuits.

Dr. William Boyd, president of the Georgia NAACP, said that the effectiveness of the decision depends upon 1) whether the states gives in or 2) whether "enough Negroes have the intestinal fortitude to contest" the specific validity of Georgia Jim Crow railway statute which are similar to those of Georgia and other Southern states. The court held that such rules are invalid as imposing a burden upon interstate commerce and that passengers who intentionally violate them are not guilty, under Virginia law, of a misdemeanor.

College Student To Sue Bus Company For $50,000

BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON
(Atlanta Daily World Staff Writer)

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The petitioner charges that after arriving at Thomasville, Ga., he "was ordered and commanded by the operator of Coach 1005 to transfer to another bus", labeled Atlanta because he was the "only colored passenger" then aboard the coach.

Hillsman's complaint finally charges that he "boarded Coach 228 and had to stand up in the aisle" of the coach "from Thomasville, Ga. to Pelham, Ga. before a seat became available."

An Atlanta official of the bus company said complaints are directed to the main office at Albany, Ga. The defendant company under Georgia codes, has 20 days in which to file an answer to the complaintant's petition.

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J. C. Bus Fought By Stockholders

Courier p. 13

Sat. 5-31-52

Greyhound Minority Shareholders Join In Fight Against Segregated Seating

Pittsburgh Pa. P. 13

WILMINGTON, Del.—Thirteen minority stockholders from three states and Hawaii this week will call upon the Greyhound Corporation at its annual stockholders' meeting to abolish the segregated seating system on Southern buses. The thirteen, owning a total of 282 shares, will be represented at the meeting by James Peck and Bayard Rustin of New York City.

The thirteen stockholders had sought to have included on the printed agenda which goes to all stockholders: "A recommendation that management consider the advisability of abolishing the segregated seating system in the South." But Greyhound ruled it was not a proper subject for action by the stockholders. The Securities and Exchange Commission originally ruled to the contrary but then reversed itself and upheld Greyhound.

Since the thirteen were unable to get the question on the printed agenda as a separate order of business, they will raise it under point three (the final point), which is: "to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting." At that time, Peck and Rustin will present a statement, signed by all thirteen, urging that "the Greyhound management take immediate steps toward ending the illegal practice of segregated seating on Southern buses."

Teacher's Bias Suit Ends In Jury Deadlock

Defender

BLUEFIELD, W. Va. — It was Jim Crow with "courtesy" last week that caused a jury here to end in disagreement over the amount of money a Bluefield State College teacher should receive after being "ill-treated" by an Atlantic Greyhound bus driver, and Georgia police officials.

The teacher, Miss Rosalynd C. Richardson, testified after filing a $25,000 suit against the bus company that her life was "completely wrecked" because she was jailed in Athens, Ga., after refusing to move to the rear of the bus when the driver "yelled" at her.

A witness, Mrs. Lester Roberts, of Winder, Ga., said the driver "kindly" asked Mrs. Richardson to move. The witness said that in refusing to move it was Miss Richardson who was "loud and seemingly angry."

Miss Richardson said she was charged with disorderly conduct and jailed over night in Athens after being taken from the bus.

Greyhound Bus Lines In Dixie Still Jim Crow

Pittsburgh Courier p. 19

Sat. 10-4-52

Violate High Court Order By Having 'White Only' Policy

By STETSON KENNEDY

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Despite Supreme Court decisions forbidding jim crow on interstate buses, he still rides high with certain divisions of the Greyhound Lines, I have found upon investigation.

By hobnobbing with the drivers around bus stations I have discovered just how Greyhound manages to run circles around the Supreme Court.

38 b

Southeastern Greyhound, for example, operates a string of reserved-seat "Limited" buses for whites only.

Get Inferior Service

Colored persons applying for a "Limited" ticket are simply told that all seats have been sold, and so are relegated to the status of second-class passengers in buses that stop at every fork in the road.

In recent years the "Limited" buses have featured toilet facilities, and Southeastern Greyhound's reason for barring colored passengers is that white passengers would not tolerate unsegregated use of the toilet.

Violence Predicted

Beginning Sept. 28, the Florida Greyhound division is putting 24 toilet-equipped buses into operation for the first time in that state.

The buses have been on shakedown runs for the past several weeks, but the toilets have been kept locked. On Sept. 28, however, the toilets will be unlocked, and my conversations with the drivers strongly indicate that there will be violence if colored passengers seek to avail themselves of the toilet facilities.

The toilet is located over the right rear wheel, and some of the drivers said they plan to run that wheel off onto a rough shoulder if a colored person enters the toilet, thus making them wish they hadn't.

Florida Greyhound moreover is the last major holdout on jim crow against the Supreme Court's rulings.

Though seven years have passed since the Court first ordered an end to interstate bus segregation, southbound buses are forcibly segregated upon arrival in Jacksonville.

Passengers Double-Crossed

Colored passengers buying through tickets from New York to Miami, for example, are transported by Atlantic Greyhound into Jacksonville, and there the Atlantic driver points out to the Florida driver—who takes over—any colored passengers who are "out of place."

The Florida driver tries to convince such passengers that Florida law requires segregation.

Failing in this, he summons a police officer who does the same.

Passengers who persist in clinging to their seats are arrested, not for violating the jim crow law, but for "disorderly conduct"—no matter how orderly they may be.

Gloved Fist Technique

A new order in the techniques of segregation was put into effect recently when the president of Greyhound Lines issued a directive from Chicago that henceforth no driver is to lay hands on any passenger without extreme provocation.

And, instead of ordering the arrest of stubborn travelers, the drivers are under orders to merely "relate" the facts of the case, and leave the question of arrest ostensibly in the hands of the police.

One reason for Greyhound's new iron-fist-in-a-kid-glove policy is that the company recently switched to self-insurance, which means that damage claims now have to be paid out of the company's own funds.

Interstate Commerce Commission

ICC vs Democracy (Return Match)

Well, the Interstate Commerce Commission is getting all set to fight the United States government again over the issue of racial segregation on railroad dining cars.

The doddering old relics of a by-gone age still don't believe that Negroes are human beings and as such are entitled to the same service without distinction as other American citizens when using the nation's transportation facilities.

Because Elmer Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, resents being the victim of a vicious un-American policy of Jim Crow practiced by many of the nation's railroads, he's been before the federal courts and the ICC for 10 years.

The United States Supreme Court, which we were taught is the highest tribunal in the country, decided two years ago that Henderson was right and that all discriminatory regulations practiced on dining cars should cease.

Immediately the Southern railroad devised a scheme which would permit it to circumvent the Supreme Court ruling and continue its practice of segregating Negroes.

The ICC, which was either too stupid to see through the Southern's tricky new regulation or too stubborn to want the decision of the Supreme Court carried out, gave its approval to the Southern's new seating plan.

In so doing the ICC, as usual was entering into an un-American conspiracy to defy the United States Supreme Court and rescind provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act and the Federal constitution.

Not easily discouraged, Mr. Henderson —and we like his guts—has appealed to the Supreme court again for relief from the tyranny of the ICC.

But the ICC is stubborn too. It is now seeking permission to stand before the Supreme Court and use tax-paid attorneys to defy the Federal Government by defending a Jim Crow seating scheme conceived by a railroad.

When a federal agency such as the ICC persistently uses its resources to fight against the basic principles of the government of which it is a part, then that agency certainly needs purging.

One vacancy already exists. the chairman having resigned several months ago.

We repeat now a recommendation made in a recent series that appeared in the Chicago Defender on the ICC:

President Truman should appoint to the existing vacancy a qualified Negro.

Commission Seeks To Bypass Court Ruling

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) —The 10-year fight to end racial discrimination in railroad dining cars ran into more opposition last Wednesday when the Interstate Commerce commission asked to intervene in the latest suit brought by Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights.

The ICC seeks to defend its approval of a rule adopted by the Southern Railway to circumvent the decision of the United States Supreme court that a previous rule subjected colored passengers to a disadvantage prohibited by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In its proposed answer to Henderson's complaint, filed in the District Court here, the ICC says the court lacks jurisdiction to entertain the suit.

The ICC says the pending suit is really a rehearing of the previous suit brought by Henderson in the Federal District court at Baltimore.

The suit involves the alleged failure of the ICC to conform to the mandate of the Supreme Court ordering the District court at Baltimore to set aside the order of the ICC dismissing Henderson's original complaint and to remand the case to the ICC for further proceedings in conformity with the Supreme Court's opinion.

The ICC asserts that there is no allegation in the complaint or evidence in the record that Henderson or any other colored person has ever been subjected to any kind of discrimination, prejudice or disadvantage under the dining car regulation which became effective July 1, 1950, twenty-five days after the Supreme court handed down its decision, or that this regulation has ever been applied to or enforced with respect to Henderson or any other colored person by the Southern.

The ICC maintains that the July 1, 1950, regulation of the Southern does not violate any provision of the Interstate Commerce Act and does not impose a discrimination, prejudice, or disadvantage upon Henderson or any other colored person.

The United States is named as the defendant in the suit. In the case decided by the Supreme Court, the Justice department took the position that the order of the ICC approving the Southern's dining car regulations was invalid, and Philip B. Perlman, the solicitor general of the United States, took part in the argument of the case against the ICC and the Southern.

The Justice Department has not indicated what its position will be in the pending suit.

The fight to end discrimination on dining cars was begun by Henderson as the result of his failure to obtain dinner in the dining car on May 17, 1942, while he was a first-class passenger on a Southern train traveling from Washington to Atlanta.

The revised regulations effective July 1, 1950, directs dining car stewards to seat white persons with white persons, colored persons with colored persons, seat white passengers from the buffet or kitchen end of the car and colored passengers from the opposite end, but to refuse no passenger dining car service when there is a vacant seat.

ICC Turns Down Complaint Against Jimcrow Diners

WASHINGTON — (SNS) — Elmer W. Henderson, whose civil suit in 1950 brought forth a Supreme Court decision that eliminated the practice of reserving only one table in each dining car for Negroes, failed to win a favorable hearing in another complaint of railroad bias.

The Interstate Commerce Commission Wednesday had turned down Henderson's complaint against the Southern Railway, for alleged practice of seating whites and Negroes separately.

In a 7-4 balloting, the commission ruled that the present seating arrangement "when fairly and reasonably interpreted and applied" did not violate the commission's provisions against discrimination.

Henderson, whose previous complaint forced railroad dining cars to abolish the "jimcrow" table, charged that the railroad "adopted another form of racial allocation" which is contrary to the court decision of 1950.

In a dissent, the commission minority observed that the rules were "of the character condemned by the Supreme Court." On the contrary, the majority agreed that there was no evidence that the railroad regulations had been unfairly or unreasonably enforced.

The majority said the rules themselves "assured substantial equality of treatment to all passengers presenting themselves for dining car service."

Henderson's complaint attacked the following provision of the revised seating rules:

"When entering singly, women will be seated with women, men with men, young people with young people, elderly persons with elderly persons, white persons with white persons, and Negroes with Negroes.

"Following the above illustration, stewards will bear in mind (occupied space permitting), white passengers should be seated from the buffet or kitchen end of the dining car and Negroes from the opposite end (from the ends toward the middle). No passengers ... shall be refused such service when there is a vacant seat in the diner."

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Committee Is Urged To Report On Bias Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee was urged last Thursday by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat, of Minnesota, to report favorably the bill prohibiting racial discrimination and segregation against interstate passengers.

In a letter to Senator Edwin C. Johnson, of Colorado, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which Senator Humphrey made public, the Minnesotan, declared that the proposed legislation "is perfectly consistent with the declared and established public policy of our country as represented by prior actions of the Congress and decisions of the Supreme Court."

Senator Humphrey also made public a favorably report on the bill from the Interior Department, declaring that "it is apparent that the prompt and effective elimination of discrimination and segregation on common carriers operating in interstate commerce requires the enactment" of legislation forbidding such practices.

In his letter to Senator Johnson, Senator Humphrey wrote that the ruling of the Supreme Court in the case of Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, "was a specific step forward toward making clear to the world that the ideals of our nation for the establishment of human dignity are being realized."

Senator Humphrey added:

"That decision, however, did not explicitly deal with every phrase of discrimination on interstate railroads. Great progress has been made in interstate transportation, but a number of railroads continue the evil of segregation.

"The most efficient way for meeting this problem is for Congress to meet up to its responsibility and enact our bill, S. 1736, so as to eliminate discrimination and segregation on common carriers once and for all."

The bill would prohibit discrimination and segregation because of race, color, religion, or national origin, directed at any person traveling on a common carrier engaged in interstate commerce. Under the terms of the bill, any carrier, or officer, agent or employe of a carrier engaging in such practices would be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000, and also would be subject to a damage suit by the injured person.

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Maryland

Housewife Sues Bus Company; Claims Driver Beat Her Up

Afro American Dat. 10-11-52

BALTIMORE

A local housewife who claims a white bus driver beat her up simply because she got on a bus ahead of white riders has sued the Baltimore Transit Company for $15,000.

Mrs. Mary Diggins, 1400 block Mullikin Court, is the plantiff in the case. Her suit was filed this week in Superior Court by her attorneys, the firm of Brown Allen and Watts and George L. Parrish.

The suit alleges the attack occured on a No. 12 bus on July 7 after Mrs. Diggins boarded the car at Lexington and Liberty streets.

Knocked To Floor

Mrs. Diggins claims the bus driver attacked her without any provocation. She alleges he "did maliciously and wantonly assault and beat" her, "knocking" her "to the floor of the bus, inflicting grave and serious injury about her head, body and limbs, causing her great pain and mental anguish, humiliation and embarrassment."

According to Mrs. Diggins' attorneys, she had been shopping downtown when she boarded the bus around 3:30 p.m.

She claims the bus driver became enraged simply because she boarded the bus ahead of several white passengers. According to Mrs. Diggins, the driver told her she should know she wasn't supposed to board the bus before white passengers.

Hit On Head

Then, she claims, when she attempted to hand him her fare, the driver got up out of his seat and pushed her to the floor. While she was on the floor, Mrs. Diggins claims the driver kicked her and hit her on the head.

While all this was going on a policeman was said to have been a passenger on the bus. The officer, however, did nothing, it is claimed, although the bus driver is said to have asked him to arrest Mrs. Diggins.

Mrs. Diggins has several witnesses to the incident who are expected to testify on her behalf when the case is tried.

Lunacy Hearing Slated for Negro Who Hit Bus Driver

A lunacy affidavit will be filed against Big Boy Bill Bailey, a 280-pound, six-foot Jackson Negro who has admitted assaulting a City Bus Lines driver here last Thursday afternoon.

Detective Chief M. B. Pierce said Saturday two physicians will examine the Negro on Monday.

Bailey, who also travels under the name of Leo Augustus Bailey, was found hiding under his bed at his home, 538 Farish street, early Saturday morning.

He is charged with beating W. L. Barrett after Barrett asked him to move to the colored section of a West Capitol street bus.

In a fit of rage the Negro walked forward and beat Barrett about the head, police reports show.

As Barrett halted the bus, Bailey forced his way through the door and fled in the vicinity of the VA hospital.

Detectives got on his trail and he was apprehended by Officers T. H. Singletary and J. R. McLeod.

After examination by physicians, the Negro is expected to be confined to Whitfield hospital for observation or face trial.

He is in solitary confinement pending the mental examination.

Police Hunt Negro In Assault on Bus Driver in Jackson

An intensive search was under way in West Jackson Friday for a 280-pound, six-foot Negro who attacked a City Lines bus driver who asked him to sit in the colored section of the bus.

Walter Barrett, the driver, told police that the incident took place near the VA hospital area when the Negro, seated in the white section of the bus, was asked to step to the rear.

The next thing he knew, Barrett said, the Negro was beating him on the head with his fists.

When he brought the bus to a stop, the Negro forced his way through the door of the vehicle and fled.

Three other passengers witnessed the incident, police said.

Without Magnolias

Navy Lt. Dennis Nelson had a brush with Dixie Jim Crow in Vicksburg, Miss., the other day, and the results almost proved disastrous.

It happened when he went into a bus ticket office in Vicksburg to continue his trip to Alcorn college for a speaking engagement after his plane had been grounded because of weather.

In the absence of any racial designations, Nelson entered the ticket office by the first door he came to, where, despite his officer's uniform and genial manner, he promptly was met with a blistering barrage of cursing followed with orders to go around to the back entrance.

Not content that Nelson followed his orders without comment, when the lieutenant arrived at the ticket window on the "colored" side, the agent again proceeded to lambast him in biting blasphemy, largely to impress a small group of Negroes loitering in the dingy room.

By now filled to the craw, Nelson cursed back. Whereupon, the agent began rummaging through his desk drawer as if seeking a weapon.

Nelson went back to the security of the bus, but not without availing himself of the added protection of his .45, which he as an S. P. is eligible to carry at all times.

The ticket agent pursued. But when he got to the bus door, the driver warned him that Nelson was in no mood for further abuse and was prepared to talk back with lead. The agent retreated to the safety of the bus station sparing Nelson a possible lynching, or worse still, a dose of Mississippi court justice.

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North Carolina

Woman, 63, Man Ejected From Bus; 20 Die in Crashes

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

RALEIGH, N. C. — Death and segregation rode the highways in North Carolina last week as holiday traffic claimed the lives of twenty travelers and jim crow, in defiance of the U. S. Supreme Court, claimed two others.

For the twenty dead there was no rebuttal. However, for the two victims of segregation there were immediate legal repercussions.

WOMAN, 63

The two victims of the South's vicious system of segregation were Mrs. Hattie Howard, frail 63-year-old New Yorker and Robert Shannon, 20-year-old Washington, D. C., student. Mrs. Howard has engaged lawyers in Raleigh and New York to represent her in a suit against the Atlantic Greyhound Bus Corporation.

She assertedly was forced to give up a back seat, reserved for Negroes by North Carolina law, to boarding whites here.

MAN JAILED

Shannon returning from a one-day visit with his parents in Winston-Salem, was jailed for refusing to give a front seat on a bus bound for the nation's capital. After remaining in a Greensboro jail from early morning until late afternoon was finally released on an order from E. D. Kuykendall, Guildford County prosecutor in a virtually unprecedented move.

It is believed that immediate court action for false arrest will be filed against the bus company and arresting officers.

1,000th VICTIM

Alex Hagans, 36, of Fairbluff, became the 1,000th traffic victim for 1951 as he died instantly in a head-on collision at 5:10 A. M., Monday near his home. This is the first time in North Carolina history that 1,000 traffic victims have met death in a single year.

Mrs. Howard related the following facts concerning her experience to the Courier:

She stated that she purchased a ticket on an all-express bus in New York for through transportation to Savannah, Ga. She said that she traveled without incident until she reached Raleigh.

NEW DRIVER

"When the bus arrived at the Raleigh station a new driver was assigned to continue the trip South," she said, "and at the same time numerous white passengers boarded the bus en route South and filled all unoccupied seats." The driver of the bus, according to Mrs. Howard, ordered the Negroes seated in the back to vacate their seats for the unseated whites.

She alleged in her complaint against the company that the driver demanded the seats of the Negro passengers and further advised them that "if they desired to continue the trip on that particular bus they would have to stand in the aisle."

Mrs. Howard said she called the driver's attention to her age and her frail physique but said that her entreaties were disregarded and the driver became belligerent and threatening. Representing Mrs. Howard in New York is Atty. William C. Raines.

DRIVER, POLICE TEAM UP IN N.C:

WAC Jailed For Refusing To Change Seat On Bus

WASHINGTON

How segregation-minded drivers of the Trailways Bus Company have taken it upon themselves to force jim-crow seating upon inter-state passengers is being probed by the NAACP.

The investigation is the outgrowth of the arrest and conviction of Miss Sarah Keys, a member of the Women's Army Corps, who was jailed in Roanoke Rapids, N.C. while en route to her home from Fort Dix.

Miss Keys is the daughter of David Keys, Sr. of 28 R. Street nw., Washington, a government employee, who maintains a permanent residence at Washington, N.C. where his wife, Mrs. Curley Keys, resides. The WAC was en route to visit her parents when the difficulty occurred.

Miss Keys was arrested and held in jail overnight on trumped up charges of disturbing the peace after spending the night in jail.

Many Agused

Mr. Keys, the young woman's father, employed an attorney and appealed the conviction after obtaining bond and turned the matter over to the NAACP for investigation. He charges that Roanoke Rapids is key terminus foremploying this abortive technique against inter-state passengers due to an agreement between the bus drivers, the police and the local magistrate's court.

They can drum-up enough spurious witnesses to obtain a conviction against any colored passenger, who objects to changing his seat, he charges.

Soldiers are a favorite target of abuse, Mr. Keys declared. Mr. Keys has three children in the service.

In addition to his daughter he has two sons Sergt. David Keys and Corp. Elijah Keys serving in Korea.

Ordered From Bus

Traveling on a through bus, she was requested to move to the rear of the bus upon entering North Carolina.

When she refused, two bus drivers agreed among themselves to switch passengers, which would automaticaly compel all the passengers on one bus to move to the other. According to Miss Keys the driver of the bus on which she was riding announced to his passengers:

"I have asked this colored girl to move to a rear seat. She says she prefers the seat she has. Well, she can keep her seat but the rest of you passengers, who are going further south will move to the bus in the rear. She can sit where she is but she won't get where she is going."

All the passengers filed out but when Miss Keys also attempted to board the second bus going to her home the driver refused to accept her ticket.

When she protested at the ticket office, she was placed under arrest on charges of disturbing the peace and subsequently fined at a hearing before the mayor

Full Opinion of Railway Segregation Case

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)– A railroad regulation requiring racial segregation of day- coach passengers unlawfully burdens interstate commerce if it permits white and colored passengers to ride in the same coach for part of their journey through Virginia, and requires their segregation when a specified city in Virginia is reached, and enforcement of the regulation depends upon the convenience of the railroad.

That is the gist of the decision which was left standing when the United States Supreme Court on November 10 refused to review the judgement of the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The case was initiated in the Federal District Court at Richmond, Virginia, by William C. Chance, of Parmele, North Carolina, 65-year old principal of the Chance High School at Parmele, against the Atlantic Coast line Railroad and its conductor, A. S. Lambeth, for damages of $25,000.

At the first trial in the District Court, Chance was awarded damages of $50 for unlawful arrest July 25, 1948, for refusing to move to a Jim Crow coach on a Coast Line train. But Judge Sterling Hutcheson, who presided at the trial, held that the regulation was lawful and reasonable and Chance had been legally ejected from the train.

Both Chance and the railroad appealed. The appeal was heard by Chief Justice John J. Parker and Judges Morris A. Soper and Armistead M. Dobie.

The following is the text of the first opinion, written by Judge Soper and delivered January 27, 1951, in which the circuit court declared the regulation invalid.

STATEMENT OF FACT

"This suit was brought by William C. Chance, a Negro, to recover damages from the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company on the ground that he was worngfully ejected on accout of his race from a railroad car on which he was an interstate passengtr on June 25, 1948, and also on the ground that he was subjected to unlawful arrest and imprisonment in connection with his ejection from the car.

"Jurisdiction was based on diversity of citizenship. There was a judgment for the defendant on the first cause of action, and for the plantiff on the second cause of action, and cross appeals.

CONFUSED JUDGMENT ... ...

"Judgment was entered for the defendant on the first cause of action, since it was found that the regulation was lawful and reasonable by the jury to which the question was first submitted and later by the judge when he concluded that the question was one of law to be decided by him.

"Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of $50 on the second cause of action under peculiar circumstances. The defendant moved for a directed verdict but was overruled; and the jury were instructed that if the plaintiff left the train peaceably, and arrest was not necessary to eject him, and if the Railroad Company caused the arrest, their verdict should be for the plaintiff.

"Specific questions were subsequently framed, one of which required the jury to say whether the defendant caused the wrongful arrest of the plaintiff. The jury were unable to agree on this matter and were relieved of further consideration thereof.

"Thereupon, at the request of the defendant, the jury were directed to find the damages suffered by the plaintiff by reason of his arrest, upon the assumption that he was wrongfully arrested at the instance of the defendant, and the jury found a verdict for $50.

"Thereafter the judge ruled that the defendent caused the arrest of the plaintiff and, being of the opinion that the arrest was unlawful, entered the judgement. It is conceded by the defendant that it stood upon its motion for directed verdict, and that the only question upon its appeal in this cause of action is whether the arrest was lawful.

"Chance is a school teacher, 64 years of age. He had purchased from the defendant railroad company a round trip ticket from Rocky Mount, North Carolina, to Philadelphia, and on the day in question was on his return trip.

"He had journeyed by the Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia to Washington and there changed cars and proceeded by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad to Richmond, and thence by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, when the trouble arose.

"When the train left Washington it was composed of five baggage and express cars and eleven passenger cars, which included five coaches, a diner and five Pullman cars arranged in that order. Under the company's regulations, the three coaches first in line were designed for Negro passengers and the next two for white passengers.

"The three forward coaches were equal in accommodation and comfort to the two that followed. The three forward coaches were crowded when the train left Washington and Chance was directed by a trainman to go to the rear. He did so and found a seat in the last coach and deposited his baggage.

"During the ride from Washington to Richmond both white and colored persons occupied this coach and there was no difficulty or disturbance.

"At Richmond the trainmen segregated the passengers, directing white persons in the first three coaches to go to the rear, and colored persons in the last two coaches to go forward.

STUBBORN, LONELY COURAGE

"With the exception of Chance the passengers complied. He refused to move and was told that if he persisted he would be put off the train and tht police would be called since the regulations of the company required segregation of the races.

"He was not ejected at Petersburg, the first staion south of Richmond, but later at Emporia police officers, to whom word had been sent ahead, boarded the train and took him off when he was pointed out by the conductor. He offered no physical resistance, and there was no disorder or violence.

"When he was put off the train the conductor gave him back his ticket and he was taken by police officers to the police station and charged with disorderly conduct. He gave bond after a dentention of about forty minutes and completed his journey home by bus.

"A few days later he returned to Emporis at the appointed time for the hearing before the magistrate. The conductor of the train also appeared, withdrew the charges and paid the costs, acting under the instructions of the Railroad Company.

"The regulations of the company upon which the decision of the case turns were issued to trainmen in the form of bulletins as follows:

"Rocky Mount, N. C. July 10, 1944.

"Special Notice No. 4832.

"All Concerned:

"Conductors must understand that every effort must be made to segregate as soon as possible after train leaves Richmond and to continue sending telegraphic reports in each case where cars come to us from the R.F. and P. with the races mixed.

"R. C. Murchison,

"Superintendent.'

"Rocky Mount, N. C. Januarty 4, 1946.

"41-11

'Special notice No. 5671

"All Concerned:

"Recently due to the crowded condition of coaches, it may have been impossible for conductors to segregate the races on our line when trins received from the R. F. and P at Richmond with coach passengers mixed, but now that the travel has slacked off and with the promise that 375 will be operated over the R.F. and P. properly pointed (not in rt verse position), it is hoped that this condition can be corrected. Conductors must make every possible effort to separate the races as soon as conditions will permit enroute from Richmond to Florence.

"Superintendent "R. G. Murchison.

"Gestimony on behalf of the company indicated that the regulations were promulgated in accordance with the general sentiment of the community through which the railroad operates and usuages and custom of the people, and that the purpose was to promote the comfort of the passengers and to preserve public peace and good order.

"Testimony on behalf of the plaintiff indicated that the practice of segregation in public conveyances in Virginia has been abandoned in large part by carriers since the decision of Morgan v. Virginia, 1946, 328 U.S 373 66 S. Ct. 1050, 90 L. Ed. 1317 without giving rise to violence or disorder

SECOND PART OF RAILWAY STORY ON NO. 1

"It was also shown during the trial that there is no attempt to enforce segregation on cars of the Atlantic Coast Line while traveling by the R.F. and P. between Washington and Richmond but when the train reaches Richmond the trainmen are instructed to enforce the regulation and to require white and colored passengers to move if they are not seated in the cars respectively assigned to them.

"However, if the cars are crowded in Virginia or elsewhere the South, and there are not sufficient accommodations for all the passengers to get seats the trainmen sometimes 'don't bother with them" until some of the passengers get off. In these instances the enforcement of the regulation depends upon the convenience of the Railroad Company. During the last war there were occasions when the regulation was not enforced.

"Segregation is not enforced by the defendant railroad on Pullman or dining cars. Discrimination against colored passengers desiring Pullman seats or dining car service was held to violate the provisions as to equality of treatment contained in paragraph (1) of section 3 of the Interstate Commerce Act, 49, U.S.C.A, sec. 3 (1) in Mitchell v. United States, 313 U.S. 80, 61 S. Ct. 873, 85 L. Ed. 1201 and Henderson v. United States, 330 U.S. 816 70, S. Ct. 843. The carrier has not provided separate Pullman or dining cars for the two races.

"The evidence does not show that violence or disorder has occurred where the carrier, to serve its own purposes, has relaxed the enforcement of segregation or has failed to apply it to certain classes of traffic.

Unlawfully Burdens Travel

"The regulation and its enforcement in this case is attacked upon a number of grounds but we find it necessary to consider only one, namely, that it unlawfully burdens commerce and is therefore repugnant to Clause 3, Section 8 of Article I of the Federal Constitution which empowers Congress to regulate commerce among the several states.

"Strong light has been thrown by decisions of the Supreme Court, some of recent date, upon the validity of state laws and railroad regulations which require the segregation of the races or discriminate between them in pubic conveyances in this country.

"In Hall. v. DeCuir, 95 C. S. 485, 24 L. Ed. 547, the court held that a statue of Louisiana which required a carrier to give all persons traveling within the

state upon public vehicles equal rights and privileges was an unconstitutional regulation of interstate commerce since otherwise each state would be at liberty to regulate the conduct of carriers while in its jurisdiction, resulting in great confusion and inconvenience, and destroying the uniformity necessary to the operation of the carrier's business.

"The principle of this case was recently approved in Morgan v. Virginia, 328 U.S. 373 66 S. Ct. 1050 90 L. Ed 1317, where the court held invalid as a burden upon interstate commerce a Virginia statute which required the separation of white and colored interstate passengers on motor vehicles moving in interstate commerce.

"Under tht statue the person in charge of the vehicles was required to allot the available space according to the number of white and colored passengers and to require the passengers to change their seats from time to time, as might be necessary or proper to comply with the Act. The court said, 328 U.S at pages 380-381, 66 S. Ct. at page 1055.

'This statute is attacked on the ground that it imposes undue burdens on interstate commerce. It is said by the Court of Appeals to have been passed in the exercise of the state's police power to avoid friction between the races. But this Court pointed out years age "that a state cannot avoid the operation of this rule by simply invoking the convenience apologetics of the police power.'

"Burdens upon commerce are those actions of a state which directly "impair the usefulness of its facilities for such traffic, That impairment, we think, may arise from other causes than costs or long delays. A burden may arise from a state statute which requires interstate passengers to order their movements or the vehicle in accordance with local rather than national requirements.

"As no state law can reach beyond its own border nor bar transportation of passengers across its boundaries, diverse seating requirements for the races in interstate journey result. As there is no federal act dealing with the separation of races in interstate transportation, we must decide the validity of this Virginia statute on the challenge that it interferes with commerce, as a matter of balance between the exercise of the local police power and the need for national uniformity in the regulations for interstate travel.

"It seems clear to us that seating arrangements for the different races in interstate motor travel require a single, uniform rule to promote and protect national travel. Consequently, we hold the Virginia statute in controversy invalid.

ONE RULE FOR ALL

"These cases had to do with the effect of state segregation statutes; but as we have seen, carrier regulations or practices, as distinguished from state statutes, which denied equality of treatment to the races were stricken down as violations of the Intersatte Commerce Act in Mitchell v. United States and Henderson v. United States, supra.

"In the last mentioned cases the court did not reach certain constitutional questions suggested by the complainant, but in all the cases, whether the decison was based upon a violation of a provision of the constitution or of a statute of the United States, the problem under consideration was the standard of conduct to be observed by interstate carriers in dealing with members of the traveling public.

"Moreover, the ill effect upon the passengers and the distrubance of interstate traffic were much the same whether the carrier's conduct was treated technically as a denial of equal privileges to the races or as a burden upon interstate commerce.

"Thus, in the Mitchell case the complainant was excluded from a Pullman car and required to ride in a second class coach, and in the Henderson case the passenger was excluded from certain tables in the dining car and forced to wait until seats at other tables were vacant before he was served.

"The decisions which invalidated carrier regulations as contrary to tht statue must therefore be considered in the instant case, although the regulation is here attacked as an undue burden upon commerce.

"We reach the conclusiton that the railroad regulation now before us must be declared invalid. Not only does its enforcement interfere with the uniformity which should characterize interstate carriage from one end of the route to the other, but its irregular enforcement for the convenience of the carrier, dependent upon the number of passengers and the character of accommodations which they purchase, adds to the burden upon the traffic by increasing the confusion and discomfort of the passengers.

"When white and colored passengers are permitted to ride together for part of their journey through the State of Virginia, and then are compelled to separate and change cars, and when passengers in coaches are segregated on account of race while passengers in Pullman and dining cars are permitted to ride together irrespective of race, the burden upon interstate commerce is as clearly manifest as that imposed by the statue of Virginia which was invalidated in the Morgan case.

"It is true that the regulation of the carrier was not enacted by state authority, although the power of the state is customarily invoked to enforce it; but we know of no principal of law which requires the courts to strike down a state statue which interferes with interstate commerce but to uphold a railroad regulation which is infected with the same vice.

"The Railroad Company emphasizes the decisions in Chiles v. Chesapeake and O. Ry. Co. 218 U. S. 71, 30 S. Ct. 667, 54 L. Ed. 936, and our own decision in Day V. Alantic Greyhold Cor., 171 F. 2d59, rendered in the interval between the Morgan and Henderson decisions.

"In both cases the regulation of an interstate carrier segregating the passengers according to race was upheld; but they are not controlling here since in each case the passenger boarded the vehicle at a place whre the rule of the carrier required segregation and he could have taken a seat and retained it to the end of his journey.

APPLIES TO BUS TOO

"The circumstances of the present case more nearly resemble those considered in Whiteside v. Southern Bus Lines, 6 Cir. 177 F. 2d 949, with which we are in accord. In that case the court held invalid, as a burden upon interstate commerce the regulation of a bus company requiring colored people to be loaded in the rare of the bus in the course of an interstate journey.

"The decision was based largely on Hall v. DeCuir and Morgan v. Virginia, supra, as establishing the unreasonableness of the regulation and its interference with the uniformity essential for the functioning of interstate traffic, and the court also held that a burden upon interstate commerce may result from the activities of private persons are well as by the enactment of state laws.

"The judgment of the District Court for the defendant in the first cause of action in the instant case must therefore be reversed, and the judgment against the defendant on the second of action must be set aside and a new trial granted, since the case was tried upon the erronous theory that the regulation was valid, and the verdict of the jury was necessarily affected thereby. The cost on both appeals will be taxed against the Railroad Company. "reversed and remanded.".

The Supreme Court denied the petition of the railroad for a review.

At the second trial in the District Court, the question of damages, both compensatory and punitive, was submitted to the jury. The jury found Chance was entitled to $55 compensatory damages and to no punitive damages.

At the conclusion of the second trial, the railroad moved to set aside the judgment and enter a judgment for it on the grount that it had the right to adopt the regulation and that the arrest was denied. Its motion was denied.

From the judgment of the District Court the railroad again appealed. The second appeal was also heard by Chief Judge Parker and Judge Soper and Dobie. The text of the per curiam (by the court) opinion, rendered last July 18, follows;

"This is the second appeal in the case which was before us in Chance v Lambeth 4 Cir. 186 F. 2d 879 cert, den. 841 U. S 941, and presents for our consideration no question not fully considered and passed upon in that appeal.

"Under well settled principles, the law as there laid down became the law of the case which governs in subsequent appeals. While the court has power on a subsequent appeal to reverse a former decision in the same case, this is a powell which will be exercised only under the most unusual circumstances, as where the Supreme Court of the United States has decided the same matter differently during the interim, or where, in a case involving the interpretation of state law, the supreme court of the state whose law is involved has rendered a decision in conflict with the former decision. Maryland Casualty C. v. City of South Norfolk 4 Cir. 54 F. 2d 1033, Thompson v Maxwell Land Grant Co. 168 U.S. 451, 456.

"No such circumstances are presented here, and appellant may not use this appeal as a means of reviewing our decision on the former appeal which was followed by the trial judge in the new trial there granted.

"Affirmed.

It was a petition for review of this judgment, which the Supreme Court on November 10 rejected.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD

5 Plaintiffs File Action In US Court

Forced Segregation Of Interstate Coach Passengers Charged

NORFOLK — The Seaboard Air Line Railroad last week was named defendant in a $50,000 damage suit based on allegations of unlawful segregation of passengers in interstate travel.

The action came within less than a month after the Supreme Court in effect upheld the ruling that railroad regulations requiring the separation of white and Negro coach passengers were unconstitutional.

* * *

THAT RULING was the final outcome of the case of W. C. Chance, North Carolina Negro principal, against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

Listed as plaintiffs in the suit filed against the Seaboard Air Line last week were: Fred G. Minnis, 744 Girard street, Washington, D. C.; Anne Lorritts, P. O. Box, 450, Lincolnton, N. C.; Pearl M. Smith, 251 Lewis avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Leroy F. Smith, a minor, suing through Mrs. Pearl M. Smith, his guardian and friend, and Rosetta Rolan, 464 Madison street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

* * *

THE FIVE plaintiffs charge they were forced to move from a non-segregated to a segregated coach on the defendant company's "Palmland" when the train, enroute to Tampa and points beyond reached Jacksonville on Dec. 22, 1951.

They charge that because of his "unlawful action" by the company' agent, they suffered physical pain and mental anguish were greatly humiliated. As a result, they ask $10,000 each for compensatory and punitive damages.

* * *

IN THEIR allegations the plaintiffs explain that they traveled on the train in mixed coaches from boarding points "without incident or disturbance to Jacksonville, Fla." The coaches, they assert," were clean, warm, had water, and other facilities for the comfort of the passengers."

The Palmland was an "unreserved train," the complaint alleges," and all plaintiffs held first class coach tickets . . . in spite of the fact that other interstate passengers were not required to move, the conductor at Jacksonville, required the plaintiffs to move into an inferior coach solely on the basis of race."

* * *

THE PLAINTIFFS complain that the so-called "jim crow" coach to which they were compelled to move was "dirty, cold, without drinking water, or available toilet facilities in contrast with the other coaches from which they were compelled to move."

In conclusion, the complaint says:

"Whereby, and by reason of the defendant's unlawful action through persons acting at its instance and behest, the plaintiffs suffered physical pain and mental anguish, and were greatly humiliated, and each plaintiff states by reason of defendant's unlawful action, wanton and reckless breach of contract, through as heretofore set forth, and by reason of violation of their right as interstate passengers, the plaintiffs have each been damaged in the sum of $10,000 as compensatory and punitive damages for physical pain and suffering, for injury to plaintiffs' feelings each claims damages in the sum of $10,000 besides the cost of this suit."

Attorneys for the plaintiffs are, George E. C. Hayes, of the law firm of Cobb, Howard and Hayes, Washington; Fred G. Minnis, one of the plaintiffs, of the law firm of Minnis and Smalley, Washington; and William T. Mason, Jr., of Norfolk.

Railroad Sued By Five for Segregation

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 12 (AP).—Alleging humiliation and indignities, five Negroes today filed suit in the United States District Court here against the Seaboard Air Line Railroad for allegedly being forced to sit in a segregated coach at Jacksonville, Fla.

Seeking $10,000 each, they claim they were passengers aboard the Palmland, having boarded the train at various points on its New York-Florida run last month.

They said they were allowed to sit in comfortable mixed cars until they arrived at Jacksonville, when they were made by a conductor to move into a "dirty, cold" car without ventilation or toilet facilities.

The plaintiffs are Fred G. Minnis, 744 Girard st. nw., Washington, D. C.; Anne Lorritts, Lincolnton, N. C.; and Pearl M. Smith, Leroy F. Smith, and Rosetta Roland, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Smiths said they boarded the train in New York with Rosetta Roland, while Minnis boarded in Washington and Anne Loritts in Columbia, S. C.

5 Sue Seaboard After 'Dirty' Jim Crow Ride

NORFOLK, Va.—Five Negroes have sued the Seaboard Air Line railroad because they were forced to ride a Seaboard Jim Crow coach.

The passengers, who filed their suit in the U. S. District court in Norfolk, charge that they were "greatly humiliated" when they were made to move into a "dirty, cold" segregated car in Jacksonville, Fla. Each was an interstate traveller.

Asking $10,000 damages each are Fred G. Minnis of Washington, Pearl M. Smith, Leroy F. Smith and Roseta Roland of Brookland, and Anne Loritts of Lincolnton, N. C.

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SOUTHEASTERN GREYHOUND LINES

Beaten Cleric Spurns NAACP's Aid Offer

Says He'll Seek Redress For Ga. Bus Atrocity By Himself

By LOIS TAYLOR

WASHINGTON

Because of the white people in the South who are backing his controversial hospital plan, the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie said on Friday he will not take NAACP help in seeking redress for the bloody beating two white ruffians gave him on a Greyhound bus in Georgia last Monday.

He mentioned Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia among the persons in Dixie who, he said, "gave me the blessing of the state with warmth, deep interest and courtesy."

The 67-year-old minister is the moving spirit behind the National Hospital Fund, whose expressed aim is to increase hospital facilities for colored citizens in D.C. The fund had been denounced by some local leaders and the local medical society.

The Rev. Mr. Carnegie was completing a 12,000-mile fund-raising trip through the South when the ruffians attacked him after he refused to move to a rear seat in the bus near Acworth, Ga.

Eye Still Puffed

As he left Freedmen's Hospital, Friday afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Carnegie still displayed evidences of the beating in a puffed and discolored left eye and a head wound covered with court plaster.

But, he said, white persons in the South had treated him so well that this atoned for the attack. He plans to sue the bus company, he added, but without the NAACP help which has been offered to him.

He told an AFRO reporter:

"I'm afraid that (the NAACP) approach would not be conducive to the best interests of my organization, so I'm going to do it myself.

Wants Reputable Firm

"I want to get an outstanding and reputable law firm to handle the thing in a dignified manner.

"In view of the fine co-operation that I am getting from the white people of the Southern states. I would not want to do anything which would prejudice their interest in my organization.

"I would not want to do anything which would make the nation think that the attack on me by these two ruffians is expressive of the spirit of the South.

Calls South 'Misunderstood'

"I have learned through my contacts with these white leaders that the South has been misunderstood and misrepresented, and I do not want to do anything to add to the misunderstanding or to share in the misrepresentation."

The Rev. Mr. Carnegie said that prior to the bus incident Southerners had received him" with open arms."

Every white medical school he visited contributed to his hospital fund and so did three out of four white bank presidents whom he saw, he declared.

Another Impression

He got another kind of impression when the bus he was traveling in left Atlanta for Acworth and he refused, as an interstate passenger, the bus-driver's order to move to the rear.

Two white men approached him, he said, and remarked, "So you won't go to the back of the bus, n——er," as they started beating him about head, breaking his glasses in the process.

"I called out, 'Murder! Murder' and begged the white driver to help me," Mr. Carnegie continued, "but he did nothing. I was knocked to the floor and when I got up my blood was spattered all over the floor and the seat."

At the next bus-stop he went on, two policemen boarded the bus where he "writhed in pain, with blood pouring" from his wounds. The officers told him to move to the rear, and he did so.

Straight To White Newspaper

In Chattanooga, Mr. Carnegie said, he went straight to the Chattanooga Times and told his story to white reporters.

One of them was acquainted with a colored physician, Dr. Thompson, whose first name Mr. Carnegie did not recall at the time.

Dr. Thompson took him to Waldon hospital, calling a Dr. Moores also colored, for consultation and arranging for the services of an out-standing white X-ray specialist. Mr. Carnegie spent a day in Waldon Hospital, receiving medical care without charge, from the above mentioned doctors and two other colored physicians.

Members of the Baptist Ministers Union, also of his own race, visited Mr. Carnegie in the hospital and arranged and paid for his transportation by plane to Washington.

NAACP Offers Help

Mr. Carnegie said he was also visited by the Rev. Perry Williams pastor of First Baptist Church in Chattanooga and president of the NAACP there, who offered to help in any way.

His plane was grounded in Richmond and he rode in an airlines limousine to Washington early Wednesday morning, along with white airplane passengers who, he said, expressed great concern about his condidtion and the attack on him in Acworth.

In Washington he rested at his lodgings in the home of the late Thomas F. Thomas at 13 R st., ne., before going out to have his damaged glasses repaired. Then he proceeded on Wednesday afternoon to Freedmen's Hospital where he remained until early Friday afternoon.

Still Dazed And Sore

He said that he still felt dazed and a little sore and had been advised by doctors to remain in bed until the soreness disappears. After that, as soon as he is able, he will resume his fund-raising activities.

Although Mr. Carnegie's headquarters are in Washington, he resides in Corona, L. I., with his wife and son, Amos Jr., who is a student at Queens College. He has four other children, all married.

He said that his wife called him on the telephone Friday morning to report that the NAACP and another organization in New York City had offered to help him in his suit.

Beaten Minister



Still bearing a patch of court-plaster on his head from the injuries he says he received at the hand of two white ruffians on a bus in Georgia, the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie checks out of Freedmen's Hospital Friday afternoon. He spent two days in Freedmen's, after also being confined for a day and a night at Waldon Hospital in Chattanooga, Tenn., following the beating which was administered to him after he refused to move to a rear seat on a Greyhound bus between Atlanta and Acworth, Ga.

2 IN SOUTH ACCUSED OF ASSAULTING NEGRO

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 8 —Amos H. Carnegie, 67-year-old Negro president of the National Hospital Foundation, Inc., Washington, reported here tonight that he had been assaulted by two passengers on a bus while en route from Atlanta, Ga., to this city earlier this evening.

He said that two men slugged and kicked him after they had held a whispered conversation with the bus driver following Mr. Carnegie's refusal to take a seat in the rear of the bus. The incident took place as the bus was nearing Acworth, Ga., some twenty miles north of Atlanta, Mr. Carnegie reported. He added that two policemen boarded the bus in Acworth, brushed aside his request for aid, and ordered him to "get in the back."

Mr. Carnegie, his face bruised, said that he had spent several days in Atlanta calling on state government and medical school officials to discuss plans of the foundation, established in 1950, to help Negroes obtain hospitalization. He said that he would institute legal action in the Federal courts in Washington to redress the violation of his civil rights.

Police Hunt Pair Accused Of Bus Attack On Minister

Victim Says He Will Talk With Justice Department

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — (SNS) — A 67-year old Baptist minister charged Tuesday that two white men beat and strangled him aboard a moving bus Monday night after he refused to move to a rear seat between Atlanta and Acworth, Ga. He was enroute to Chattanooga from Atlanta.

The Rev. Amos E. Carnegie, founder of the National Hospital Foundation, left Chattanooga late Saturday afternoon, enroute to Washington, D. C., where he will confer will Justice department officials.

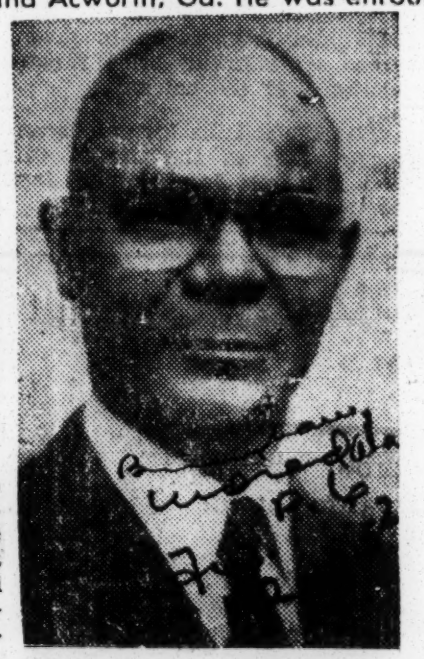
Negro ministers of Chattanooga contributed a plane ticket to the elderly minister who had been to Atlanta to seek aid for the National Hospital foundation. He suffered numerous bruises about the left eye, a contusion of the head and internal injuries.

John Lee, chief of the Cobb County, police force, said yesterday that an attempt is being made to find the two men. Lee said that officers from Cobb County had "suggested" that the Rev. Mr. Carnegie move to the rear seat in Acworth.

Rev. Carnegie told the following story yesterday afternoon:

He boarded the bus in Atlanta and sat "about midway" of the vehicle. When the bus operator asked him to move to the rear, he refused and explained to the operator that he was an interstate passenger. Atlanta police were called but took no action after the minister told them he was an interstate passenger. Between Atlanta and Acworth, the bus driver again asked him to move to the rear. He again refused. Two passengers talked to the bus driver and then walked to the minister's seat, slung him to the floor, beat, kicked and strangled him, he said.

The 67-year-old minister said he called for help. No one, he said, came to his assistance. At Acworth Carnegie said, police officers boarded the bus and threatened to jail him if he did not move to the rear of the vehicle. The minister said he complied because he was ill, weak and bloody.



REV. A. H. CARNEGIE

ASSAILANTS LEAVE BUS

The Rev. Mr. Carnegie said the two assailants left the bus at Acworth. He said an official of the bus company came to Acworth and offered to return the minister to Atlanta for medical aid. He refused.

In Atlanta, C. W. Beader, an official of the Southeastern Greyhound company, released the following statement:

"Yesterday evening (Monday) an altercation arose between several passengers on the Southeastern Greyhound lines Chattanooga bound bus. As it was approaching Acworth, driver-operator Teague promptly stopped the bus and order was restored immediately. Thereafter the bus proceeded with its passengers to Acworth where local police made some investigation. We have been unable to obtain the names of those involved in the altercation except that of one injured passenger who gave his name as Amos H. Carnegie. The injured passenger was offered medical assistance in Acworth and again in Cartersville and each time he declined to accept it."

Beader responded to the following questions:

Q. Did the operator, at any time, request Carnegie to move to the rear?

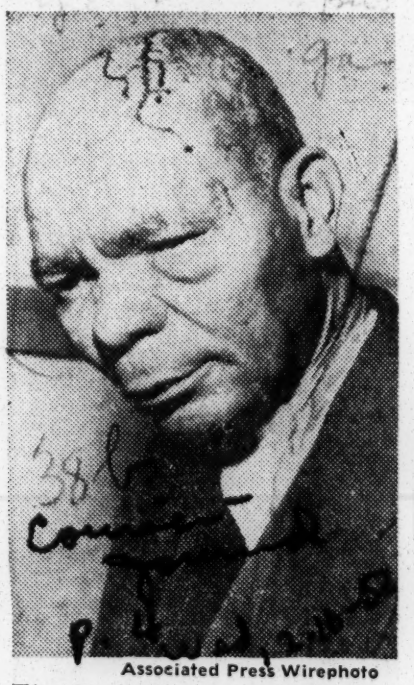
A. I don't know.

Q. Did the other persons involved in the incident refuse to give the operator their names?

A. I don't know.

The Acworth police chief said he did not know anything about the incident and advised reporters to contact the Cobb County police.

Tells of Beating



Associated Press Wirephoto

The Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, hospitalized in Chattanooga, yesterday, said two white men "stomped and beat" him on an Atlanta-Chattanooga bus because he refused to sit in the rear of the vehicle. Mr. Carnegie, a Baptist minister from Washington, D. C., heads a Negro hospital foundation and had been on a fund-raising tour.

A Tragic Throw-Back

Just at the time when the spector of second-class citizenship seemed to be fading away; at the time when every day brings dispatches fro mvarious parts of the country of the advances made against segregation; a most tragic throw-back to the days of lawless race hate occurs.

The case, treated elsewhere in this paper, concerned Rev. Amos Carnegie who was brutally assaulted for his refusal, as an interstated passenger, to move from one seat to another on a bus bound from Atlanta to Chattanooga.

Rev. Carnegie was traveling on behalf of the National Hospital Foundation which has as its aim the establishment of more hospitals for Negroes throughout the country. He had been in Atlanta the latter part of last week and had enlisted the aid of several prominent local citizens, two of whom, it is reported, have been named to the Foundation's Board of Directors.

The severity of his injuries caused his temporary hospitalization and disrupted his plans for his tour.

The assault occurred on a moving bus somewhere this side of Acworth, Georgia. Two white men assaulted him. Various police groups investigated the case but no one could tell who the men were. The only "help" the police could give the badly-beaten man was the stern advice that he had better move to the rear of the bus.

This type of race-based brutality is more shocking at this period in our country's development than ever before. The factor of shock may be the sad knowledge that while this country is adult enough to lead the western world — it is too adolescent to even begin to cope with its own problems.

How could the bus driver, the police, the passengers — how could anyone concerned possibly fail to realize that the implications of the case reach out further than a bus on a Georgia highway; further than the state itself or eve nthe country.

Such an affront to human decency offends and affects all decent humans — within and without American shores.

There is no course of action which will obliterate this disgrace — it can be ameliorated however by positive action on the part of county, state and national authorities to bring the perpetrators of this assault to stern justice.

BEATEN NEGRO PLANS TO SUE BUS COMPANY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—A Negro minister said today he planned to sue Southeastern Greyhound Lines for injuries suffered when he was attacked Monday by two white men because he would not move to a rear seat on a bus in Georgia.

The Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, 67 years old, entered Freedman's Hospital for treatment a few hours after he returned to his Washington home by plane. Hospital attendants said he was suffering from scalp lacerations and possible head injuries.

He said today he still felt "very sore" but had regained his sight in an injured eye. Earlier the sight in that eye was reported impaired.

Mr. Carnegie declared the attack occurred on a bus near Acworth, Ga. He said the bus driver and fellow-passengers ignored his pleas for help.

He said he was touring the South in the interests of the National Hospital Foundation, Inc., which he founded and heads. The foundation, he said, was organized in 1950 to seek a proportional share of hospital beds for Negroes.

"I do not blame the State of Georgia for the unprovoked assault," he said. Officials of Georgia, he added, were very cordial and courteous when he visited them in the interest of the foundation.

He said he did not intend to file a complaint with the Justice Department, but would hold the bus company entirely to blame for the trouble.

Police Chief Homer Womack of Acworth said yesterday that he believed the incident "was a test case" of a Supreme Court ruling that bans segregation on public transportation.

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REV. A.H. CARNEGIE

SOUTHEASTERN GREYHOUND LINES

Police Hunt Pair Accused Of Bus Attack On Minister

Victim Says He Will Talk With Justice Department

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — (SNS) — A 67-year old Baptist minister charged yesterday that two white men beat and strangled him aboard a moving bus Monday night after he refused to move to a rear seat between Atlanta and Acworth, Ga. He was enroute to Chattanooga from Atlanta.

The Rev. Amos E. Carnegie, founder of the National Hospital Foundation, left Chattanooga late Saturday afternoon, enroute to Washington, D. C., where he will confer will Justice department officials.

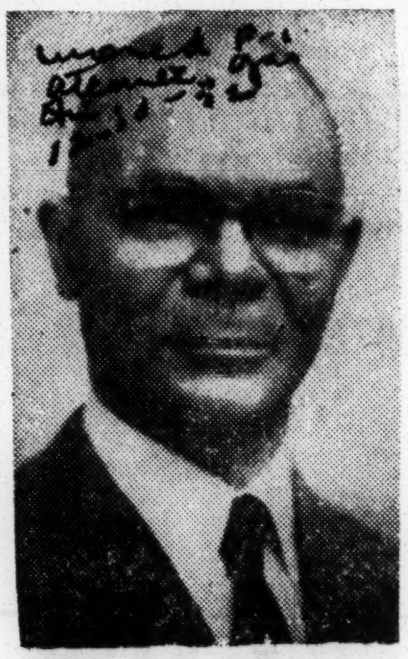
Negro ministers of Chattanooga contributed a plane ticket to the elderly minister who had been to Atlanta to seek aid for the National Hospital foundation. He suffered numerous bruises about the left eye, concussion of the head and internal injuries.

John Lee, chief of the Cobb County, police force, said yesterday that an attempt is being made to find the two men. Lee said that officers from Cobb County had "suggested" that the Rev. Mr. Carnegie move to the rear seat in Acworth.

Rev. Carnegie told the following story yesterday afternoon:

He boarded the bus in Atlanta and sat "about midway" of the vehicle. When the bus operator asked him to move to the rear, he refused and explained to the operator that he was an interstate passenger. Atlanta police were called but took no action after the minister told them he was an interstate passenger. Between Atlanta and Acworth, the bus driver again asked him to move to the rear. He again refused. Two passengers talked to the bus driver and then walked to the minister's seat, slung him to the floor, beat, kicked and strangled him, he said.

The 67-year-old minister said he called for help. No one, he said, came to his assistance. At Acworth Carnegie said, police officers boarded the bus and threatened to jail him if he did not move to the rear of the vehicle. The minister said he complied because he was ill, weak and bloody.



REV. A. H. CARNEGIE

ASSAILANTS LEAVE BUS

The Rev. Mr. Carnegie said the two assailants left the bus at Acworth. He said an official of the bus company came to Acworth and offered to return the minister to Atlanta for medical aid. He refused.

In Atlanta, C. W. Beader, an official of the Southeastern Greyhound company, released the following statement:

"Yesterday evening (Monday) an altercation arose between several passengers on the Southeastern Greyhound lines Chattanooga bound bus. As bus was approaching Acworth, driver-operator Teague promptly stopped the bus and order was restored immediately. Thereafter the bus proceeded with its passengers to Acworth where local police made some investigation. We have been unable to obtain the names of those involved in the altercation except that of one injured passenger who gave his name as Amos H. Carnegie. The injured passenger was offered medical assistance in Acworth and again in Cartersville an deach time he declined to accept it."

Beader responded to the following questions:

Q. Did the operator, at any time, request Carnegie to move to the rear?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did the other persons involved in the incident refuse to give the operator their names?

A. I don't know.

The Acworth police chief said he did not know anything about the incident and advised reporters to contact the Cobb County police.

Cobb Police Probe Attack On Minister

Victim Returns To Nation's Capital To Report Incident

BY LERONE BENNETT, JR.

John Lee, chief of the Cobb county police, said yesterday that his office is still investigating the beating of the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie aboard a moving bus between Atlanta and Acworth Monday night. Lee reported no arrest.

Contacted by phone, the Cobb County chief said: "No arrests have been made, but we've been doing some investigating.

Meanwhile, the Rev. Mr. Carnegie arrived in Washington, D. C., to report the facts of the case to Justice Department officials. At the same time Police Chief Homer Womack of Acworth, Ga., denied threatening the minister when he refused to move to a rear seat on the Chattanooga bound bus.

Womack contended that he offered to remove the minister from the bus if the driver would swear out a warrant. According to Womack, the driver refused and Carnegie continued to Chattanooga where he informed a paper of the incident.

Carnegie made the charges against Womack in Chattanooga where he told reporters that two "white ruffians stomped and beat me until the blood poured into the aisle."

"I cried, 'murder! murder! help! help!" Carnegie said, "but the driven drove on and offered no help."

The minister also said that "two cops" got on the bus at Acworth and threatened me with abusive language. They said if I didn't get back they would take me off and put me in jail."

"I was in such misery and pain that I decided it would be better to resist no longer," Carnegie said, "so I went."

Carnegie said the trouble began when he refused, as an interstate passenger to move to the rear of the bus after boarding at Atlanta. He recalled that two Atlanta policemen allowed him to remain midway the bus when he told them that the U. S. Supreme Court has held interstate passengers exempt from state segregation laws.

"Following that," Carnegie said, "the drive gave me a tongue lashing," and later one of his assailants came to him and said:

"So you won't sit back there, Nigger."

Carnegie said the two men then fell on him with fist blows and kicks.



THE REV. AMOS H. CARNEGIE, 67-year-old Negro minister of Washington, D.C., shows head lacerations at Chattanooga, Tenn., which he claims he suffered when he was slugged on a bus near Acworth, Ga., when he refused to move to a rear seat. The beating, he charged, was administered by two white "ruffians." Acworth police said the assailants had fled the bus before it arrived there. (AP Wirephoto.)

A Tragic Throw-Back

Just at the time when the spector of second-class citizenship seemed to be fading away; at the time when every day brings dispatches fro mvarious parts of the country of the advances made against segregation; a most tragic throw-back to the days of lawless race hate occurs.

The case, treated elsewhere in this paper, concerned Rev. Amos Carnegie who was brutally assaulted for his refusal, as an interstated passenger, to move from one seat to another on a bus bound from Atlanta to Chattanooga.

Rev. Carnegie was traveling on behalf of the National Hospital Foundation which has as its aim the establishment of more hospitals for Negroes throughout the country. He had been in Atlanta the latter part of last week and had enlisted the aid of several prominent local citizens, two of whom, it is reported, have been named to the Foundation's Board of Directors.

The severity of his injuries caused his temporary hospitalization and disrupted his plans for his tour.

The assault occurred on a moving bus somewhere this side of Acworth, Georgia. Two white men assaulted him. Various police groups investigated the case but no one could tell who the men were. The only "help" the police could give the badly-beaten man was the stern advice that he had better move to the rear of the bus.

This type of race-based brutality is more shocking at this period in our country's development than ever before. The factor of shock may be the sad knowledge that while this country is adult enough to lead the western world — it is too adolescent to even begin to cope with its own problems.

How could the bus driver, the police, the passengers — how could anyone concerned possibly fail to realize that the implications of the case reach out further than a bus on a Georgia highway; further than the state itself or eve nthe country.

Such an affront to human decency offends and affects all decent humans — within and without American shores.

There is no course of action which will obliterate this disgrace — it can be ameliorated however by positive action on the part of county, state and national authorities to bring the perpetrators of this assault to stern justice.

FBI Asked To Investigate Beating Of Minister Here

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The Department of justice is considering the case of Jamaica born Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, 67, who was brutally beaten recently by two white ruffians in Acworth, Georgia, and may act if the case is found to be a federal one.

The action was preceded by a resolution passed in Kingston, Jamaica by the City Council denouncing the beating of the minister because he refused to move to the rear of the bus.

The Baptist pastor reported his case to the Federal Bureau of Investigation this week, but the Justice Department has not determined whether the assault comes under its jurisdiction.

In Jamaica Kingston's City Council accepted a motion moved by Councilor Cleveland George Walker: "Whereas the rule of the law is the basic principle in this democratic world;

"And whereas the recent brutal treatment of a Negro pastor in Georgia is a manifestation of intense race prejudice which shocks this community, and whereas the incident involves a Negro native of Jamaica,

"Resolved that this Council ask Government to make through the proper diplomatic channel, a strong protest of this intolerable, undesirable and inhuman act which negates all democratic principles."

The motion, seconded by Ken Hill, leader of the National Labour Party formed by himself, was unanimously passed.

Reporting the incident Carnegie declared:

"Because such an incident must not be allowed to happen again in these United States, our beloved country," said Rev. Carnegie, "I shall sue the Greyhound Bus company."

Because of the reception which he received in the five states which he toured in interest of the National Hospital Foundation program which he is sponsoring, the Washington minister stated that the 'behavior of these two Georgia ruffians.. does not reflect the spirit of the South."



Associated Press Wirephoto

Beaten by 'Ruffians'

The Rev. Amos Hubert Carnegie, founder of the National Hospital Foundation, Inc., who was hospitalized in Chattanooga, Tenn., yesterday. He charged he was beaten by two white "ruffians" when he refused to take a back seat in a Southeastern Greyhound bus Sunday evening in Georgia. Last spring, Mr. Carnegie unsuccessfully attempted to build a four-million-dollar hospital in Northeast Washington, primarily for Negroes. As the bus neared Acworth, Ga., two men knocked him to the floor and kicked him, Mr. Carnegie charged.

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Southern Pacific Railroad

Sues For $50,000 In Railroad Car Jim Crow Case

CHICAGO — (ANP) — A suit asking $50,000 damages because of humiliation suffered in a jim-crow railroad car was filed last week in the U. S. District Court.

Making the charges was James M. Burr, a Negro noted peonage and extradition lawyer.

Defendant is the Southern Pacific Railroad. Burr, a native of Los Angeles, claims he was forced to ride in an old fashioned dirty railroad car behind the engine because he was a Negro.

In his suit, he claims that he made reservation in Houston, Tex by telephone on the Sunset Limited from Houston to New Orleans and re-checked the reservation before going to the station. He charges that when he reported to the station for his reservation there was a whispered conversation. and he was told there must have been a mistake in connection with his reservation.

On the train, he alleges, he found that only white persons were seated in the car in which he originally had a reservation but only colored persons were seated in the one to which he was later assigned.

Burr said he had been a West Coast correspondent for the Chicago Tribune for 12 years.

Southern R.R. Policy Stands

WASHINGTON

The Southern Railroad will not revise its present policy relative to segregating its colored passengers, a spokesman for the company said here last week.

The statement was made following the Supreme Court's refusal to review a decision barring segregation of colored and white passengers in coaches.

Decision To Stand

By its refusal to review the decision, the Supreme Court let it (anti-segregation plea) stand as the law within the jurisdiction of the fourth circuit, which includes Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North and South Carolina.

This decision was reached by the Fourth District U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the William O. Chance suit against the Atlantic Coast Line.

No Change In Policy

The Southern Railroad spokesman said the Supreme Court decision "makes no change in the existing law and necessitates no change in the present practices.

For some time the Southern has not tried to transfer southbound colored passengers travelling from non-segregated areas.

However, whether the company would enforce the segregating of colored boarding coaches in colored areas was not explained by the spokesman.

The ACL said it provided equal accommodations for all races in segregated areas in which it served.

Southern Railway Handling Of Negroes on Diners Okayed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—(AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission Tuesday approved the present practices of the Southern Railway in seating and serving white and Negro passengers in its dining cars.

With this action, the commission dismissed a new complaint by Elmer W. Henderson, Washington Negro, that the railroad had continued to discriminate against his race despite a Supreme Court ruling of 1950 against a racial segregation on railroad diners.

The ICC split 7 to 4 in ordering the dismissal. Speaking for the minority, Commissioner Clyde B. Aitchison said that Southern's current seating plan "is of the character condemned by the Supreme Court."

The railroad regulations include "a suggestion" to dining car stewards that when travelers enter the car singly, women will be seated with women, men with men, young people with young people, elderly persons with elderly persons, whites with whites and Negroes with Negroes. The written instructions also provide that the seating of white passengers shall start at one end of the car and the seating of Negroes at the other, but also stipulates that "no passenger seeking dining car servic during the meal hour shall be refused such service when there is a vacant seat in the diner."

I. C. C. Rejects Negro's Complaint of Bias In Dining Car Seating on Southern Railway

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today rejected a complaint against the practice of separating Negroes and whites in Southern Railway dining cars.

The commission decided by a 7-to-4 vote that present seating rules "when fairly and reasonably interpreted and applied" did not violate the commission's provisions against discrimination.

The protest was made by Elmer W. Henderson, a Negro who obtained a 1950 Supreme Court ruling against the railroad's rule reserving only one table in each dining car for Negroes.

He complained that the new rules, adopted July 1, 1950, were but "another form of racial allocation" and contrary to the court decision.

The commission minority agreed that the rules were "of the character condemned by the Supreme Court." The majority, however, held there was no evidence that the rules had been unfairly or unreasonably enforced.

The rules themselves "assured substantial equality of treatment to all passengers presenting themselves for dining car service," the majority said.

Mr. Henderson objected to the revised seating rules, which contain this provision:

"When entering singly, women will be seated with men, men with men, young people with young people, elderly persons with elderly persons, white persons with white persons, and Negroes with Negroes.

"Following the above illustrations, stewards will bear in mind (occupied space permitting), white passengers should be seated from the buffet or kitchen end of the dining car and Negroes from the opposite end (from the ends toward the middle). No passenger * * * shall be refused such service when there is a vacant seat in the diner."

Ministers Lay High Death Toll to Seats In Jim-Crow Coach

BIRMINGHAM—In a reply to the Tuscaloosa Ministerial Association, the Southern Railway System has attempted to evade the issue of segregation raised regarding the unusually high death toll of Negro passengers in the wreck of the Southerner at Woodstock, Ala., last November.

In letters to the Southern Railway System and the Interstate Commerce Commission, the local ministerial group had charged the carrier with enforcing Jim-crow seating arrangements. This, they contended, was directly responsible for the heavy death toll of Negro passengers who were forced to take seats in the leading cars of the train.

THESE CARS were more seriously damaged in the head-on collision in which fifteen Negroes and two white passengers were killed. The ministers stated in their letter that this arrangement of seating passengers, according to race, was in direct violation of a recent Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation in interstate travel.

The railroad's reply declares that it is complying fully with the Court's decision in operating its trains. It further attempts to justify its policy by predicting the large number of white deaths that would have occurred had the cars on the rear of the train received the damage instead of the leading ones.

Text of Railroad's Letter

Alabama Great So. Railroad
Washington 13, D. C.

The Tuscaloosa Ministerial Association
1107 Twenty-second Avenue
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Dear Sirs:

President DeButts has referred to me for response to your letter of Jan. 7, 1952, to Mr. Morris.

I hardly need to assure you that we deeply regret the loss of life caused by this wreck. However, we cannot agree with you that the presence of a number of Negro passengers in a particular car was the cause of the heavy death toll among those passengers.

It was purely fortuitous that the car in which they were riding happened to be the car suffering the gravest damage. Had this chanced to be a rear-end collision rather than a head-on one, the situation would have been reversed.

This company is fully complying with its duties to the Negro passengers as declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, and will continue to do so.

Yours very truly,
SIDNEY S. ALDERMAN
Vice President and
General Counsel.

* * *

REV. W. L. SCOTT, secretary of the Tuscaloosa Ministerial Association, informed the press that his organization expected to reply to Mr. Alderman's letter during the next week. The Rev. Mr. Scott stated that he could not see the railroad's compliance with the Court's ban on segregation.

Passengers traveling southward from cities north of the Mason and Dixon line are able to secure seats in any section of the train. Negroes traveling to Northern points are only sold seats in one or two cars in the front section of the train, the minister said.

In addition to considerable adverse publicity, the Southern Railway System has been made defendant in a large number of suits by relatives of victims of the wreck.

Segregation On Dining Cars

Almost two years ago the Supreme Court ruled unanimously that segregation of Negroes in railway dining cars violated the interstate commerce act's guaranties against "unreasonable prejudice." This ended the old practice of shunting Negro patrons to a table hidden by partition or curtain, and presumably was intended to abolish discrimination in seating. But the original complainant, Elmer W. Henderson, is still far from satisfied. He contends that new operating rules designed to place Negroes with Negroes, and whites with whites, are merely "another form of racial allocation."

The Interstate Commerce Commission, by 7-to-4 vote, prefers to believe that equality of treatment is assured on the Southern Railway's dining cars by the following hocus-pocus: "When entering singly, women will be seated with women, men with men, young people with young people, elderly persons with elderly persons, white persons with white persons, and Negroes with Negroes." Mr. Henderson thinks not, and clearly a substantial minority of commissioners agrees with him. It is plain that the same old barrier of segregation is still being erected, even though the physical division by curtain no longer exists. Equality of treatment cannot be measured in degree—it is complete or nothing. Mr. Henderson, who has been fighting the dining car battle ever since 1942, promises to carry this new case up to the Supreme Court. We wish him every success, because we think he is absolutely right.

ICC Upholds Bias Policy

Okays Dining Car Rules Of Southern

WASHINGTON

Rules of the Southern Railway Company directing its dining car employees to carry out segregated seating arrangements in dining cars, do not violate the Interstate Commerce Act forbidding any "undue or unreasonable" discrimination, the Interstate Commerce Commission held Wednesday.

By a 7 to 4 decision, the commission upheld the rule providing:

"When entering singly, women will be seated with women, men with men, young people with young people, elderly persons with elderly persons, white persons with white persons, and Negroes with Negroes.

"In following the above illustrations, stewards will bear in mind (occupied space permitting), white passengers should be seated from the buffet of kitchen end of the dining car and colored from the opposite end. (From the end toward the middle)."

4 File Dissent

Commissioner Clyde B. Aitchison filed a dissenting opinion. He said he is of the view that the race of a passenger may not legally constitute a basis for any differentiation or segregation in the course of interstate travel upon a carrier subject to the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, as the act is interpreted by the courts.

Commissioners William E. Lee, Charles D. Mahaffie and Hugh W. Cross joined in Commissioner Aitchison's dissent.

The complaint in which the decision was rendered was filed with the commission by Elmer W. Henderson, who charged that the rules adopted by the Southern do not comply with the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case which he appealed to that tribunal.

ICC Upholds Southern Railway Bias Scheme

WASHINGTON — A discriminatory seating arrangement on Southern Railway dining cars which still requires passengers to be seated by designated racial and age categories was upheld by the Interstate Commerce Commission this week.

ICC dismissed a new complaint by Elmer W. Henderson who charged the present seating policy on Southern Railway dinners is a violation of the Supreme Court's duling of 1950 against racial segregation on railroad diners.

Henderson, director of the American Council of Race Relations, won a suit against the Southern Railway when he challenged a regulation requiring Negroes to be served at only one table in each Southern Railway diner.

The ICC split 7 to 4 in ordering the dismissal. Speaking for the minority, Commissioner Clyde B. Aitchison said that Southern's current seating plan "is of the character condemned by the Supreme Court."

The railroad's regulations include "a suggestion" to dining car stewards which contains this principal provision:

"When entering singly, women will be seated with women, men with men, young people with young people, elderly persons with elderly persons, white persons with white persons, and Negroes with Negroes."

The written instructions also provide that the seating of white passengers shall start at one end of the car and the seating of Negroes at the other, but also stipulate that "no passenger seeking dining service during the meal hour shall be refused such service when there is a vacant seat in the diner."

New Dining Car Rules

Finds No Bias In Seating Rules Of Southern Railroad

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — New racial segregation rules of the Southern Railway company, adopted to get around the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the celebrated Henderson case, were approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission last week.

By a 7-to-4 vote, the commission found that the rules of the Southern directing its dining car employees to carry out segregated seating arrangements based on age, sex and color, do not violate the Interstate Commerce Act forbidding any "undue or unreasonable" discrimination among passengers.

The rule, of which Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, complained, and which the commission upheld, directs dining car stewards to seat diners so as to promote efficient service with comfort and satisfaction to the diners. Illustrations given in the rule, indicating that a pattern of racial segregation is to be followed, were as follows:

"When entering singly, women will be seated with women, men with men, young people with young people, elderly persons with elderly persons, white persons with white persons, and Negroes with Negroes. In following the above illustrations, stewards will bear in mind (occupied space permitting), white passengers should be seated from the buffet or kitchen end of the dining car and Negroes from the opposite end. (From the ends toward the middle)."

Commissioner Clyde B. Aitchison filed a dissenting opinion. He said he is of the view that "the race of a passenger may not legally constitute a basis for any differentiation or segregation in the course of interstate travel upon a carrier subject to the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, as the act is interpreted by the courts."

Commissioners William E. Lee, Charles D. Mahaffie and Hugh W.

Dining Car Suit Continued

Henderson Reappeals Action Begun In '42

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Relations, last Thursday brought suit in the District Court to set aside an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission approving a scheme of racial segregation of passengers on dining cars of the Southern Railway.

The suit is a continuation of the litigation which grew out of the failure of the Southern to accommodate Mr. Henderson while he was a passenger traveling on a first-class ticket from Washington to Atlanta, en route to Birmingham on May 17, 1942.

After the United States Supreme Court ruled that the dining car regulations in effect on the Southern at that time violated the Interstate Commerce Act, the ICC entered an order requiring the railroad to cease and desist from enforcing the regulations.

Behind Drawn Curtain

The regulation in effect on the date of Mr. Henderson's travel in 1942 set aside the two end tables nearest the kitchen conditionally for colored passengers. When those two tables were occupied by colored diners, a curtain was drawn between the r and the rest of the car.

The Supreme Court held these regulations invalid on June 5, 1950, and on July 1, 1950, the Southern again revised its dining car regulations. The new regulations provided for the seating of colored passengers from one end of the dining car, and white passengers from the other end.

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TEXAS WOMAN WINS BUS SEGREGATION CASE

EL PASO, Texas—(ANP) A local judge last week dismissed charges of violating Texas segregation law filed against a Negro woman and fined a white man $25.

Mrs. Hestor Mae McFall was cleared of charges of not sitting far enough back in the rear of a city bus and Malcon S. Martin was fined $25 on charges of using abusive language in connection with the incident.

Mrs. McFall was sitting in the first seat in front of the rear exit door when Martin entered the bus and sat across the aisle from her. He asked her to move into what he termed the "Negro Section." When she refused he began using abusive language, according to testimony presented in court.

A policeman, who had been called to the scene, supported Mrs. McFall in her charges that Martin used abusive language.

The judge who heard the case told Martin that there is such thing as a white and colored section of a bus. George McAlmon, city attorney, said according to the law Negroes should fill the bus from the rear and white people from the front. He added that Mrs. McFall was sitting far enough to the rear and consequently, had not violated the law.

The judge criticized Martin's action and said:

"You should not take the law in your own hands especially when you don't know what it is about." Segregation on public conveyances has never been regidly enforced in El Paso. The buses, owned by the City Lines, operates between El Paso, Texas and Juarez, Mexico.

Woman Wins Bus Segregation Case

EL PASO, TEXAS — (ANP) — A local judge last week dismissed charges of violating Texas segregation law filed against a Negro woman and fined a white man $25.

Mrs. Hester Mae McFall was cleared of charges of not sitting far enough back in the rear of a city bus and Malcon S. Martin was fined $25 on charges of using abusive language in connection with the incident.

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The judge criticized Martin's action and said:

"You should not take the law in your own hands especially when you don't know what it is about." Segregation on public conveyances has never been rigidly enforced in El Paso. The busses, owned by the City Lines, operates between El Paso, Texas and Juarez, Mexico.

Lawyer Sues Railroad in Jim Crow Case

CHICAGO — (ANP) — A suit asking $50,000 damages because of humiliation suffered in a jim-crow railroad car was filed last week in the U. S. District Court.

Making the charges was James M. Burr, a noted peonage and extradition lawyer.

Defendant is the Southern Pacific Railroad. Burr, a native of Los Angeles, claims he was forced to ride in an old-fashioned dirty railroad car behind the engine because he was a Negro.

In his suit, he claims that he made a reservation in Houston, Tex., by telelphone on the Sunset Limited from Houston to New Orleans and rechecked the reservation before going to the station. He charges that when he reported to the station for his reservation, he was told there must have been a mistake in connection with his

District Court To Hear Wimbush Civil Rights Case

ATLANTA—The civil rights suit of Samuel G. Wimbish against Modern Trailways Bus System was scheduled to come up in Atlanta District Court this week.

Wimbish, as next friend of Roscoe Hillsman of Harris Street, sued the bus company for $50,000 as the result of a South Georgia incident.

According to Hillsman's contentions, he was ordered to change from a bus he had boarded in Tallahassee, Fla., when the bus stopped at Thomasville, Ga. He said the change was forced because he "was the only colored passenger." According to the plaintiff, he left the bus against his will and suffered inconvenience when there were no seats available on the second bus to his destination, Atlanta.

In a pre-trial hearing, District Judge Frank A. Hooper denied a motion for summary judgment for the defendant.

Negro's Damage Suit Barred; Accused Bus Line of Bias

A federal court jury has returned a verdict in favor of Modern Coach Corp., which operates Trailways busses, in a damage suit filed by an Atlanta Negro who contended he was willfully discriminated against when he was asked to change busses during a trip from Tallahassee, Fla., to Atlanta.

The Negro, Roscoe Hillsman, whose case was filed by Samuel Wimbish as next friend, sought $50,000 for alleged "deprivation of his rights" when the driver asked him to change from a bus on which he was the only Negro passenger to another Atlanta-bound bus at Thomasville.

Judge Frank A. Hooper charged the jury to determine whether Hillsman was ejected from the bus against his will, and whether the driver had acted "willfully and wantonly."

Another jury has awarded Paul A. Gore of Austell $5,000 for injuries he sustained when he was hit by a car near Lithia Springs on March 21. Gore sought $81,000 damages from J. M. and Heyman J. Manhein, Shreveport, La., driver and owner of the car.

Negro's Bus Ejection Suit Slated Dec. 1

Jury trial of a damage suit filed last February by an Atlanta Negro against Modern Trailways Bus System for alleged "deprivation of his rights" has been scheduled for Dec. 1.

U. S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper denied a motion for summary judgment for the defendant at a pre-trial hearing Tuesday.

In the suit, Samuel G. Wimbish, as next friend of Roscoe Hillsman, 239 Harris St., N. E., asked $50,000 from the bus company for "invasion of his civil rights." Hillsman contended he was ordered to change from a bus he had boarded in Tallahassee, Fla., when the bus stopped at Thomasville "because I was the only colored passenger."

He claimed he left the bus against his will and suffered inconvenience when there were no seats available on a second bus to Atlanta, his destination.

Another civil rights case brought for entry to the University of Georgia by Horace Ward, Atlanta Negro, will be heard Dec. 15 by Judge Hooper. It was rescheduled from Oct. 13 to Dec. 15 by request of Ward's attorneys.

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Virginia

Va. Anti-Bias Rail Bill Dies

'Death Amendment' Tacked On By Foes

RICHMOND, Va.—A bill to end segregation on transportation facilities in Virginia died in the House of Delegates Friday at the request of its sponsor after the House tied a referendum clause to it that would have subjected it to approval by voters in the November general election.

Death of the proposal was requested by Delegate Armistead L. Boothe of Alexandria, cosponsor of the measure with Delegate Lewis A. McMurran of Warwick County. Mr. Boothe declared that such a referendum would do more "to incite racial violence in Virginia than any means that I know of."

Previous Bill Lynched

Delegate Boothe sponsored a bill during the last session of the legislature designed to end segregation on trains and intrastate buses in Virginia. It was killed under "questionable circumstances" in the Courts of Justice Committee of the House.

In the Senate, Gov. John S. Battle's anti-Ku Klux Klan bill to prohibit the wearing of masks in Virginia, except at specified social affairs, was advanced in line for expected passage by the upper house on Saturday.

Prior to its advancement on the Senate calendar, the anti-Klan bill had been amended to prohibi the burning of crosses on the property of another.

Wins First Round in Bus Suit

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP)—Attorneys for John D. Williams, who is suing the Carolina Coach Company for $50,000, won the first round in the suit last week when Judge Sterling Hutchenson in Federal District Court overruled a motion for dismissal of the suit. Lawyers for the bus company, who had argued the company was not involved in the complaint of the plaintiff, sought to have the suit dismissed. Testimony of three witnesses disclosed that Williams was arrested in Rocky Mount, N. C., Sept. 4, 1950 for refusing to move out of his seat on a Carolina Coach Company bus for another seat in the rear of the bus where Negro passengers were supposed to sit.

TWO COURTS RULE BUS JIM CROW IS VIOLATION OF LAW

Latest Decision Holds Against Action of Carolina Coach Co. in Spring Hope

INVOKE COMMERCIAL CLAUSE OF FEDERAL CHARTER

(By Carter Jewel)

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Within a month two courts have ruled that a bus company's regulations requiring segregation of white and Negro passengers are invalid and contrary to the interstate commerce.

The latest ruling was handed down last week in federal district court here against the Carolina Coach company. Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson awarded John D. Williams, of Spring Hope, N. C., $151 compensation damages on his complaint that he was unlawfully ejected from a bus and another $100 compensatory damages on a charge of false arrest.

Martin A. Martin, an attorney for Williams, said it was his opinion that the ruling—given in a memorandom opinion—will eliminate segregation on common carriers throughout the South.

A precedent was set for this ruling when Mrs. Irene Morgan won a decision in the U. S. Supreme court and later the Interstate Commerce Commission held that segregation of passengers in interstate travel was in restraint of trade and therefore invalid.

It was believed that Williams' case is the first of its kind in which the segregation of passengers between the two states requiring segregation was challenged. He was a passenger from Spring Hope, N. C. enroute to Norfolk, Va. when he was ejected from a bus of the Carolina Coach Company.

Williams had asked $50,000 damages against the company, alleging that he purchased a ticket to Norfolk on Sept. 4, 1950 and was ejected from a bus at Rocky Mount, N. C. when he refused to move to a seat designated for Negro passengers.

He said the bus driver caused him to be arrested at Rocky Mount and that he was charged with violating the segregation laws of North Carolina. At the trial, Williams said, he was found innocent, and all charges were dismissed.

John J. Wicker, of counsel for the company, said the company is postponing a decision on whether to appeal the ruling until after the formal order is entered. This was expected to be within a few days. He said it was too soon to say whether to appeal the ruling until after the formal order is entered. This was expected to be within a few days. He said it was too soon to say whether the company would appeal or what steps would be taken to comply with the ruling.

Judge Hutcheson said that the legal question presented did not involve racial discrimination, but involved the commerce clause of the United States constitution, empowering congress to regulate commerce.

Forced To Sit In Back; Sues Bus Line For 40 G's

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Elsie R. Shamwell, 5049 East Capital St., filed suit against the Virginia Stage Lines Company, Inc., Friday, Dec. 28, seeking $40,000 damages on charges of violation of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Mrs. Shamwell states in the suit that she was forced to take a back seat to make room for a white person while she was riding a Trailways bus en route to Asheville, N.C. She was near Charlottesville, Va., when the incident occurred.

She refused to move from her original seat when the bus driver made his request but acquiesed reluctantly when he threatened to call the police.

She asked for $10,000 on each of four counts which charged that:

The operator of the Virginia Stage Lines bus, on which she was riding to Asheville on Aug. 17, deliberately breached the contract for transportation as an interstate passenger;

The bus driver violated Part 1, Sections 1, 3, 8, and 9 of the Interstate Commerce Act;

She was maliciously discriminated against solely because of her color, which invaded her civil rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and under the public policy of the United States; and,

She was "humiliated, embarrassed, exposed to ridicule and contempt, suffered nervous shock, mental anguish and grievous indignities in the presence of her follow passengers, solely because of her color."

Mrs. Shamwell demanded a jury trial. She is represented by the law firm of Parker and Parker.

Boothe Asks End Of Segregation On Railroads

To Introduce Bill Today to Repeal Virginia Law

By Alex R. Preston
Star Staff Correspondent

RICHMOND, Feb. 15.—State law requiring segregation of Negroes on railroads would be repealed by a bill scheduled to be introduced in the General Assembly today.

Delegate Armistead Boothe of Alexandria, who sponsored similar legislation in 1950, will offer the measure.

Two bills were offered at the last session by Mr. Boothe but were killed in committee. One would have established a commission to study race relations problems. The other would have abolished segregation on all public transportation facilities.

The new bill would apply only to railroads.

Four Donovan Bills.

Senator John A. K. Donovan of Fairfax will offer at least four measures today.

One would amend the Falls Church charter to change the name of the Civil and Police Justice Court to Municipal Court.

Senator Donovan will be joined by Senator Charles R. Fenwick of Arlington in sponsoring a bill to permit the court clerk's office to close on Saturdays in Arlington, Fairfax and Alexandria. At present, they remain open a half day on Saturdays.

Another bill would permit boards of supervisors to assign the responsibility of maintaining parks and playgrounds to the local superintendents of public welfare.

A fourth bill is designed to make Virginia's laws governing disposition of charitable trusts and bequests uniform with laws in other States. It would provide that, if a trust or bequest to a charity becomes illegal or impossible to fulfill, the court might, on application of any trustee of the estate, order its administration as nearly as possible to carry out the terms of the bequest.

Bill Affects Divorces.

The Fairfax Senator introduced several new measures yesterday.

One of them is sponsored by the Virginia Commission on Uniform Laws and relates to divorce.

It states that a divorce in another jurisdiction would be invalid in Virginia if both parties were domiciled in this State at the time court proceedings commenced. Evidence of domicile would be proof that the parties lived here within 12 months prior to filing suit and resumed residence within 18 months after departure from the State.

Delegate Edwin Lynch of Fairfax amended the subdivision law to provide a penalty of from $10 to $250 for each day of violation of local ordinances. The bill also would strengthen the power of the local governing bodies to enforce the law.

Delegates George Damm and J. Maynard Magruder of Arlington introduced a bill to broaden the statute against obscene literature. They would apply the prohibition to obscene pamphlets, ballads and phonographic records.

Magruder Resolution Passed.

Among measures passed yesterday was the Magruder resolution, calling on Congress to compensate localities for lands acquired by the Federal Government and removed from the tax rolls.

Committee Approves Bill, 10 to 3, to End Segregation on Intrastate Railroads

The Boothe bill to repeal Virginia's laws requiring segregation on intrastate railroads was approved 10 to 3 yesterday by the House Courts of Justice Committee.

Voting against a motion to send the bill to the House for action were Delegates Walter Page, of Norfolk; Stilson H. Hall, of Loudoun, and John B. Boatwright, of Buckingham. Two of the committee's 17 members declined to vote.

Delegate Armistead Boothe, of Alexandria, the chief patron of the bill, told the committee the general practice of trains in intrastate commerce in Virginia is not to enforce segregation. His bill, he said, would do nothing more than legalize this practice.

It would, however, Boothe noted, make Virginia one of the first Southern States to take positive action on "what is certainly one of our most difficult problems." The United States Supreme Court has already abolished segregation on interstate public carriers.

Two years ago the committee, by a single vote, killed Boothe bills which would have repealed the segregation laws for all intrastate public carriers. The committee acted then after a public hearing and a lengthy closed meeting.

In contrast yesterday, there was virtually no discussion of the bill applying to steam railroads only.

The committee killed 10 to 4 the Davis bill to prohibit judges from hearing cases where a member of their immediate family is employed as counsel. It also killed, without dissent, the Boatwright bill to require that nominees for judgships be screened by the General Assembly's Courts of Justice Committees.

A resolution, drawn by the committee, to make a study of these two questions was sent to the Appropriations Committe to.

The committee approved the Button Senate bill to permit courts to allow juries to separate in felony cases where the death penalty can be imposed and kiled four Houlse bills on the same subject.

It sent to a subcommittee, after a hearing, two bills to give Virginia a uniform support law along with 22 other States and to permit courts to require fathers to support illegitimate children

Bus Co. Forces Negro to Stand to Give Whites Seats

NORFOLK, Va. — (ANP) — The Norfolk branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged last week that drivers for the Virginia Transit Company, operating in Norfolk, were forcing Negro passengers to give up their seats for white passengers even when other seats are available.

The disclosure was made by Jerry O. Gilliam, president of the local branch. Gilliam said the discriminatory practice was called to his attention in complaints by Earl T. Pulley and Henry Rainom, employees at the U. S. Naval Base and Naval Air Station.

The men, said, "complained that on August 13 and 14, the driver of Naval Bus No. 918 compelled them to move from their seats about the middle of the bus to allow white passengers to sit."

They reported that there were no other seats vacant in the bus at the time. Although the men were on their way to work, they secured a transfer and caught the next bus, according to Gilliam.

The complaints also alleged further:

"On Aug. 21, R. Johnson, driver of bus No. 918 asked them to move. They refused to move and he stopped the bus and went for a policeman.

"The police officer arrived and stood in the door. The officer was asked if it were not the Virginia law that Negroes should sit in the back of the bus to which question he answered yes. They secured a transfer and took the next bus.

"This is the practice on the bus leaving Norfolk around 7 a. m. Quite often Negro women are subjected to this treatment. They murmer but do nothing about it."

The NAACP branch thought sent a letter to the Virginia Transit Company requesting it to "cause all drivers to observe Virginia law."

Mrs. Ethel H. Knox, who was struck on the arm by a white bus passenger, Odell Byers, last week after she took a seat beside him on the Edgewater bus in front of the Post Office, went to court the next day to press charges against him.

At the police court hearing, Byers, who appeared without a lawyer, was fined $10 on a charge of asault, and immediately noted an appeal. The case is scheduled to come up for hearing in Corporation Court.

Affects Travel Between States

RICHMOND, Va.—Segregation of white and Negro passengers in interstate buses has been ruled unconstitutional in a Federal District court here.

The decision here last week came on the heels of a U. S. Supreme Court refusal to review another ruling by the same district court which outlawed segregation in interstate railroad travel.

Judge Sterling Hutcheson awarded $251 in damages.

J. B. Williams of Spring Hope, N. C., who was ejected from a Carolina Coach company bus at Rocky Mount, N. C. in 1950. The bus driver had Williams arrested for violation of North Carolina segregation laws when he refused to move He was found innocent at the trial. Williams originally sued for $50,000.

Judge Hutcheson said the question did not involve racial discrimination but the Commerce clause of the U. S. Constitution empowering Congress to regulate Commerce.

The bus company may ask the U. S. Court of Appeals and, if necessary the U. S. Supreme Court to rule on the case.

If this action is taken, in the light of the railroad segregation verdict, it is doubtful if the high tribunal will rescind the bus ruling.

for the plaintiff, said he believed the decision would tend to reduce segregation on common carriers throughout the South. He based his opinion on the belief that keeping track of passengers traveling within a state and those on through trips would make intrastate segregation impracticable.

In a memorandum opinion Judge Sterling Hutcheson held that the legal question presented did not involve racial discrimination, but the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution, which empowers Congress to regulate interstate commerce. He cited many cases in his opinion, and based his decision on findings by higher courts in similar but not identical cases.

Judge Hutcheson found that the company regulations involved imposed "an undue burden on interstate commerce" and that "when an undue burden upon interstate commerce is caused by a regulation and Congress has not exercised powers conferred upon in by the Constitution, such regulation must be declared invalid by the courts."

On Nov. 10 the United States Supreme Court refused to review a lower court decision that held unlawful the segregation of passengers on day coaches of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. The lower court had ruled that segregation of the line's passengers was an unconstitutional burden on interstate commerce.

J. B. Williams, a Negro of Spring Hope, N. C., asserted in his suit that he had bought a ticket for transportation from Spring Hope to Norfolk, Va., on Sept. 4, 1950, and had been ejected from a Carolina Coach Company bus and arrested at Rocky Mount, N. C., when he refused to move from one seat to another. He was acquitted, according to papers in the case, and then sued the company for $50,000.

The judge today awarded him $151 compensatory damages for unlawful ejection from the bus and $100 on a charge of false arrest. The judge awarded no exemplary damages.

The company had contended that the ticket agreement subjected the passenger to company rules, which include provisions for seating white passengers from the front and Negro passengers from the rear of the bus. It also asserted that the police acted on their own volition in arresting Mr. Williams. According to testimony the driver had wanted the seat for a white sailor with a cast on his leg who needed extra room. However, Mr. Williams said the driver had not explained that.

The company's lawyers, the firm of Wicker, Baker & Shuford of Richmond, have not decided whether to appeal.

NEGRO WINS SUIT ON SEATING IN BUS

Federal Judge's Ruling Applies to All Traveling Between States Having Segregation

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 19—A bus company's regulation requiring segregated seating of Negro and white passengers was ruled invalid in interstate commerce by a Federal District Court judge here today.

The ruling is believed to be the first in a case involving the travel o fa Negro on a common carrier between states having segregation laws.

Martin A. Martin, an attorney

Ejected Passenger Wins Suit

Awarded Damages Against Carolina Coach Company

Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va. — Segregation of passengers on buses and railroads in interstate travel in the South was seen fading out this week as a result of several recent federal court decisions calling these commerce.

Mr. Williams contended that he purchased a ticket for transportation from Spring Hope, N. C., to Norfolk, Va., Sept. 4, 1950, but was ejected from a bus at Rocky Mount, N. C., when he refused to move. He complained that the bus driver caused him to be arrested at Rocky Mount on a charge of violating the segregation laws of North Carolina.

MR. WILLIAMS was awarded $151 compensatory damages on his complaint that he was unlawful ejected from a bus, and another $100 compensatory damages on a charge of false arrest.

At the trial, Williams was found innocent and all charges against him were dismissed.

The jurist in reaching his decision used the cases of William C. Chance, against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. Mr. Chance, a Parmale, N. C. high school principal, was ejected from a train in Emporia, Va., while making a trip from Philadelphia, Pa., to Parmale, N. C.

MR. CHANCE filed suit against the railroad, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People backed the case. The suit challenged the validity of the regulation of bus companies and regulations void and contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

The latest case involved the segregation of passengers on the Carolina Coach Bus Company in federal district court here Wednesday. Federal Judge Sterling Hutcheson ruled that a bus regulation requiring the segregation of passengers in interstate travel is void and contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

* * *

THE DECISION was handed down at a hearing on a $50,000 suit filed against the bus company by John D. Williams, of Spring Hope, N. C., and Norfolk, Va. The jurist asserted that the regulation imposed an undue burden on interstate travel, and was in conflict with the powers granted Congress to regulate railroads to require passengers to be segregated in interstate travel.

In that case the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit upheld the contention of the NAACP against segregation and ruled that such regulations are invalid.

Judge Hutcheson, in his opinion, held that "If such regulation issue by a railroad is invalid, it necessarily follows that its adoption by a bus company would not make it valid." He said further that in his opinion the legal question involved in the case did not relate to segregation as such, but involved the commerce clause of the U. S. Constitution granting Congress the power to regulate commerce.

MEANWHILE, John J. Wicker, counsel for the Carolina Coach Company, said his firm would not take an appeal until the formal order is entered by the court. He added that it was too soon to make a decision on the matter.

Negro Wins $251 in Bus Case

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 19 (AP)—A Federal Court ruled here today that racial segregation on interstate bus lines is illegal and awarded a Negro passenger $251 damages after he was arrested for refusing to move to the rear of a bus.

Federal District Judge Sterling Hutcheson ruled the segregation policy of the Carolina Coach Co. is unconstitutional because only Congress can regulate interstate commerce. Court officials said it may be the first such decision involving a Negro traveling between two states that have segregation policies.

The suit was filed by J. B. Williams of Spring Hope, N. C., who charged that on a journey to Norfolk, Va., he was ejected from a Carolina Coach Co. bus and arrested for refusal to sit in the rear of the coach.

The court awarded Williams $251 damages for false arrest but refused his claim for $50,000 damages for "malicious prosecution."

Reserve Decision In Va. Bus Suit

RICHMOND, Va.—Decision was reserved last week on a suit by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, challenging the constitutionality of the State of Virginia's segregation laws on buses. Judge John L. Ingrim of Hustings Court said decision would be rendered at a later date.

The case involves David McD. Simms, a Virginia Union University student and president of the Virginia State NAACP Youth Conference, who was arrested last March for refusing the move to the rear of a Virginia Transit Company bus. Mr. Simms was fined $10 after a hearing in Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, and his case was appealed to Hustings Court by the NAACP.

Spottswood W. Robinson, III, southeast regional counsel for the Association, forced prosecution witnesses to admit in cross-examination that their contention that "disorder" would result from non-segregation was based on assumption, since they had never seen a situation in which segregation of passengers was not practiced.

The Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches has several other transportation segregation cases pending in Richmond courts at the present time.

Bill To Outlaw Racial Segregation In Richmond

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP)—The bill to abolish segregation in railroad travel in Virginia is before the House of Delegates. Introduced by Armistead Boothe, delegate from Alexandria, the bill is expected to come up next week for debate. It was approved by the House Courts of Justice Committee 12 to 8.

Boothe said he offered the bill to make legal what is largely done anyway since interstate passengers are exempt from segregation under federal law.

In 1950 he introduced a measure to ban separation on all common carriers. That was defeated.

Bus Station JC Signs Removed

RICHMOND

Objectionable signs in waiting rooms of the Richmond Greyhound Bus Terminal are being removed, C. H. Hall, terminal manager, disclosed this week.

Speaking at the regular luncheon YMCA, Wednesday, Mr. Hall said he realizes that there is a need for adequate facilities at the local station.

He explained that the company is willing to make whatever adjustment is necessary for the comfort and benefit of its colored patrons, as long as such adjustments conform with the Virginia laws.

Mr. Hall also presented the problems of expansion and the increasing demands being made upon local bus stations.

38b 1952

West Virginia

Witness says driver kind to Negro woman

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., July 2—(AP)—A witness testified yesterday that an Atlantic Greyhound bus driver "was kind and courteous" to a Negro teacher who is suing the company because she was asked to move to the rear of the bus.

The Bluefield State College teacher, Miss Rosalynd C. Richardson, filed a $25,000 damage suit against the bus corporation in U. S. District Court, claiming her "life is completely wrecked" because she was jailed at Athens, Ga., after refusing to move.

Mrs. Lester Roberts of Winder, Ga., said she was on the bus at Athens when Driver C. B. Fountain was kind and courteous.

The witness said that in refusing to move, Miss Richardson "was loud and seemingly angry."

Miss Richardson said she was charged with disorderly conduct and jailed overnight in Athens after being taken from the bus.

Hung Jury In $25,000 Bus Segregation Suit

Special to Journal and Guide

BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—Although the jury hearing the $25,000 segregation suit brought against the Atlantic Greyhound Bus Corporation had been directed by the presiding judge to find for the plaintiff, it was unable to reach a verdict.

The trial began in United States District Court here before Judge Ben Moore, June 30, and after four days hearing ended in a hung jury.

It was bitterly contested and given wide publicity through press and radio.

* * *

THE CASE WAS the outgrowth of the refusal of Miss Rosalyn Richardson, head of the department of Romance Language of Bluefield State College to remove to a rear seat in a Greyhound bus in interstate travel.

Enroute south from Bluefield, Miss Richardson was forcibly ejected from the vehicle by police officers at Athens, Ga., on complaint of the bus driver and lodged in jail on a charge of disorderly conduct.

According to the testimony at the damage suit trial this municipal ordinance violation the next day was dismissed and Miss Richardson was bound over to Superior Court to answer charges of violating the Georgia State law of segregation.

* * *

MISS RICHARDSON testified, "I was half asleep when I realized that the bus driver was standing over me and yelling to me to move back. I asked him why he wanted me to move, explaining that I had occupied that same seat from Charlotte, N. C. to Athens. He told me not to ask him why but to move because he told me to do so.

* * *

"I ASKED HIM for a better reason than that. He then jumped off the bus. One of them grabbed me roughly by the arm, ordering me to move again. I refused explaining that I had the right to continue occupying that seat. The bus driver then signaled to the officers of the law who were waiting at the door of the bus. One of them grabbed me roughly by the arm, ordering me to take my things and get off the bus. I asked him to kindly let go of me as I could move without assistance. This he did."

Miss Richardson testified that her "life is completely wrecked and aspirations shattered" as a result of the driver calling police officers when she refused to change seats and having been jailed overnight in Athens, Ga.

* * *

ANSWERING Miss Richardson, the bus firm contended she was lawfully and properly requested to take a seat in the rear of the vehicle.

The company, they said, has the right fully to control the seating of passengers and that her alleged injury resulted solely and directly from her willful failure and refusal to comply with the company's rule.

Plaintiff Attorney T. G. Nutter Richardson's other lawyer, J. S. Redmond of Bluefield, contended that the State of Georgia cannot pass segregation laws affecting passengers traveling in interstate commerce, and that the plaintiff "stood on her constitutional rights" in refusing to change seats.

* * *

J. C. MYERS of Winston-Salem, N. C., division manager of the bus company, in reply to a question from Judge Moore, said in states having segregation laws Negro passengers are required to move from front or middle to back seats, if the seats they occupy be needed for white passengers.

James Hansford, 42, member of Athens Police Department who made the arrest, told of the circumstances leading to the teacher being taken into custody.

* * *

JUDGE MOORE interrupted Hansford's testimony a couple of times to determine whether any malice was in the officer's mind when he stood before the bus.

"Just what was your purpose?" Judge Moore asked.

"I don't know," Hansford answered, "it just has an effect on them and I thought she would comply."

"Weren't you trying to make her afraid?" Judge Moore then asked.

"No, sir," replied Hansford.

Attorney Nutter inquired:

"Isn't it the custom down there to be in the presence so a person will commit an act so that you could have a case?"

"No, sir," answered Hansford, "that's not the custom." He said he would not have bothered Miss Richardson if she had cooperated and not refused the request to move."

"Isn't your sole purpose by your presence to intimidate that party?" Nutter asked.

"No," Hansford replied.

The obvious fairness of Judge Moore in handling the case was the subject of considerable favorable comment at the conclusion of the trial.

On motion of Attorney Nutter, the court ruled that all regulations of the company, laws, customs and traditions of Georgia as applied to interstate travel were invalid, that the defendant was liable to the plaintiff and directed the jury to find for the plaintiff.

"You must find for the plaintiff," Judge Moore told the jury," but you must determine the amount of damages suffered by the plaintiff."

Representing the defendant were Steptoe and Johnson. The firm member Johnson was former Secretary of Defense. The case will be retried in October.

Bentley Story Of Bombing Supported

Takes Examination To Halt Rumor

A lie detector test here yesterday cleared Phenix City Cleanup Leader Hugh Bentley of a rumor that he bombed his own home two weeks ago.

Birmingham Police Lt. G. V. Evans, who gave the four-hour test, said the results show that Bentley did not lie when he said "No" to the question:

"Did you bomb your own home?"

Bentley, head of the group trying to drive gamblers from Phenix City, said he took the test to "give the lie to rumors that I bombed my own home with my own children in it."

The gentle-looking sporting goods store operator left for Phenix City with friends immediately after the lie detector test ended at 5 p.m.

Challenges 'Others'

As they drove away, the Rev. T. E. Steely, a friend of Bentley's said:

"Now, let some of the others down there take a lie detector test."

Lieutenant Evans did not release the list of questions he asked Bentley during the examination, but said the results show definitely Bentley was not involved "in any way" in the dynamiting of the Bentley home on Jan. 9.

The dynamiting started a concerted cleanup drive in Phenix City which still is going on. Gov. Gordon Persons ordered state investigators and highway patrolmen to assist Russell County officers in solving the bombing.

The governor offered a $5000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the dynamiters.

24 Sticks Of Dynamite

The investigators have not yet found out who threw the 24 sticks of dynamite under Bentley's house, but they have turned up $500,000 worth of slot machines and horse-racing machines which have been destroyed for scrap.

"And we're going to get more of them," said Hugh Britton, a friend of Bentley's who came to Birmingham yesterday. "We have just begun to get all the gambling equipment."

Bentley went on the lie detector machine at 11:45 a.m. yesterday.

Lt. Evans, explaining the machine to him, said:

"This is a polygraph: a machine which takes many pictures of your blood pressure and your heart.

"When a man tells a lie, it naturally just does something inside him, if he's normal. And we assume you're normal, or else you wouldn't be here.

"The principle of the lie detector goes all the way back to the time of Christ.

"We know that when we tell a lie, our faces flush, and we feel sort of choked up.

"Well, this machine registers that. It knows when our blood pressure jumps, and our heart begins to beat faster.

"These little pens over here make marks on our graphs. That's why it's called polygraph, many graphs. The word polygraph itself is from the Greek. It means many pictures."

Part of Routine

The explanation of the machine is part of a routine that polygraph operators go through before they start the test. It helps soothe the nerves of the person taking the test.

Evans, the only man on the Birmingham police force certified to give the tests, learned how at a police school in Chicago.

The test was given in Birmingham's Ensley division headquarters.

The machine is built into a desk, and connected to an armchair. A window behind the desk looks out over Avenue G.

On one wall of the room is a false mirror. To a person in the room, it appears to be a mirror. But one can stand in a room behind the mirror and see what occurs inside the lie detector room.

Watched Through Mirror

When Bentley took his test yesterday, a group of state investigators took turns watching him through the false mirror. He was unaware of this.

While taking the test, Bentley had a blood pressure indicator around his right arm and a contraption over his chest to count his heartbeats.

After spending more than an hour yesterday morning getting Bentley at ease, Evans delayed the test for two hours to give the group of Phenix City men a chance to get lunch.

With Bentley were the Rev. Steely, Mr. Britton and Jesse Chadwick, also a member of the Russell Betterment Committee.

Others there to witness the test were Dr. C. J. Rehling, state toxicologist, and two assistant toxicologists, C. D. Brooks and W. L. Sowell; State Safety Director L. D. Sullivan, State Investigators Virgil Kitchens, Jake Kries and Oscar Hitt, and Russell County Deputy Sheriff Jeff Dudley.

The cost of the test was $50. It was paid by Russell County.

INQUIRY TO CONTINUE IN ALABAMA BOMBING

Youth, However, Is Said To Admit Blasting Home

DOTHAN, Ala., Jan. 15.—(AP)—Although an 18-year-old youth has been charged with dynamiting a rural home, Circuit Solicitor Keener Baxley says the investigation is still going on.

"We think others may have been involved," he said Tuesday, but declined to elaborate.

William Ervin Jr. was arrested Monday night less than 24 hours after the home of Mrs. Bedell Grant, wife of an Alabama convict, and her five sleeping children was blasted by explosives. All escaped serious injury.

Baxley identified the youth, who said admitted setting off the blast, as a friend of 17-year-old Kenneth Nowell, arrested recently on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Grant.

The solicitor said she charged Young Nowell molested one of her small daughters.

The dynamiting case is to be turned over to the Houston County Grand Jury which meets Jan. 28. Baxley said there probably won't be a preliminary hearing for Ervin.

Newly-Annexed Residents Ask For Representation

Representation on the Fairfield Civic League was asked for by the executive committee of the Fairfield Civic League for the residents of the newly-annexed second division.

The petition, signed by T. Smith chairman, said that when Forest Hill was brought into the City of Fairfield December 19 at "carried our section without our sentiments."

Fairfield Mayor J. T. McLaughlin indicated that the area in question embraced about 30 homes from 63rd Street Fairfield South to the North Bessemer Carline adjoining Interurban Heights.

38c 1952

California

RACIAL BIAS EFFECT ON HOUSING DENIED

38c

12-10-52

Sales to Non-Whites in All-White Area Did Not Lower Realty Prices, Coast Study Notes

Times P. 39 c

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9—A two-year study of selected San Francisco residential areas has failed to support the theory that the entrance of a non-white family into an "all-white" residential neighborhood tends to depreciate property values.

Newspaper Inq 12-9-52

The study was made by Lloyd M. Laurent, research analyst, with the assistance of the Real Estate Research Program, Bureau of Business and Economic Research on the Berkeley campus of the University of California.

It compared nine "test areas" to eight "control areas," all in San Francisco, in the period 1949-51. The "control areas" did not experience entrance of non-white families into their neighborhood and were used as a cmparison with those that did.

The report said that the "test areas" did not "display the price behavior which the popular theory would predict."

Transactions Under Study

"Instead," the report continued, "transactions took place at prices closely corresponding to those in comparable all-white areas, although a small fraction of the sales differed by plus or minus amounts which may have reflected unusual circumstances; (1) a premium price extracted from a non-white buyer anxious to get into that particular locality, (2) a sacrifice price agreed to by a seller desirous of dumping a property in an area believed by him to be on the verge of rapid deterioration."

The findings ran directly counter to the prevailing opinion among real estate men and heads of banks, building and loan associations, insurance companies and other institutions making loans on real estate.

Among forty-five real estate brokers and salesmen interviewed, all but five believed that the introduction of non-whites into white neighborhoods would result in depreciation in the valuation of property. The majority estimated that such an eventuality would produce depreciation ranging from 10 per cent to 20 per cent—or a loss of about $1,500 to $2,000 in the price range of houses studied.

Findings Are Disputed

Of fifteen executives of lending concerns interviewed, thirteen asserted that sale of property in white neighborhoods to non-white purchasers would effect property values downward—the extent ranging in various opinions from "destroyed" to 20 per cent discount.

One person said that officials of lending organizations frequently discussed the effect of "racial infiltration," and though no factual evidence had ever been gathered on the point, they were convinced that such "infiltration" depressed real estate values.

The report noted that San Francisco's traditionally polyglot population might have given its residents some unique racial attitudes as contrasted with other communities.

The report concluded "according to some experienced observers, wide-spread non-white entry into formerly all-white neighborhoods is proceeding apace in such cities as Detroit and Chicago with no discernible repercussions."



Stands His Ground—Former Army Officer Thomas Nelson, shown with his two children, is determined to exercise his rights as a citizen and build his home in an exclusive residential section of Pasadena, Calif., despite a recent "auto blockade" in an effort to hamper excavation.

Threatens Workers Building Negro's Home

Bigot Attempts To Run Down 4 Calif. Newsmen

Managing Editor of Paper Struck By Truck as Irate Contractor Drives Vehicle in Dispute Over New Home

PASADENA, Calif.—A local contractor who threatened a group of workers building a home for a Negro family in a "white" section and who attempted to run down four Negro newspaper reporters covering the incident was bound over to the Superior Court here Friday following a preliminary hearing before Judge H. Burton Noble.

R. C. Wheeler, 75 Malcom Drive, Pasadena, the defendant, will stand trial in the Superior Court, Nov. 24, for assault with a deadly weapon.

This charge is based on the incident of Oct. 28 when Wheeler drove his truck at four newsmen striking John M. Lee, managing editor of the Herald-Dispatch.

* * *

EDWARD ROBINSON of the California Eagle and Irving Smith, photographer for the Courier and Eagle were chased by the truck driving Wheeler who shouted: "You know we don't want you g——d n——rs up here."

Smith's coat was torn by the truck as he sought to escape from the path of the oncoming vehicle.

The assault by Wheeler culminated protests and interference on the part of a few persons living near the cite of the construction at 191 Sequoia Ave., Pasadena.

When it was learned that the home was being built for the Thomas Nelson family the intimidation of the workmen began. A number of whites in the community parked their cars in front of the driveway to the excavation to prevent the contractors from removing the fill from the foundation. Cars also blocked another driveway where the fill was being dumped.

* * *

AFTER CLEARANCE for the driveways was obtained, and the construction of the Negro family's home resumed, Wheeler came upon the scene and began threatening the workmen.

He turned upon the newsmen when they sought to question him.

The NAACP was called into the matter and a series of conferences were held with local law enforcement officers on what was developing into an explosive situation.

Lester P. Bailey, NAACP field secretary, stated that the police seemed "reluctant" to arrest Wheeler even though there were strong leads to his being suspect.

While the police department was alleged "checking" the license of Wheeler's truck through Sacramento, the field secretary and local NAACP officials traced Wheeler to his home near the scene of the construction and demanded his arrest.

* * *

DR. I. B. ENGLISH, president of the Pasadena Branch, stated that the NAACP has a list of persons in the community known to be the instigators of the interference with the construction of the Nelson family's home.

"We will continue to press for vigorous prosecution of Wheeler and any other persons who would so callously seek to deny this family their basic right to build and live wherever they choose," Dr. English declared.

The Pasadena Branch held a mass meeting Sunday protesting the incident at which Regional Director Franklin H. Williams, Lester Bailey and others spoke.

3Sc 1952 California

Western Negro defies mob as white area home stoned

Couple Rejected as Neighbors by Whites Have So

SAN PABLO, Calif., March 6—(AP)— Negro contractor Wilbur Gary's family was established today in their new home in a previously all-white district, undismayed by taunting, stone throwing neighbors.

The 42-year-old war veteran, his wife and seven children ignored a hostile crowd of 150 that gathered around his $8,700 home, jeered and threw stones last night.

The crowd was dispersed by Contra Costa County Sheriff James Long and 20 deputies. Long said two two-man patrol cars would watch the home "until further notice."

Some 50 persons friendly to Gary also assembled on his lawn. They faced the crowd protesting his moving into Rollingwood tract, just south of San Pablo and 15 miles across the bay from San Francisco.

Leading the friendly group was the Rev. Fred H. Busher, pastor of a Richmond Methodist Church. He planted an American flag on the road in front of Gary's home and began reciting the Declaration of Independence.

* * *

HE WAS IMMEDIATELY interrupted by jeers, catcalls and boos.

"What are you sticking up for the black man for?" one man shouted.

Sheriff Long then appeared, told the crowd it was assembled unlawfully and ordered both groups to disband.

"I'm going to be here all night, so they'll (the Garys) be protected," Long said.

The fuss outside his home did not appear to upset Gary, a vice commander in an Oakland American Legion post.

"We don't scare easily. I'm still going to stay," he said.

Earlier yesterday he had rejected an offer from the Rollingwood Improvement Association to buy him out for a $1,200 profit.

Tuesday night hoodlums threw a brick through Gary's front window. Assemblyman Byron Rumford of Berkley urged Atty. Gen. Edmund G. Brown to "protect war veteran Wilbur Gary, his family, and property."



Associated Press wirephoto

Mr. and Mrs. Sing Sheng with their new son, Fred, in a car outside Children's Hospital in San Francisco. The youngster was born last Thursday. Mr. Sing, a former Chinese Nationalist intelligence officer, and his American-born wife, sought to move into the all-white Southwood residential district last month. When prospective neighbors objected, he suggested an unofficial ballot. They voted 174 to 28 against his moving in

Occupants Sleeping In Home At Time Of The Incident

BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

LOS ANGELES — Racial Intolerance flared in Los Angeles Tuesday when the home of a Negro family in a predominantly white district and another home, sold to a Negro family, were damaged by time bombs.

One bomb shattered the front room window and severly damaged the living and dining rooms of the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Bailey, while they and their 12-year-old son, William, Jr., were asleep in rear bedrooms.

DUPLEX DAMAGED

The other bomb blasted a duplex apartment building across the street from the Bailey home. The duplex recently had been purchased by Roger Duncan 34, a Negro member of the Los Angeles Fire Department

Sharing one half of the duplex at the time of the explosion were John W. Potts, 32, white, and Ralph Martinez, 25. The door of their apartment was blown off in the blast and living room furniture destroyed.

In the other part of the duplex were Mr. and Mrs Bernard Hartstein and their 10 month old son, Bradey. Their apartment received only minor damage.

Duncan said that despite the bombings he plans to move into the duplex on May 4. He told police he received a threatening letter when he made plans to purchase the residence.

Bombs Wreck 2 Homes in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, March 16—(INS) The homes of a Negro and Mexican family living in a predominately white district of Los Angeles were shattered early Sunday by simultaneous time bombs.

No one was injured although both homes, and a third which received minor damage, were occupied at the time.

At the home of William Bailey, Negro, a bomb shattered the living room window and strewed wreckage in the living and dining rooms. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey and their 12-year-old son, William Jr., were not injured. They were asleep in back bedrooms at the time of the blast.

Another bomb, which went off across the street, caused severe damage to half of a duplex shared by Ralph Martinez, 25, and William J. Potts, 32, white. The front door was blasted off and living room furniture was destroyed.

The other half of the duplex, occupied by Bernard Hartstein, his wife and 10-month-old son, Bradly, suffered only minor damage.

The owner of the Bailey home told police he had received threatening letters and phone calls last December when the Baileys considered moving in.

Hartstein said he had received a threatening letter five months ago because he sells merchandise to Negroes.

FBI Probes Bombings Of Homes

LOS ANGELES, Cal. —(ANP)— The Federal Bureau of Investigation and local police still are investigating the latest bombings of Negro property in a mixed neighborhood here.

Two bombs, planted in front of two homes located across the street from one another, and set off simultaneously by timing devices, damage was estimated at $5,000.

One of the houses was occupied by a Negro family, and the other soon was to be occupied by Negroes. No one was hurt but total damage was estimated at $4,000.

The FBI said its investigation sought to determine whether any federal violation of civil rights was involved. It was believed that the bombings were done in an effort to prevent Negroes from living in the neighborhood. The United States Supreme court has ruled that restrictive covenants on property are unenforceable.

The latest bombings have aroused civic groups throughout the state. In denouncing the blastings, members of the Second Baptist church of Los Angeles in an open letter to the mayor, said in part:

"We, the members of Second Baptist church, the largest of the Negro group in Los Angeles, voted at morning worship ... to send you this appeal. We are stunned at the cowardly bombing of properties in Los Angeles recently acquired by members of the Negro group."

Mayor Bowron, in commenting on the bombing, said:

"Los Angeles will not stand for this violence and there will be no whitewash. But we will not let these acts be used for communist purposes. I assure you I consider this a dastardly crime and everything will be done to track down the guilty parties."

In Sacramento, Gov. Earl Warren promised state help if it is required to solve the case.

Chinese Family Moved Into Home Without Incident

SONOMA, Calif. — (SS) — Racial discrimination took a hindmost seat to good old fashion Americanism here as a Chinese family moved into a new $12,000 home with the happy assurance of his white neighbors that he is more than welcomed to live among them.

Freddie Wing and his family were greeted by some 200 friends and neighbors in Wing's house-warming party which featured some feasting on barbecued pig, roast chicken with almonds and other Chinese delicacies.

Wing's reception at the previously all-white Hillview tract was in sharp contrast with the welcome given another Chinese family a few weeks ago in the San Francisco Bay area.

Sing Sheng, former Nationalist army officer, attempted to move his family a into a new home in South San Francisco and found his prospective neighbors in hostile spirits. He was told that he would not be welcomed in the all-white residential district.

The Mayor of Sonoma and Mrs. H. H. "Hap" Arnold, widow of the wartime chief of the Air Force, were among those who attended the housewarming.

The guests brought many useful gifts for the new house.

Veteran Moves Into Home Despite Cross On Lawn

BY JOCK WILLIAMS

SAN PABLO, CALIF. — (ANP) — A 42-year old Negro war veteran moved himself and his family into his new home near San Pablo last Wednesday despite the mysterious appearance of a crude, three-foot cross on his front lawn and the objections of many of his future neighbors.

"I'm not afraid and I won't be forced out," said William D. Gary, a Richmond building contractor and father of seven children.

"We want a home," he declared, "and we hope to move in. I don't think there'll be any trouble."

The wooden cross appeared on the front lawn of the modest home purchased by Gary in the Rollingwood district of San Pablo. The cross was erected by some unidentified person after many of the 700 families in the tract objected to the presence of a Negro neighbor.

Gary bought the home two weeks ago from Capt. Sidney T. Hogan, a pilot boat skipper who is going back into Navy service. He paid $8,700 for the frame house, making a $1,000 down payment.

Capt. Hogan, who sold the house through a colored real estate broker, said he thought the contact with the Garys would be "a good education for the people of Rollingwood."

"If the Garys stay there a month," he said, "I'm sure that everyone will realise what fine people they are."

When Gary heard of the opposition and saw the white cross on his lawn on Tuesday, he thought then of selling out for $4,500 above the purchase price. He finally decided against that.

Gary is a former Navy carpenter's mate and vice commander of an American Legion post in Oakland.

The night after he had moved in, a crowd of about 150 persons gathered around his lawn and protested his entrance into the all-white neighborhood by throwing stones and screaming taunts.

Among Gary's friend who had gathered with him on the inside of his home was George Eldredge, a white neighbor, who attempted to quell the disturbance of those gathered on the lawn. They yelled at him calling him "Nigger lover."

Later a white minister, Fred H. Busher, pastor of St. Luke Methodist church in Richmond, arrived with some friends and planted an American flag on the lawn, and started reading the Declaration of Independence.

Finally, the sheriff, came to the scene, and assured Gary that every protection under the law would be provided him and his family.

Bomb 3 Homes In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The homes of a Negro and a Mexican family living in a predominately white district of Los Angeles' exclusive Northwest side were shattered early Sunday by simultaneous time bombs, and the home of a Jewish family was damaged slightly.

No one was injured although the three homes were occupied at the time. Police Sunday blamed the bombings on race antagonism.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bailey and their 12-year-old son, William, jr., escaped injury when a blast shattered the living room window of their home and strewed wreckage in the living and dining rooms. The Baileys were asleep in back bedrooms of the house at the time of the blast.

Bailey, a teacher at Carver junior high school, said he was dozing at the time of the explosion. All the living room furniture was demolished. Only damage to the bedroom was a fallen chandelier.

Another bomb, which went off across the street, caused severe damage to half of a four-unit duplex shared by Ralph Martinez, 25, and William J. Potts, 32, white. The front door was blasted off and living room furniture was destroyed.

The other half of the duplex, occupied by Bernard Harstein, his wife and 10-month-old son, Bradly, suffered only minor damage. Harstein said he had received a threatening letter five months ago because he sells merchandise to Negroes.

Bailey purchased and moved into his home, about one mile west of fashionable Crenshaw blvd., in January.

The bombed duplex is owned by Henderson Moore. Moore reportedly purchased the building Jan. 8 and moved in on Feb. 16. Moore described the first blast as "terrific" and said he believed it was a dynamite blast.

On the day preceding the bombings, hundreds of printed handbills were distributed in the block. The handbills read: "Negroes move off Dunsmuir north of Adams." The letters were regarded as hoaxes at the time. Negroes have been living in the neighborhood about two months. The area is now occupied by Negro, white and Mexican families.

throughout Sunday to guard against further violence and large throngs milled about the area all day.

White families in the area have been warned on numerous occasions not to sell homes to Negroes, it was learned.



The homes of a colored family and a Mexican family living in a predominantly white district of Los Angeles were shattered Sunday morning by simultaneous time bombs. Police officer B. J. Bundo inspects the bomb damage at the home of the colored couple, Mr. and Mrs. William Bailey. No one was injured although both homes were occupied at the time. The owner of the Bailey home told police he had received threatening letters and phone calls last December when the Baileys considered moving in. The other home bombed was that of Ralph Martinez and John Potts, who were planning to move out so a colored family could move in.

Bomb Home Of L.A. Teacher

He, Wife Bought In White Neighborhood

LOS ANGELES — Local police and FBI agents were combining their efforts here Monday to apprehend the race-hating culprits who early Sunday morning bombed the home of a junior high school science teacher.

The teacher, William Bailey, his wife and 12-year-old son were thrown from their beds shortly after a blast rocked their West Side home at 4 o'clock in the morning. Because they occupy ment, said: "I refuse to be inbedrooms in the back part of the house, however, all escaped injury.

The Baileys live at 2030 S. Dunsmuir Ave. in a section of the city only recently opened to colored home buyers. Another house directly opposite the Bailey residence was shaken at the same time.

Neighbors To Rescue

Police Chief William H. Parker theorized that the two houses were the targets of terrorists who have sought to prevent colored occupancy of the South Dunsmuir St. dwellings for the past six months. Similar bombings occurred in the area last December.

Immediately after the Sunday blasts, other residents of the neighborhood — both colored and white — gathered at the Bailey home and offered what assistance they could give.

An on-the-spot collection among the pajama-clad neighbors raised approximately $300 to start repairs. A front window was blown out of the Bailey home and furniture in the living room was virtually demolished.

White Apartment Rocked

Across the street, in a duplex apartment occupied by two white men, the front door was wrecked.

A rough estimate of the damage to the two places was $5,000.

FBI agents are in possession of a note which was found in the Bailey's mailbox. Done in letters it read:

"N—es move off Dunsmuir Ave. North of Adams. We will bomb off all N—es."

Mr. Bailey, 33, and a teacher at Carver Junior High School, told the AFRO he had no intention of moving.

Defies Terrorists

"I bought this home," he said Monday morning, "and I plan to live in it. I'm going to fix it up and stay right here. I must insist on living as an American citizen."

Mrs. Willa Bailey, his wife, appeared highly nervous but said she will stick by her husband.

"If he says we stay, we stay," she declared. "I think it is a dastardly thing and shameful that we can't bring up our little boy as a decent law-abiding citizen should be brought up."

They said they were aroused a little before 4 a.m. Sunday by the barking of their Boxer dog, Dana, and that they had just about gotten back to sleep when the explosion "almost knocked us from our beds."

The dog has been missing since the blast.

The house opposite, according to the two men living there, is to be occupied by a colored buyer soon and they suspected the bombers were carrying out a threat made upon them not long ago.

Another Buyer Defiant

The purchaser, Roger Duncan, a city fireman, asked to comment said: "I refuse to be intimidated by this. I have bought the house and I'm going to move into it on May 4. That's all there is to that."

Dr. E. I. Robinson, head of the NAACP branch here, called on law enforcement agencies for concerted action in solving the crime.

"This is the same pattern followed in Cicero, Ill; Groveland, Fla, Dallas and Miami," he said, "and the citizens of Los Angeles demand that California do something to stop it at once"

Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, in Phoenix, Ariz, for a speaking engagement, told the AFRO:

Urban League Head Talks

"The blame for this outrage must be laid at the feet of the reactionary element of Los Angeles, headed by the semi-fascist 'America Plus, Inc.,' and the Real Estate Board of the city.

"This faction, led by Sen. Jack Kenny, would choke off all decent housing for colored families if it could. Through its efforts, contracts calling for erection of 10,000 public housing units were cancelled just two months ago, housing which undoubtedly would have done much to solve the problem of inadequate living facilities in Los Angeles

"Evidence of the fact that the city, itself, is primarily liberal is to be gained from the revelation that, despite the work of the reactionaries and the pressure they brought, the cancellation of these housing contracts was passed by the City Council by a margin of ony one vote, 8-7.

"These bombings could not happen in a city like Los Angeles if it were not for the presence of this fascist influence."

Calif. Supreme Court Kills J. C. Land Law

One Writer Says Ruling May End Segregation Laws In All States

LOS ANGELES—A decision of international significance and importance was handed down by the California Supreme Court last week when it invalidated a California law making race a basis of the right to own property.

Unless the State appeals the case to the U.S. Supreme Court and it overrules the California Supreme Court, this decision voids the California Alien Land Law, viewed far and wide as discrediting the world reputation of the U.S. as champion of social justice.

In a startling decision nearly two years ago, the California District Court of Appeals upset and dismayed both isolationists and internationalists by declaring the Alien Land Law unconstitutional on the ground that it violated the United Nations Charter.

Sees End Of All Segregation

Writing in the New York Times, Arthur Krock asserted that should the California ruling become a precedent, logically, the social justice aims of the United Nations Charter would mean the end of legality for all local segregation practices.

It is obvious that the Alien Land Law was in conflict with the spirit of the UN Charter, but the California Supreme Court declares that it is also contrary to the U.S. Constitution and is illegal for that reason alone.

The law, adopted in 1920 to prevent alien Japanese from owning property, was—on its face—nondiscriminatory because it accepted the U.S. naturalization laws' definition of "alien" and these laws at that time precluded most nonwhite aliens from citizenship.

"No Justification For It"

Writing the court's majority (4-3) opinion, Chief Justice Phil Gibson asserted:

"There can be no justification for a classification which operates to withold property rights from some aliens, not because of anything they have done or any beliefs they hold, but solely because they are Japanese and not French or Italian."

He held that the law was discriminatory and contrary to the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Although previously upheld by both State and Federal Supreme Courts, he says more recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions "invite further consideration of the constitutional issues raised."

Bomb Victim Sues City of Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES. — (INS) — A Negro school teacher whose home was bombed is suing the city of Los Angeles for $103,070.73 on the grounds that he was not given adequate police protection.

The action was filed in superior court Monday, June 16, by William H. Bailey. His wife, Willa, joined him in the suit.

Bailey's home, in a predominantly white neighborhood, was bombed last March 16.

He attributed the act to "A Mob Of Disorderly And Riotous Persons." He said damage resulted from the "Callousness of the city of Los Angeles and others, in that the police department . . . having due notice of the intention of said mob," did nothing to protect the Baileys.

Chief William H. Parker emphatically denied that the police department had any prior knowledge of the bombing. He added:

"Since the bombing this department has spent 822 man-days in guarding the home of the Baileys and that neighborhood. Two detectives have been assigned full time to the investigation of the bombing.

Defend Vet's Home In White Area

SAN PABLO, Calif. — A courageous sheriff and an inspired minister saved this town from joining the dishonor roll when Wilbur D. Gary, a navy veteran and his family moved into a previously all-white section last week.

Gary, a 42-year-old contractor, purchased an $8,700 home in an all-white section here recently. When he and his wife and their seven children moved into the house last Wednesday, a hostile, stone-throwing mob of 150 persons gathered, planted a three-foot cross in the front lawn and began hurling threats.

Contra Costa County Sheriff James Long and 20 deputies arrived at the scene and restored order. Before the mob was dispersed, however, Sheriff Long read a section of the United States Supreme Court decision outlawing restrictive covenants over a loudspeaker and defended Gary's right to live in the community.

Then the Rev. Fred H. Busher, pastor of a Richmond Methodist church, planted an American flag on the lawn of the Gary home and recited the Declaration of Independence.

Meanwhile, Gary, vice-commander of the Oakland American Legion post, was announcing his intention of staying here.

After turning down an offer from the Rollingwood Improvement association to sell his home for a profit of $1,200, Gary declared:

"Money won't buy it. They made me the goat and I'm going to stick with it."

Referring to bricks that were hurled through a front window of his home and another through the window of the real estate office that sold him the property, he said:

"We don't scare easily. I'm still going to stay. Crosses," he added, referring to the three-foot cross planted by the mob, "have other meanings."

The resistance of Gary, Rev. Busher and Sheriff Long to the mob threats finally paid off.

Later in the week 26 neighbors presented Gary with a letter signed by them all, reading:

"We want to welcome you as neighbors. We look forward to getting acquainted with you and hope you will be friends."

Gary smiled. "That makes a man feel grateful," he said.

The story of San Pablo recalls the recent banning of Chinese families by bigoted whites in nearby South San Francisco and Dayton, Ohio. All elements were the same except there were no Rev. Bushers or Sheriff Longs in those communities.

Democracy?

Negro War Veteran Is Chased

BAKERSFIELD, Calif. — After five years of fighting for democracy in the U.S. Air Force, 24-year-old veteran Clearance J. Gentry has just received the unjust "reward" of being forced to leave the all-white suburban town of Oildale, Calif., just because he opened a small shoe-shining business there.

After operating his shine stand only one day, Gentry was warned that if he didn't leave the town immediately a group of race-baiting rebels would come after the veteran and chain him and his partner up.

* * *

THE OWNER of the Ranch Market who had rented to Gentry and his pal, Johnnie Alexander was advised that some of his customers would stop trading with him if the Negroes were not evicted.

Gentry and Alexander were also informed by an Oildale newspaperman that the people of Oildale just didn't want Negroes in any type of business in the town because they were afraid they might get a toehold in the area. The reporter claimed the townspeople were funny about Negroes."

Gentry returned to Oildale later in an attempt to find another location for his business. This proved impossible.

AFTER RETURNING to Bakersfield, Gentry reported the facts to the Bakersfield NAACP which has entered into the case and plans a thorough investigation.

Gentry and his partner have set up a shoe-shining business in Bakersfield as a part-time project. But meanwhile the former Air Force vet is attending Bakersfield Junior College to prepare himself for a future in the mechanical engineering field.



CLEARANCE GENTRY
. . . Oildale doesn't want him



VET STICKS TO HIS GUNS — Defying a stone-throwing mob and aided by a sheriff and a minister, Navy veteran Wilbur D. Gary and his family move into a previously all-white section of San Pablo, Calif. Gary, a 42-year-old contractor, owns an $8,700 home in the former lily-white district. In photo with Gary (rear) are Constance Elaine, 9; Thomas Leroy, 7; Raphalelle, 19 months; Barbara Ann, 5; Mrs. Gary, and Mrs. Minnie Wilkins, mother of Mrs. Gary. The family lived formerly in Abilene, Kansas. — Joseph photo.

Court Holds Damages Can't Be Collected On "Race" Sale

LOS ANGELES — ANP) — Holding that "of the civil rights conferred by the Constitution none is clearer and few more vital than the right to buy a home and live in it" the California Court of Appeals ruled last week that a white property owner who sells race restricted property to a Negro can't be sued for damages.

The case was argued by Atty. Leren Miller last June 18. He entered the case at the direction of the local NAACP. Judge Paul Vallace said, such suits are indirect attempts to enforce race restrictive covenents. He said:

"It is the duty of the courts of this state to refrain from exerting judicial power to give legal sanction and effect to such covenants in an action at law for damages."

Justice Vallace pointed out that the U. S. Supreme court held in 1948 that courts could not issue injunctions to enforce racial covenants and said that he could see no legal difference between the issuance of injunctions and collection of damages. Both injunctions and damage suits in such cases violate the 14th amendment, he said. He remarked:

"Racial discrimination is inherent in the covenant; its purpose and impact is to prevent use and occupancy of real property by non-Caucasians to segregate non-Caucasians, simply that and nothing more. The basic pattern of racial discrimination is as much the same in an action for damages as it is in a suit in equity..

"No person has the right, nor does the State have the power, to require the enforcement of a covenant which will result in the denial to any individual of equal protection of the laws. Any recognition of a racial restrictive covenant in an action in a state court constitutes prohibited state action," Justice Vallee said in a summary of his holding.

Miller summarized the history of racial covenant legal action as follows:

Attempts to collect damages from white sellers of race restricted property sprang up almost immediately after the Supreme court's decision in 1948.

The first such case arose in Missouri in 1949. That state's supreme court held that damage suits were proper and were not forbidden by the 1948 decbision. The case was sent back to the lower court for trial and a jury assessed damages at $1. For that reason no attempt was made to appeal the case to the United States Supreme court.

In 1950 an attempt was made to collect damages from a white seller in the District of Columbia but the district court there threw the case out of court on the ground that it was no maintainable under the Supreme court's holding.

In 1951 the Oklahoma Supreme court held that both Negro buyers and white sellers could be held for damages when race restricted property was sold to a Negro but the case was never tried in the lower court to which it was sent back because the plaintiffs had sold their land and were no longer interested in the matter.

In March, 1952 the Michigan Supreme court held flatly that state courts could not entertain damage suits, again on the ground that all judicial actions is forbidden by the 1948 decision of the U. S. Supreme court.

Thus, Miller explained, two states ..Missouri and Oklahoma—hold that damages can be assessed against white sellers and two others —Michigan and California—hold damage suits are impermissible. He said that the conflict between the states must ultimately be cleared up by the Supreme court but said that he did not know whether or not the losers will appeal in the California case.

California was the first northern state to uphold a state court enforcement of race restrictive covenants and its courts consistently upheld them form 1919 to 1948. During that long period the state had more such cases than any other state in the union.

Curiously enough the first reported case in the nation also arose in California when an action was brought aaginst a Chinese in 1890. However in that case a lower federal court held that it would not enforce the agreement on the ground that enforcement would violate the 14th amendment. Later courts refused to follow that holding.

FBI PROBES RECENT BOMBINGS OF NEGRO HOMES IN LOS ANGELES

Beach Dispatch P.12- Oklahoma City

Mayor Says City Government Will Not Permit Violence to Continue in South California Community

Dat. 3-29-52

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY ESTIMATED AT $5,000

LOS ANGELES, Calif. - (ANP) - The Federal Bureau of Investigation and local police still are investigating the latest bombings of Negro property in a mixed neighborhood here.

Two bombs, planted in front of two homes located across the street from one another, and set off simultaneously by timing devices, damaged the two houses last week.

One of the houses was occupied by a Negro family, and the other soon was to be occupied by Negroes. No one was hurt but total damage was estimated at $5,000.

The FBI said its investigation sought to determine whether any federal violation of civil rights was involved. It was believed that the bombings were done in an effort to prevent Negroes from living in the neighborhood. The United States Supreme court has ru'ed that restrictive covenants on property are unenforceable.

Asleep in one of the homes were William Bailey, 33, a science teacher at a junior high school; his wife, Willa, 30, and their son, William Jr., 12.

In the other house were Ralph Martinez, 25, a film studio worker, and John W. Potts, 32, a restaurant owner. Martinez is of Mexican descent and Potts is white. They told police they were planning to move out shortly to permit a Negro family to move in.

Last week's bombing was not the only one to occur in this area. About a year ago, police said, the home of a Negro family four blocks away was blasted. Since then five other bombings have occurred in the neighborhood.

The Baileys said they moved into the house last January and had received no threats. However police said the former owner of the house had reported he had received two telephone calls and a letter warning him not to sell the property to Negroes. Several colored families have been living in the Dunsmuir avenue section, located in the western part of the city, for about a year.

The latest bombings have aroused civic groups throughout the state. In denouncing the blastings, members of the Second Baptist church of Los Angeles in an open letter to the mayor, said in part:

"We, the members of Second Baptist church, the largest of the Negro group in Los Angeles, voted at morning worship . . . to send you this appeal. We are stunned at the cowardly bombing of properties in Los Angeles recently acquired by members of the Negro group.

"We denounce these bombings as un-American and un-Christian. We call attention to the changing pattern of attempted racial intimidation in which the bomb has supplanted the lyncher.

"We appeal to the mayor and city council to issue a strong statement at once denouncing these bombings and, that the mayor appeal to the conscience of this city in his weekly broadcast. We appeal to the police commissioner to exercise every diligence in protecting innocent citizens . ."

Mayor Bowron, in commenting on the bombing, said:

"Los Angeles will not stand for this violence and there will be no whitewash. But we will not let these acts be used for communist purposes. I assure you I consider this a dastardly crime and everything will be done to track down the guilty parties."

In Sacramento, Gov. Earl Warren promised state help if it is required to solve the case.

Five White Churchmen Help Defend San Pablo Vet Home

moved Dai. 4-4-52 P.5

SAN PABLO, Calif. — (ANP) — Five churchmen were among several white persons who came to defend Wilbur D. Gray against an angry mob which objected to his living in their lily-white neighborhood.

Despite threats from the mob, the churchmen, led by the Rev. Fred H. Busher, pastor, of a church in Richmond, Calif., planted an American flag in front of Gary's home and took up their stand around the house.

Rev. Busher then began to read the Declaration of Independence. He was greeted with jeers, catcalls, cries of "nigger lover," get out of here you phony preacher," and "why are you sticking up for the black man?"

James Long, sheriff, arrived and ordered both groups to disperse. Declaring the assemblage unlawful, the sheriff said:

"I must tell you that the Supreme court has ruled that restrictive covenants are no good. I'm here to enforce the law and I'm asking you to go home."

After both groups had dispersed, the sheriff put a guard over the Gary home. Since then, however, the sheriff's guard has been removed and the local NAACP has hired a special officer to guard the house.

Commenting on his decision to come to the aid of Gary and his family, Rev. Busher said in part:

"I decided to give the crowd a little sample of real Americanism. All over the world our people, including a lot of Negroes, are dying for the principles of America. Some times you have to take a little action."

Rev. Busher is former president of a Richmond brotherhood group which was reorganized six months ago as a chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The Methodist minister said the Richmond NCCJ chapter would discuss the incident in a symposium on restrictive covenants.

He added that his support had been asked by the Rev. Sidney Smith, pastor of the El Sobrante Methodist church in San Pablo's Rollingwood district.

Home Rocked, Battered

Calif. Attorney Is Latest Victim Of Terror Reign

Courier P.1

Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOS ANGELES—Restlessness among the Negro populace of this sprawling metropolis over lax Federal, state and municipal action toward solving recent bombings, cross-burning and other atrocities against race citizenry here reached a fever pitch as the Courier went to press this week.

Dat. 6-7-52

Latest to feel the brunt of white supremacist tactics in the area is Attorney Rayfield Lundy whose home at 1816 East One Hundred Twenty-second Street was battered with rocks and a cross burned on his front lawn early last Monday morning.

One of the city's most prominent and progressive barristers, Lundy waged a militant battle for the post of Assemblyman in the Fifty-fifth District here this week.

* * *

ON THE HEELS of the cross-burning incident, the local NAACP branch has offered a $500 reward for the apprehension of the culprits and petitioned Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz to exert every facility in his department to catch and punish the persons responsible.

Attorney Everett Porter, chairman of the NAACPs Legal Redress Committee, said the organization was "gravely concerned" with the recent incident and that the public was looking "directly at authorities" for some "light" on the numerous racial infractions.

Eighty days have elapsed since school teacher William Bailey's home was blasted to bits early Sunday.

According to the District Attorney's office, his investigators are still working twenty-four hours a day on the matter. However, they cannot make their findings public at the moment.

Answering an unconfirmed rumor that the FBI had dropped the case, local officials informed the Courier that they were still working on the bombing in conjunction with city police.

Council Considers Posting $5,000 Reward In Bomb Case

BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

LOS ANGELES — Outraged Los Angeles authorities moved speedily Tuesday to smash any new outbreak of racial terrorism after three homes were damaged by bombs.

The city council considered posting a $5,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of the "terrorists" who bombed the three homes.

At the same time a delegation representing minorty groups called on Mayor Fletcher Bowron and demanded protection against repetition of any such action.

FBI STARTS IN

Mayor Bowron said a four-way probe is underway by the Los Angeles police, the FBI, the state attorney general and the district attorney.

Bombs exploded outside the homes of Mr. and Mrs. William Bailey, Negroes, and Ralph Martinez, 25. The nearby home of Mrs. Akebe Amerian was also damaged.

Dr. E. I. Robinson, spokesmen for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called the Sunday morning bombings a pattern of "what has happened in Cicero, Ill., Groveland, Fla., and Dallas, Tex."

More families get bomb threats

Seven crude telephone calls, threatening to "bomb you niggers out from there Monday" were reported last Friday and Saturday by the Negro residents of an apartment house at 851 W. 41st dr., but Monday came and no bomb, police reported.

Not too sure that facial prejudice motivated the threats, made to his family and to Miss Addie Hicks at No. 851, was Armand Aubry, who with Mrs. Leona Aubry and Leon 12, lives at No. 853.

Although he has no other enemies, he has recently aroused antagonism of the real estate agent and the former owner of his present home by suing them for $853 because they failed to place a termite clearance in escrow along with the property as per an oral agreement, said Aubry.

He spent $853 clearing the termites, and billed former owner John Campbell, of 3318 Live Oak, Huntington Park. When Campbell failed to pay, he sued him and the agent who sold him the house, Joseph Brasfield of Main Realty, Aubrey stated.

The telephone threats began with a call to Miss Hicks at 6:30 p.m. last Friday, police were told.

"Hello," the voice said over the phone. "I just want to let you know we're going to bomb you niggers out from there Monday. Just what happened to those niggers on Dunsmuir."

The party then hung up and called right back to emphasize, "No kidding. You're going to be bombed Monday."

The following morning, came another call. "You niggers are going to be bombed Monday," Miss Hicks, who occupies the upper story of the building, along with Miss Odessa Wayman, stated.

Mrs. Aubrey said she received four similar calls Friday, starting at 7:30 p.m.

Families Warned: 'Get Out'

Los Angeles Scene Of New Scare to Rout Negroes From 'Lily-White' Areas

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

LOS ANGELES — After the explosion which blasted his home Sunday morning, William Bailey, war veteran, discovered the following note: "Negroes move off Dunsmuir north of Adams. We will bomb. Negroes out."

Lieutenant Bailey said he intends to stay in his home despite the threats. Los Angeles NAACP President Dr. E. I. Robinson was on the scene Sunday at 5 A. M. and promised immediate action.

LOS ANGELES—The homes of Air Force veteran William Bailey, former Pittsburgher and now a teacher at Carver High School, and another residence on the West Side's Dunsmuir Road which had been sold to veteran Roger Duncan, were mysteriously blasted about 4 o'clock Sunday morning.

Bailey, his wife, Willa, and their son, William Jr., who were sleeping in the rear of the home, were uninjured. The large front window of their new home on Dunsmuir, about nine blocks west of Labrae, was blown out and the living room furniture, including a new television set, completely destroyed.

* * *

ONLY A HALF HOUR before the blast, Mr. Bailey had gone into the kitchen to see about his Boxer dog, Dana. The dog disappeared after the explosion.

A family was still living in the house, which had been sold to Air Force Veteran Roger Duncan. He had planned moving in on May 3. A "sold" sign was on the house.

The former owner of the Bailey home said she had received threatening phone calls and a letter which was turned over to the Wilshire police. Interviewed by a Courier reporter early Sunday, the Air Force pilot asked, "Is this democracy?"

Hate Bomb Wrecks Home In Sixth Explosion

LOS ANGELES—The home of William Bailey, 33-year-old school teacher, was severely damaged here early this week when a bomb, apparently set off by timing device, exploded. Another home, across the street, was damaged at the same time by a similar explosion.

Bailey, his wife and son, were asleep at the time of the blast, but no one was injured. He said he and his family have lived in the neighborhood since January and had received no threats.

It was revealed however, that the former owner of the house had been warned not to sell to Negroes. The house across the street from Bailey was to have been occupied soon by Negroes.

The explosion was sixth in a series of bombings that have occurred in the last few months. According to police, Negro families have been living in Dunsmuir avenue area for the past year.

Sign Of "Welcome" On California Lawn

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 3-22-52 P. 1



Wilbur D. Gary, war veteran poses with his family beside the three-foot white cross which was placed on the lawn of their new home in the all-white Rollingwood district of San Pablo, Calif., recently.

A former vice-commander of an American Legion post in Oakland, Gary said "I am not afraid, and I will not be forced out." His neighbors immediately got up a petition welcoming him to his home. Police reserves were called out to prevent trouble as an angry crowd of "100 to 150" gathered before the Gary home.



Post P. 2 Winston-Salem, N. C. Mon. 3-17-52

Associated Press Wirephoto

House Bombed in Racial Strife

A police officer and a spectator survey the damage to one of two houses that were bombed in Los Angeles. Bombs were planted in front of the homes, across the street from each other, and were set off by a timing device. A Negro family lived in one home, and the tenants of the other said they were planning to evacuate to allow a Negro family to move in. Police estimated the damage at $5000.

Bomb Homes Of Two Vets

Eagle, P. 1

LOS ANGELES—The homes of two war veterans were mysteriously blasted here early Sunday in an effort to scare Negroes out of an all-white neighborhood.

There were no injuries in the explosions, damaging the homes of veterans William Bailey and Roger Duncan. The Los Angeles NAACP president promised immediate action.

Bailey, his wife, and their son were asleep when the blast occurred. He discovered a note on his house which read: **"Negroes move off Dunsmuir (road) north of Adams. We will bomb Negroes out."**

A family was still living in the house recently sold to Duncan. He had planned to move in on May 3.

The former owner of the Bailey residence told Wilshire police that she had received threatening calls and a letter which she turned over to officials.

"I DON'T SCARE EASY!

Minister Injured While Defending Veteran, Family

SAN PABLO, Calif.—Determined and fearless, Wilbur D. Gary, World War II Navy veteran and father of seven children, defiantly declared here last week: "I don't scare easy! We're here to stay!"

This was a warning to a mob of bigots . . . a mob that moved on his newly purchased home in an "all-white" area. Gary issued the statement after the mobsters stoned his house and planted a cross on his front lawn.

What could have exploded into a small scale civil war was set up when the mob of almost 200 persons gathered before Gary's home and began demonstrating. Some fifty other persons—both white and Negro—came to Gary's side and proclaimed their friendship for him and their willingness to accept him as a neighbor.

At the peak of the demonstrating, Cnotra Costa County Sheriff James N. Long led twenty of his deputies to the scene and ordered the crowd to disperse.

The Rev. Fred H. Busher, white, pastor of St. Luke's Methodist Church, Richmond, unfurled an American flag on Gary's lawn and facing the crowd began to read the Declaration of Independence.

The crowd jeered him and threw stones at him.

Gary had refused to sell his newly purchased property to the Rollingwood Improvement Association at a profit of $1,200 over the $8,500 he paid for it. The association said the purchase offer was made as an easy way to settle the tense situation.

HOWEVER, ABOUT forty persons who also live in the area wrote a jointly signed letter to Mr. Gary affirming their willingness to accept him as a neighbor and hoping that they would be friends. Among the signers were four directors and the treasurer of the Rollingwood Association, who said they were acting to express their own personal opinions toward Gary and his family.

Gary, vice commander of the Col. Charles Young American Legion Post in Oakland, is 42. With white and colored friends aiding him he moved his family's possessions into the new white frame house, even after a stone had been thrown through a window and a white cross planted in his front yard. He declined to remove the cross, explaining "a cross has other meanings, you know."

Meanwhile, in Sacramento, California's energetic Attorney General Edmund G. Brown acted swiftly, immediately dispatching his own deputies to the scene to protect Gary, his family and property.

"Wilbur D. Gary of Richmond is an American," the Attorney General, 'and California is not going to permit Americans to be intimidated and terrorized." He ordered all necessary protection be given to the Garys during the emergency. Assemblymen Byron Rumford and Augustus W. Hawkins had called the matter to his attention.

At the week-end, the situation had settled down and it appeared that those who had demonstrated against the Garys' moving into the area had accepted their lot as having lost their fight.



Targets—Wilbur Gary Sr. is shown here with his family standing in front of the $8,500 home he recently purchased in the Rollingwood District of San Pablo, Calif., where white residents hotly protested his occupation. Thomas Leroy, 7, is standing in front holding the American flag; center is his sister, Constance, 9, and beside her is Barbara Ann, 5. Mrs. Gary is holding Raphaelle, 19 months; beside her is Mr. Gary and right is Mrs. Gary's mother, Mrs. Minnie Wilkins. The Garys have three other children.—Joseph Photo.

Negro Family Ignores Hostile Crowd to Stay In New Home on Coast

By the Associated Press

SAN PABLO, Calif., Mar. 6.—Negro Contractor Wilbur Gary's family was established today in their new home in a previously all-white district, undismayed by taunting, stone-throwing neighbors.

The 42-year-old war veteran, his wife and seven children ignored a hostile crowd of 150 that gathered around his $8,700 home, jeered and threw stones last night.

The crowd was dispersed by Contra Costa County Sheriff James Long and 20 deputies. Sheriff Long said two two-man patrol cars would watch the home "until further notice."

Friends Also Gather.

Some 50 persons friendly to Mr. Gary also assembled on his lawn. They faced the crowd protesting his moving into Rollingwood tract, just south of San Pablo and 15 miles across the bay from San Francisco.

Leading the friendly group was the Rev. Fred H. Busher, pastor of a Richmond Methodist church. He planted an American flag on the road in front of Mr. Gary's home and began reciting the Declaration of Independence.

He was immediately interrupted by jeers, catcalls and boos.

"What are you sticking up for the black man for?" One man shouted.

Sheriff Stays on Scene.

Sheriff Long then appeared, told the crowd it was assembled unlawfully and ordered both groups to disband.

"I'm going to be here all night, so they'll (the Garys) be protected," the sheriff said.

The fuss did not appear to upset Mr. Gary, a vice commander in an Oakland American Legion post.

"We don't scare easily. I'm still going to stay," he said.

Earlier yesterday he had rejected an offer from the Rollingwood Improvement Association to buy him out for a $1,200 profit.

Tuesday night hoodlums threw a brick through Mr. Gary's front window.

Kind Neighbors Help Vet Defy Mobsters

RICHMOND, Calif.—The swirling red, white and blue banner of democracy and a charred cross, emblematic of bigotry and racial intolerance, faced each other last week on the lawn of the first colored family to move into the all-white Rollingwood section of this city.

Navy veteran Wilbur D. Gray had moved his family into the house last Monday, with the aid of about 50 friendly neighbors, headed by the Rev. Fred H. Busher, pastor of a Richmond Methodist Church, who planted the flag and kept a vigil with Gray after some 150 jeering, stone-throwing whites gathered around the house and burned the three-foot cross.

Gray, a building contractor and vice-commander of an American Legion Post in Oakland, Calif., said that he was going to let the cross stay on his lawn. A devout Baptist, he remarked that "a cross has other meanings than intolerance."

Want Hatred Known

The demonstration, which was broken up late at night by Sheriff Long of Contra Costa County and 20 deputies, ended with the crowd departing hurling stones. No arrests were made, however.

One woman shrieked that the crowd wanted the Grays to know how they felt about them.

"All right, now, you've thrown your rocks," Sheriff Long replied. "They know how you feel." He told the crowd that they had assembled unlawfully.

Jeer Democratic Pastor

Earlier the crowd had jeered as the Rev. Mr. Busher began reciting the Declaration of Independence.

"What are you sticking up for the black man for?" a member of the mob shouted.

Wilbur Jr., 17, the oldest of Gray's seven children, agreed with his father in his declaration that the family intended to stay in their home. He admitted, however, that his mother was "kinda worried about all this."

To Protect Property

After the mob finally left, Sheriff Long assured the Grays that he was leaving two patrol cars on duty and told them that he would protect the house until further notice.

When the family moved into the house, they had received no previous warning that they would not be welcome. Their first intimation of trouble came when a brick was hurled through the window of the house and another into the real estate office which had closed the property deal.

The Rollingwood Improvement Association, lily-white, offered to buy back the house from Gray at a $1,200 profit on his $8,750 investment, but he refused the bid.

'Money Won't Buy It'

"Money won't buy it," the ex-sailor declared. "They made me the goat. I'm going to stick with it."

At the same time, a group of 26 neighbors presented the Grays with a letter which said: "We want to welcome you as neighbors. We look forward to getting acquainted with you and hope we will be friends."

"That's what makes a man feel grateful," Gray responded.

The Grays' case recalls that of Harvey Clark in Cicero, Ill., who last year was prevented from moving into an apartment house in that all-white suburb of Chicago by mob violence.

It differs from the Clark case to the extent that the latter lacked democratic allies in the community.

Chinese Suffer Snubs

The Gray case also focuses attention upon the fact that not all victims of residential prejudice are colored persons, but that Orientals and other non-Caucasian peoples frequently are targets of racial bias.

A former Chinese Army officer and diplomat sought to buy a home several weeks ago in the San Francisco Bay area and left the issue up to the residents of the neighborhood as to whether or not his white neighbors-to-be would accept his family. They voted him down 174 to 28. Disillusioned by U.S. democracy, he moved.

Just last week in South Dayton, Ohio, the city forced another young Chinese war veteran to give up a home he had made a down payment on because of the feeling of residents against having a non-Caucasian as a neighbor.

The ex-soldier disgustedly reclaimed the money he had paid down on the property, an Ohio realtor revealed.

Neighbors Helped Them Defy Mob



Wilbur D. Gray, a war veteran, poses with his family beside the three-foot white cross, which was mysteriously placed on the lawn of their new home in the all-white Rollingwood district of San Pablo, Calif., Gray, a building contractor, paid $8,700 for the house and said, "I'm not afraid and I will not be forced out." Friendly neighbors helped him defy mobsters. He is a former Navy carpenter's mate and vice commander of an American Legion Post in Oakland, Calif.

Our Opinions

Mob Is Turned Away

Wilbur D. Gary, a Navy veteran, and his family were greeted by a mob of white-supremacists when he moved into his new home last week in the lily-white Rollingwood section of Richmond, California. A three-foot Kluxer cross was standing on his lawn and members of the mob threw stones. Serious trouble was averted by the county sheriff and twenty deputies who finally dispersed the mob.

There is another side to this story however, one that is most significant for the future. While the bigots were trying to take mob action against the Negro veteran, another group of whites in the same community mobilized to protect Wilbur Gary and welcome him into the area.

A minister, the Reverend Fred H. Busher of the Richmond Methodist church kept a vigil with the Negro family and an American flag was placed on the lawn near the Kluxer cross. A group of 26 neighbors presented Gary with a letter stating, "We want to welcome you as neighbors. We look forward to getting acquainted with you and hope we will be friends."

Gary himself showed his mettle when he turned down a handsome offer to purchase his home which was made by the Rollingwood Improvement Association. He showed it again when he looked at the cross planted on his lawn as a threat and observed, "a cross has other meanings."

Recently a family of Chinese descent was rebuffed in the effort to buy a home in a white neighborhood in San Francisco and last week a similar story involving another Chinese family was reported from Dayton, Ohio. The maintenance of rigid color lines in residential areas is an old pattern. The United States Supreme Court has ruled that restrictive covenants based on race, color or religion cannot be enforced in the courts of the land. Despite this the bigots continue to fight boldly against democratic principles.

The cause of democracy is, however, winning more and more friends and the mobs are getting smaller. No longer do we stand alone against the evil forces of racism. There is a growing recognition in the society as a whole that second-class citizenship, second-class opportunities and second-class treatment have no place in a true democracy. Wilbur Gary had to face a mob but the patriotic will and democratic spirit of decent Americans prevailed against it.

Negro Vet Vows To Stick It Out

SAN PABLO, Calif. — (SNS) — A 42-year-old Negro war veteran and vice commander of an Oakland American Legion post was still entrenched in his new home in a previously all-white district Thursday despite three days stone-throwing neighbors.

The veteran, Wilbur Gary, his wife and seven children, moved into the Rollingwood Tract, 15 miles across the bay from San Francisco, over the protests of hostile neighbors.

A Contra Costa County Sheriff and 20 deputies Thursday dispersed an angry crowd of nearly 200 that milled about the veterans property, jeering, sneering and tossing stones.

Sheriff James Long, directing the 20 law enforcement officers, succeeded in restoring order. He staked out two two-man patrol cars to watch the home until further notice.

Meanwhile, some 50 persons identified as friendly to the war veteran assembled on his lawn to face the protesting crowd before it dispersed. The Garys vowed not to give up their home.

Angeles Anti-Negro Blasts Stun Community

FBI, City Police Attempt To Find Guilty Parties

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—(ANP) — The Federal Bureau of Investigation and local police still are investigating the latest bombings of Negro property in a mixed neighborhood here.

Two bombs, planted in front of two homes located across the street from one another, and set off simultaneously by timing devices, damaged the two houses last week.

One of the houses was occupied by a Negro family, and the other soon was to be occupied by Negroes. No one was hurt but total damage was estimated at $5,000.

The FBI said its investigation sought to determine whether any federal violation of civil rights was involved. It was believed that the bombings were done in an effort to prevent Negroes from living in the neighborhood. The United States Supreme court has ruled that restrictive covenants on property are unenforceable.

Asleep in one of the homes were William Bailey, 33, a science teacher at a junior high school; his wife, Willa, 30, and their son, William Jr., 12.

In the other house were Ralph Martinez, 25, a film studio worker and John W. Potts, 32, a restaurant owner. Martinez is of Mexican descent and Potts is white. They told police they were planning to move out shortly to permit a Negro family to move in.

Last wek's bombing was not the only one to occur in this area. About a year ago, police said, the home of a Negro family four blocks away was blasted. Since then five other bombings have occurred in the neighborhood.

The Baileys said they moved into the house last January and had received no threats. However, police said the former owner of the house had reported he had received two telephone calls and a letter warning him not to sell the property to Negroes. Several colored families have been living in the Dunsmuir avenue section, located in the western part of the city for about a year.

The latest bombings have aroused civic groups throughout the state. In denouncing the blastings, members of the Second Baptist church of Los Angeles in an open letter to the mayor, said in part:

"We, the members of Second Baptist church, the largest of the Negro group in Los Angeles, voted at morning worship...to send you this appeal. We are stunned at the cowardly bombing of properties in Los Angeles recently acquired by members of the Negro group.

"We denounce these bombings as un-American and un-Christian. We call attention to the changing pattern of attempted racial intimidation in which the bomb has supplanted the lyncher.

"We appeal to the mayor and city council to issue a strong statement at once denouncing these bombings and, that the mayor appeal to the conscience of this city n his weekly broadcast. We appeal to the police commissioner to exercise every diligence in protecting innocent citizens..."

Mayor Bowron, in commenting

Pittsburgh (SF) — Bell metal has about four parts of copper and one part of tin.

Are Bombings Communist-Inspired?

A widely read columnist has suggested that the recent bombings in Florida and in California may have been inspired by the Communists. It is quite possible. At trials held not long ago, Communists admitted from the witness stand that they instigated riots among young people in Los Angeles a few years back. If they were guilty of starting riots, it is conceivable that they are behind the series of bombings which have taken two lives and damaged an untold amount of property.

The Communists are constantly on the look-out for new instances of racial antagonism in this country to use as propaganda against democracy. It is quite possible that when harmony reigns over too long a period and no episode of racial hatred looms upon the scene, the Communists go out and create their own examples of intolerance.

In so doing, of course, our enemies must have the active support and assistance of Americans—Americans who are weak and easily led. No honest citizen with real convictions would let himself be persuaded to set fire to another person's home. The Americans who aid and abet the enemy in perpetrating such dastardly crimes may do so unwittingly. They do not know that the persons with whom they deal are this country's enemies. The evil men who set off the fuse of racial hatred do not divulge their true identity. They pose as red-blooded white Americans who merely want to keep the "n------" in their places.

The persons behind the series of bombings and other racial incidents may or may not be Communists. They may be just mean Americans. But whoever they are, they must be caught and punished. Our law-enforcement officials seem helpless to cope with this type of criminal. The FBI has been working for three months on the bombing in Mims, Fla., which took the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore but so far no arrests have been made and no results of the government probe have been made public. We hope that the FBI has not given up in the Moore case. We urge the Federal Bureau to triple its efforts and to ferret out the persons behind this new wave of terror and violence which has the country in its grip from coast to coast.

White woman gets bomb threat from Negroes

The obscene, psychopathic urge which led some unknown person, or persons, to bomb the home of teacher-war veteran William Bailey and to threaten other Negro families, continued to spread this week with the police reporting a new twist to the pattern, a threat made by Negroes to bomb out Mrs. Laurie Berg, white Leimert Park housewife and mother.

Mrs. Berg, who lives at 4142 5th avenue, a block on which 8 Negro families reside, received the threat, by registered special delivery, last Thursday afternoon, she told police.

The letter was a rambling, ugly diatribe which accused Mrs. Berg both of mistreating Negroes and of being a Red.

Although it bore no signature other than that of "a True American," it was framed so as to give the impression that the writer was a Negro and spoke for Negroes.

"This is just a warning to you Red morons if you don't stop mistreating our people you'll find a bomb or 2 under your house,' it led off.

The letter also accused Mrs. Berg's son of "having a Red record at UCLA," and bolstered some knowledge of Mrs. Berg's private affairs with a reference to her son being unable to "get into any school in this state, and he won't get to practice either." The young man formery studied at UCLA and is now in the East, studying medicine, police said.

Mrs. Berg told police today she received the letter by registered, special delivery at 2:45 p.m. in the afternoon. It had been postmarked a nhour and 15 minutes before from the station at 38th and Crenshaw.

She had to pay three cents postage due on the piece of filth, Mrs. Berg said.

Police said that Leimert Park woman said that she "supposed it came from Negroes."

University police investigating the matter, along with the FBI, said that none of the 8 Negro families on the block could shed any light on the matter. Mrs. Berg said that she had never had a quarrel with any of them, nor with anyone, nor given anyone cause to harass her.

No one else in the area had received a letter, officers stated, despite the fact that the writer spoke of sending six such letters to "six people in your neighborhood," apparently to inform on alleged Red activities of the Berg family.

The letter in full follows:

"This is just a warning to you Red morons if you don't stop mistreating our people you'll find a bomb or 2 under your house. Our hind ends would make Sunday faces for you to be proud of instead of those almond eyes, mule faces and long wrinkled turkey necks. You have all been turned into the FBI for your unamerican activities that's the one reason your moron didn't get into any school in this state and he won't get to practice either, if he trips, all we can say is he has our deepest, his red record out at UCLA and him having to pledge allegiance to the flag to get kicked out of school really was a scream and a laugh if you haven't seen or red his record it's out there for anybody to reat that's interested. Our skin maybe black, but we are Americans and we also know what it stands for Freedom, Liberty and Equal Rights for all. We have mailed 6 letters to 6 people in your neighborhood. Don't suppose we can tell them anything they don't already know about the Reds. So you poll cats with your peewee brains better treat us with some respect or find yourselves in the middle of the street some morning. Food for thought from some real Americans the FBI has your names for months now and should know the score by now.

A True American"

L.A. Greekletter council holds bomb protest meeting

Los Angeles Council of the American Council on Human Rights, called into session by the president, Miss Lucille Bonnett, this week joined the protest against the Dunsmuir avenue bombings.

Meeting at the Alpha fraternity house, with Mrs. Emily Woody presiding, the group wired protests against the crime to State's Attorney Pat Brown, to the U. S. Attorney General, President Truman, Governor Warren, Mayor Bowron, and Chief of Police Parker.

The council adopted a motion that it work with a proposed Community Steering Committee on rewards and petitions also protesting the bombings, and held a round-table discussion of policies and action which might be taken to prevent such lawlessness.

Taking part in the discussion were: Mrs. Lessie Crossland, Samuel DeBose, Clayton Moore, and Perry Parks. A report of the Mar. 17th Naacp mass meeting was made by Dr. D. Overstreet Gray.

Bomb reward offers reach $3750

Local Naacp's posting of a $1000-reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons guilty of bombing the homes of two Negro residents on Dunsmuir avenue, brought total rewards offered to $3,750, the Naacp said today. The American Civil Liberties Union led off with the offer of a $500-reward; the Naacp office was notified Monday that the Laundry and Dry Cleaners Union Local 52, AFL was offering $1,250.00; and Frontier, monthly magazine of West, Tuesday offered $1000.

These developments, plus District Attorney Ernest Roll's Monday meeting with the heads of state, city and county agencies working on the case, followed in the wake of the protest meeting held at Second Baptist church Sunday afternoon and attended by more than 1500 people of various races and religions who gave the Naacp $1500 with which to continue its efforts to find and punish the guilty parties and "to make Los Angeles safe from such cowardly action."

Principal speaker was William Bailey, World War II veteran and science teacher at Carver junior high school, whose home at 2130 Dunsmuir, was one of the two bombed early Sunday morning, Mar. 16. Bailey declared that was nothing he "could do but stay." He also said that he had received

service is a Rotating Call System operated through a medical telephone exchange, which makes emergency medical service more easily obtained.

"Persons in need of medical help and unable to reach their family physician may call the exchange DUnkirk 4-1177, number listed under the name of the Charles Drew Medical Society, for prompt service," Forde said.

Naacp hires guard for San Pablo vet's home

SAN FRANCISCO — Franklin H. Williams, West Coast regional director of the Naacp, employed a special guard to protect the home of Wilbur D. Gary from attack by mobsters in the previously all-white town of San Pablo.

Gary, Navy veteran of World War II and a contractor, moved with his wife, mother-in-law, and 7 children to San Pablo early this month. A hostile crowd, throwing stones and shouting threats, was dispersed on the night of Mar. 5 by the sheriff and his deputies. After the guard had been withdrawn, the mob returned on Mar. 16 for another attack.

Employment of a special guard to protect the home was authorized by the Naacp after the sheriff indicated that he did not have manpower enough to keep a constant watch over the premises.

Racially Restrictive Covenant Suit Threat Welcomed By NAACP

SAN FRANCISCO — Defiance of attempts to force Wilbur Cary to move from his newly-purchased home in Rollingwood through court action was expressed this week by the NAACP through Frank H. Williams its regional director here.

Citing the U.S. Supreme Court decision won by the NAACP in 1948, making restrictive covenants unenforceable by law, Mr. Williams invited the threatened law-suit and added. "The association would welcome the opportunity to reaffirm in the courts of our State and country the basic American principle. . . .that the courts will not and connot use their powers to maintain racially restricted neighborhoods."

An Important Decision

Important judicial history was made in San Francisco the other day.

Superior Judge Melvin I. Cronin declared unconstitutional the "neighborhood pattern" policy which excluded colored occupants from six of the seven low-cost housing projects.

The effect of the decision is that all such projects must be opened on a first come, first admitted basis, without regard to the applicant's race.

Judge Cronin based his decision on a 1949 ruling of a New Jersey court holding that housing segregation is a clear violation of the federal Constitution as well as contrary to state laws and public policy.

Judge Cronin rejected as an illusion the "separate but equal" doctrine behind which supporters of segregation have hidden since the Plessy case back in 1866.

That is what we have been saying all along.

He said he accepts as "sounder and fairer the principle of granting to our colored citizens all that they are entitled to — genuine equality of treatment under the law."

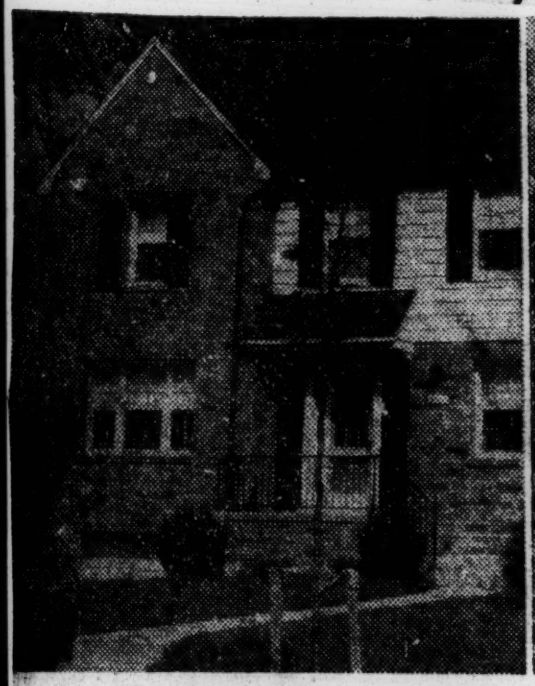
We want no more. We will never be satisfied with less.

Conn. Court OKs Property Sale

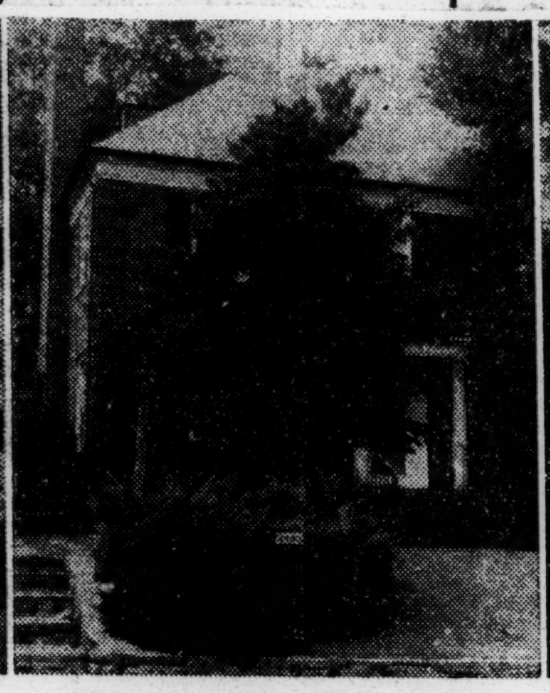
NEW HAVEN — A Connecticut lower court was overruled last week in its refusal to grant William Henry Harris the right to acquire ownership of a lot in the suburb of West Haven, because of his race.

Harris brought suit against Samuel W. Clinton, a New Haven real estate man, who had sold the lot to Peter Horbick, who in turn transferred it to Harris. When Clinton learned that the new owner was a Negro, he refused to transfer the deed.

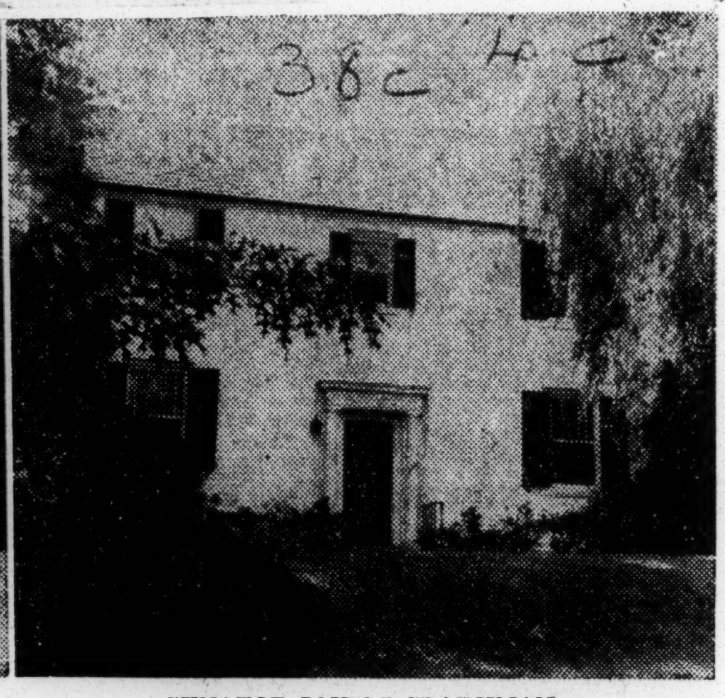
These Homes...Tell a Vivid Story...About What Men Say ...and What They Do When Chips Are Down!



SENATOR HERMAN WELKER
... Idaho Republican



SENATOR BURNET R. MAYBANK
... South Carolina Democrat



SENATOR JOHN J. SPARKMAN
... Alabama Democrat

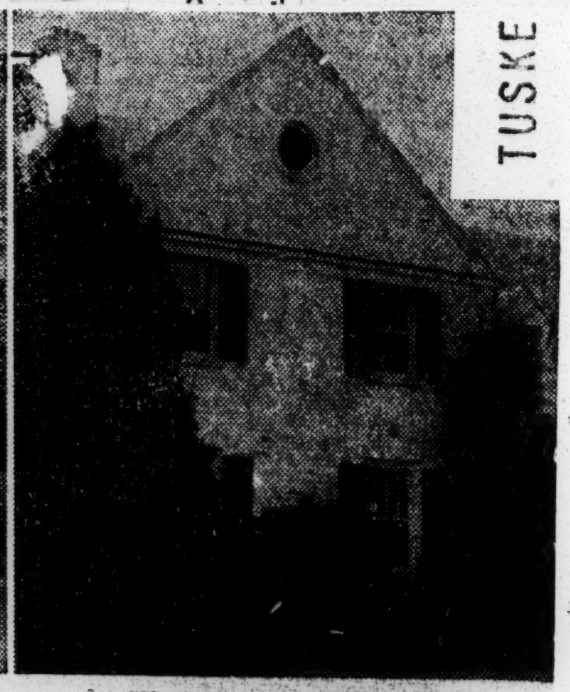
Courier Dat. 10-11-52 Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 1.



SENATOR RICHARD M. NIXON
... California Republican



SENATOR ESTES M. KEFAUVER
... Tennessee Democrat



SENATOR BLAIR MOODY
... Michigan Democrat

TUSKE

Six of the nation's "outstanding political leaders ... men whose names are constantly in the news ... have signed infamous restrictive covenant pacts in Washington, D. C.

Nixon Has Plenty of Company!

'LIBERALS' EXPOSED

Sparkman, Kefauver Covenant Signers

By T. W. ANDERSON
(Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C.— The battle of the "restrictive covenants" is on . . . full blast!

Expose of the fact that Senator Richard M. Nixon, Republican Vice Presidential nominee, had purchased a home here and had signed a restrictive covenant . . . has once again backfired on his accusers.

Evidence has now been unearthed that the GOP "Veep" candidate has plenty of company.

Democratic "Veep" Candidate John J. Sparkman is right with him!

Not only Senator Sparkman, but also the would-have-been Democratic Presidential candidate, Senator Estes Kefauver, of Tennessee.

NOT ONLY that, but Democratic Senator Blair Moody of Michigan . . . outstanding advocate of civil rights . . . has placed his name on the dotted line.

LOTS OF COMPANY

Others whose names can be added to the hypocrisy list include Senator Herman Welker, Republican, of Idaho; Senator Harvey M. Kilgore, Democrat, West Virginia, and Senator Lister D. Hill. Alabama.

Yes, they all have put their names down in black and white and signed racial restrictive covenants on the homes they have bought here in the District of Columbia!

Irony of the defenders of civil rights' actions lies in the fact that they signed the covenants AFTER the U. S. Supreme Court had ruled that such covenants are not enforceable.

IT WAS on May 3, 1948, that the U. S. Supreme Court issued its memorable decision against racially restrictive covenants.

KEFAUVER FIRST

Senator Kefauver teed-off in the covenant-signing parade on Jan. 4, 1949; he was followed by Senator Sparkman on Jan. 11, 1949; Senator Burnet Maybank of South Carolina on Feb. 3, 1950, and Michigan's Democratic Senator Blair Moody on June 29, 1951.

Senator Nixon, California Republican, came into the fold last, signing up on July 5, 1951. Senator Herman Welker of Idaho, another Republican, also signed up. Records of the D. C. Recorder of Deeds shows the following:

SENATOR JOHN J. SPARKMAN (D., Ala.), Vice Presidential candidate on Democratic ticket . . . Covenant signed Jan. 11, 1949, by Senator and Mrs. Ivo Hall Sparkman with Josh Lee and Louise Geriach Lee, on $35,000 home at 4920 Upton Streeet, N. W.

SENATOR ESTES KEFAUVER (D., Tenn.), unsuccessful Presidential candidate . . . Covenant signed Jan. 4, 1949, by Senator and Mrs. Kefauver with Carl and Ruth Hatch on $24,500 home at 4848 Upton Street, N. W.

SENATOR BLAIR MOODY D., Mich.) . . . Covenant signed June 29, 1951, by Senator Moody and his wife, Mrs. Ruth A. Moody, with William E. and Nina D. Scripps on $38,000 home at Tilden Street, N. W.

SENATOR BURNET R. MAYBANK (D., S. C.) . . . Covenant signed Feb. 3, 1950, by Senator Maybank and his wife, Mrs. Mary R. P. Maybank, with Mary W. McGraw on $26,500 home at 4730 Quebec Street, N. W.

SENATOR HERMAN WELKER (R., Idaho) . . . Covenant on $41,500 home at 4823 Tilden Street, N. W.

SENATOR RICHARD M. NIXON (R., Calif.) . . . Covenant signed by Senator and Mrs. Nixon July 5, 1951, on $41,000 home at 4801 Tilden Street, N. W.

* * *

ALL OF these covenants were signed with the approval and co-signatures of officials of the W. C. and A. N. Miller Development Company, developers of the exclusive property.

LIFTED EYEBROWS

The fact that Senators Sparkman, Kefauver and Nixon have said they would support the platforms of their respective parties with those platforms including civil rights provisions—certainly should cause lifted eyebrows over their signing the infamous restrictive covenants AFTER the highest court in the land had ruled against such covenants.

It is said that they could not have purchased these homes had they not signed such covenants.

However, it IS a matter of record that there are some others of the nation's top figures who do NOT have racailly restrictive covenants.

* * *

THESE INCLUDE Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, former Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, Charles Eaton, Senator William Jenner (R., Ind.), Ralph Flanders, Senator Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.), Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R., Mass.), former U. S. Atty. General J. Howard McGrath and others.

"Practice what you preach is still a motto to which some people adhere, in season and out season. The prosecution re-

Picket D. C. Dime Store For Refusing To Serve Negroes

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — The refusal of Murphy's dime store located on busy "F" street in Washington to serve Negro customers at its lunch counter has created national and international interest.

This fact was revealed last week when the Coordinating Committee to End Discrimination in the District of Columbia received word from Francis C. Shan, secretary of the Committee on Civil Rights of the United States Workers-CIO of Pittsburgh, that his organization would seek a conference with the owners of the Murphy stores on this matter.

A sizeable donation was also contributed by the U. S. Mission to Liberia to help carry on the fight to abolish segregation at Murphy's.

Another small donation was made on the spot by an executive of the Philippine Federation of Christian Churches to help wage the war against segregation.

The Coordination Committee has spearheaded a picket line at Murphy's "F" Street Store for the past few weeks, urging people to boycott the store because of its policy to refuse service to Negro customers at the lunch counter.

The "F" Street Store is the only Murhpy store in the District of Columbia which refuses service to Negro customers at its lunch counter.

The 7th Street Murphy store and the 14th Street store, as well as other dime stores in the city have dropped their color bar in serving Negro customers.

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Leader Campaigns Against Mixed Neighborhoods

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Joseph Beauharnais, race-baiting, anti-Negro head of the White Circle League, was rebuffed in his "white supremacy" tactics when the U. S. Supreme court up held by a vote of 5 to 4 the Illinois group libel law.

Under this law, Beauharnais last year had been convicted of libeling the Negro race through distribution of numerous pamphlets and statements.

The Illinios law makes it illegal to distribute literature or hold exhibitions which portray depravity, criminality, unchastity, or lack of virtue of a class of citizens of any race, color, creed or religion." It considers such an act a misdemeanor and provides a maximum fine of $200.

In Chicago Beauharnais ever since shortly after World War II has actively campaigned against the moving of Negroes into previously all white neighborhoods. He has utilized all types of copy to degrade the race and show why colored persons and whites should not live together.

He was fined $200 January 7, 1950 in Municipal Court in Chicago for distributing literature against the Negro race. Later, the charter of his White Circle League of America, Inc., was voided by the state of Illinois. He still runs the group, however it is reported.

Five different opinions were given as a result of this case.

The majority opinion was written by Justice Felix Frankfurter with Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, and Justices Tom C. Clark, Harold H. Burton and Sherman Minton concurring.

Separate dissenting opinions were written by Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas, Robert H. Jackson and Stanley Reed.

The case was brought to the Supreme Court by the American Civil Liberties Union in interest of free speech, on behalf of Beauharais.

Although the ACLU is an organization strongly opposed to racial and religious discrimination, it argued that the Illinois law was a violation of the liberty of speech and of press as guaranteed by the due process clause of the 14th Amendment.

Beauharnais was prosecuted, for circulating a petition in 1950 which called upon the mayor and city council of Chicago "to halt the further encoachment harrassment and invasion of white people, their property, neighborhoods and persons by the Negro..."

Minority 'Freeze-Out' Is Problem

WASHINGTON—Resistance to the introduction of Negroes and other minority racial groups into new neighborhoods was cited by Joseph P. McMurray, Director of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee staff, as one of the most troublesome problems confronting the local housing authorities throughout the country, according to a report based on a review of public housing programs in 19 cities.

Housing already under way was described as "high cost" because the projects usually are located in central areas of the cities where land is most expensive. "Where attempts were made to avoid such high land cost by locating projects in sites away from the center of the city, resistance was met on the part of neighborhood groups," Mr. McMurray explained.

"The chief opposition seems to arise—and this was true especially in the northern cities—from what the people in the neighborhood to be selected believed would be a change in the racial character of a neighborhood.

"The housing authorities, we found, were not attempting to make any radical change in neighborhood patterns and were attempting in a realistic way to meet their prime responsibility of providing decent housing and respectable neighborhoods for those for whom they had to provide the housing.

"While they were somewhat reluctant to discuss what they felt was a delicate subject, housing authority officials in the various cities implied that the enlightened leaders among the minority groups and the other civic groups were more anxious to provide the basis for decent and respectable living in a way which is acceptable in the community than they were in causing social friction and negative action."

The program, which has been under fire by private builders ever since it started, is in trouble with Congress again this year. President Truman asked for a maximum of 75,000 units for the 1953 fiscal year, compared with the ceiling of 135,000 annually provided under the Public Housing Act of 1949. The House last month slashed that all the way down to 5,000 units.

As the Senate is considering whether or not to concur in the House action, minority group organizations all over the country express concern that this severe reduction will fall with special impact upon Negro families, such a large proportion of whom are confined to slums because of low income and racial land restrictions.

Segregation Dropped for 3 Home Units

NCHA Bares Plans For Projects Here; Open Next Month, Stanton to Be First

By S. L. Fishbein
Post Reporter

The National Capital Housing Authority yesterday made public its decision to discard its traditional segregation policy in three new housing projects with more than 1300 dwelling units.

One project, the 348-unit Stanton Dwellings at Alabama ave. and Stanton rd. se., is due to open next month.

The others are the 500-unit Carrollsburg Dwellings No. 2 to be built in the vicinity of 3d and M sts. se., and a 500-unit project to be built on the site of the temporary Lily Ponds Dwellings at Kenilworth ave. and Quarles st. ne.

Present Projects Stand

John H. Ihlder, executive director of NCHA, said the decision would not affect the segregation policy at NCHA projects alaready in operation.

As for the occupancy policy on other new projects, Ihlder said, decisions will be based on community studies similar to the ones which preceded yesterday's announcement.

These studies, Ihlder said, all three projects slated for integration to be in neighborhoods which now contain both white and Negro residents. The communities also have schools, playgrounds and other facilities available for both races.

Ihlder reported all six members of NCHA supported the decision. They are:

Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue; C. Melvin Sharpe, president, District Board of Education; Tracy B. Augur, urban planning officer, General Services Administration; John Nolen, jr., director of planning of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission; Mark Lansburgh, chairman, District Redevelopment Land Agency, and Col. Campbell C. Johnson, chairman, District Parole Board.

Announcement Held Up

Their decision was made last month but was withheld pending agreement on the wording of the public announcement.

The Stanton project was previously designated for Negroes only. The Lily Ponds project, on which construction is due to start early next year, was originally planned for whites.

The Carrollsburg project, which will be started as soon as preliminary planning and land acquisition is completed, had no previous racial designation.

Dances for Servicemen Open Outdoors Tonight

A new series of outdoor dances for servicemen beginning at 8:30 p. m. today at Thomson Center, 12th and L sts, nw., has been announced by the D. C. Recreation Department. A different military band will furnish music on subsequent Saturdays, weather permitting.

Members of the Captail Girls Society and girls holding junior hostesses' dance pasess may call Mrs. Clara Mangum, AD. 2050, Government code 1214, for reservations. Admission is free.

* * *

Cotton, a comparative newcomer to west coast agriculture, has become California's biggest money crop, surpassing even grapes and citrus fruits.

Negro Families To Be Barred From New Homes

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) — The legality of public low-rent housing, which displaces colored families and bars them from occupancy of the project, is attacked by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a suit filed in the District Court here last Tuesday.

The NAACP brought a class suit in behalf of colored property owners who reside in the "Old Fort Area" of Savannah, Georgia, and whose homes have been condemned so that the Savannah Housing Authority can construct a low rent public housing project to be known as the Fred Wessels Homes. These colored families will be displaced from the site.

Thirteen plaintiffs sued to enjoin the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Raymond M. Foley, the agency's administrator; the Public Housing Administration and John T. Egan, PHA commissioner from giving Federal assistance to the Savannah Housing Authority for the construction and operation of the project.

In accordance with the announced policy, program and plan of the Savannah Housing Authority, which the HHFA and the PHA have approved, the plaintiffs say, colored persons who are displaced, will be denied consideration for admission to the project solely because they are colored, although they meet all the requirements.

The plaintiffs seek to have determined the question of whether Federal housing agencies can give Federal assistance to the Savannah Housing Authority for the construction and operation of a public low-rent housing project, from which they will be excluded because of color, without violating their constitutional rights and the public policy of the United States.

The complaint states that each of the plaintiffs reside in the "Old Fort Area" of Savannah and will be displaced from the site as a result of their homes being condemned. The complaint alleges that each of the plaintiffs is entitled to a preference for admission to any pulic low-rent housing project built in Savannah because his or her family will be displaced from the site on which the Fred Wessels Homes will be built.

The PHA has contracted to give the Savannah Housing Authority Federal assistance for the construction and operation of a public low-rent housing project on the "Old Fort Area" site, the plaintiffs state. Nov. 9 - 10-52

The Savannah Housing Authority, they add, has acquired title by condemning their homes and has proceeded to demolish the buildings on the site to construct the project.

As a prerequisite to the agreement for Federal assistance, the plaintiffs say, the Savannah Housing Authority submitted to the Federal housing agencies a plan and program, describing the site on which the project will be built in terms of its present racial characteristics and specifying that occupancy of the project would be limited to white families.

The plaintiffs state that PHA and Egan approved the plan and program with the consent and knowledge of the HHFA and Foley.

They ask the court to decree:

1. That the HHFA and PHA cannot give Federal assistance to the Savannah Housing Authority for the construction and operation of a public low-rent housing project, from which the plaintiffs and other qualified colored persons are denied consideration for admission soley because they are colored.

2. That the plaintiffs and all other colored persons similarly situated cannot be denied consideration for admission to the Fred Wessels Homes or any other Federally-aided public low-rent solely because they are colored.

3. That the plaintiffs and all other colored persons similarly situated must be considered for admission and admitted to the Fred Wessels Homes or any other Federally-aided pulbic low-rent housing project.

4. That the preference for Admission to the Fred Wessels Homes or any other Federally-aided low-rent housing project in Savannah— conferred on plaintiffs and other colored persons by the Housing Acts of 1937 and 1949— may not be qualified or limited by race or color.

The plaintiffs also ask the court to enjoin the HHFA and PHA from giving Federal assistance to the Savannah Housing Authority for the construction of a public low-rent housing project, from which the plaintiffs and other colored persons similarly situated will be denied consideration for admission because of color.

The plaintiffs are Prince F. Heyward, Ersaline Small, William Mitchell, Mike Maustipher, William Golden, Willis Homes, Alonzo Sterling, Martha Singleton, Irene Chisholm, John Fuller, Benjamin R. Simmons, James Young and Ola Blake, all of Savannah.

Their attorneys are Thurgood Marshall and Constance B. Motley of the NAACP legal staff, New York City; Julius T. Williams, Savannah, and Frank D. Reeves, Washington.

Would Shun City

Segregation Here Decried By Delegates

Sat. 9-20-52

Delegates to the National Conference on Citizenship yesterday suggested they should abandon the Nation's Capital until racial segregation is ended. P. 13

The suggestion was reported to District of Columbia delegates meeting in a regional planning discussion conducted by District Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue at the Statler Hotel by Col. Campbell C. Johnson, assistant to the director of Selective Service.

Col. Johnson declared many State delegates in a group discussion he attended had stated " a conference devoted to obtaining equal rights for all citizens should not meet in a city where the segregation issue has not been resolved." Washington, D.C.

Other Refusals Incidental

Johnson said these delegates considered "the refusal of the American Psychological Association or any other association to meet here because of segregation is an incidental matter. But they felt a meeting of the National Conference on Citizenship is not."

On September 4, the American Psychological Association announced it would hold no further meetings here under present racial segregation. They cited a "series of embarrassing incidents" as having prompted their decision.

The National Conference on Citizenship, with 1000 delegates, took no action on the question yesterday. Its three-day conference here ended with summary reports of the group sessions and a talk by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Donohue Blames Congress

However, Donohue told the District of Columbia delegates he would "hate to see the National Conference on Citizenship leave Washington."

"Don't blame us," he said, "because the limitations placed upon us by Congress are severe. After all, we can't even set the price of our own dog tags. This problem is a problem for the people of the United States.

"It is through the National Conference on Citizenship that we hope to acquaint the people in the 48 States of our problems, and they, in turn, will impress upon their representatives in Congress the need for doing something about them."

Donohue asserted "segregation is only one problem." He declared all residents in the District have only "second-class citizenship" and a "great number enjoy a citizenship which is not even second-class."

The District of Columbia delegates voted to call a local conference on citizenship and named Donohue a committee of one to appoint a planning group for the conference.

38c 1952

Florida

NEGRO LEADER'S HOME BLASTED IN FLORIDA



The residence of Harry T. Moore, State Coordinator of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, after explosion in which he was killed and his wife seriously injured.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Bombing Kills Negro Leader; Wife Hurt in Florida Home

By The United Press.

MIMS, Fla., Dec. 26—A Negro crusader who led a campaign to prosecute a white sheriff for shooting two handcuffed Negroes was killed last night and his wife was seriously injured by a bomb blast beneath their bedroom.

Harry T. Moore, 46 years old, state coordinator for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a leading Negro educator in Florida, was the third Negro to die in the state by violence believed resulting from the 1949 Groveland rape case.

His death in the terrific explosion that wrecked one side of his home in this little town half-way between Palm Beach and Jacksonville also was the third racial flare-up in Florida within two months.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the state sent officers to the scene to help local authorities investigate the explosion, which occurred about 10:30 o'clock last night.

Mr. Moore died en route to a Sanford hospital. His wife, Harriet, 49, a school teacher, suffered a concussion and internal injuries. She was given only a 50-50 chance of surviving. Their daughter, Anna Rosa, and Mr. Moore's mother, Rosa, 71, were asleep in an adjoining room and were not injured.

Frame House Blasted

Sheriff H. T. Williams and Vassar B. Charlton, the coroner, said the explosion that blasted the frame house in this Indian River citrus community apparently was caused by nitroglycerine or some other chemical stronger than dynamite.

Mrs. Moore's brother, Master Sgt. George Simms, who lives a short distance away, said he awoke and heard screams of "come quick." When he arrived he said he saw that the Moores' bedroom was blasted away. Mr. Moore was lying on the mattress of his bed in the yard, bleeding badly.

"I tried to get hi mto quit the N. A. A. C. P., thinking something might happen to him some day," Mr. Moore's mother said. "But he told me, 'I'm trying to do what I can to elevate the Negro race.'"

"'Every advancement comes by the way of sacrifice,'" she said her son told her recently, "'and if I sacrifice my life or health I still think it is my duty for my race.'"

Mr. Moore raised funds and solicited support for the Negroes charged with raping a 17-year-old white housewife at Groveland in 1949. One of the Negroes was killed by a posse and another, Samuel Shepherd, was killed last month by Sheriff Willis McCall of Lake County.

Cleared in Shooting

The sheriff shot Shepherd and wounded the third Groveland rape defendant, Walter Lee Irvin, while they were handcuffed together. Irvin testified that the sheriff deliberately shot them but a coroner's jury ruled the incident was in line of duty when the Negroes attempted to escape.

Sheriff McCall was transporting the defendants to a hearing in preparation for a new trial ordered by the United States Supreme Court. At their first trial, Shepherd and Irvin pleaded innocent and were convicted, but the Supreme Court said the trial was conducted in a prejudicial atmosphere.

A week of violence ensued around the central Florida town of Groveland following the rape incident. Terrorists roamed the county at night and burned five Negro homes. They were finally dispersed by National Guard troops and the efforts of Sheriff McCall.

The N. A. A. C. P. in New York said Mr. Moore's "murder" was linked with the Groveland rape case because of his activities in behalf of the defendants.

In Miami, two officials said the incident mgiht be connected with the dynamitings at Carver village for Negroes and at Jewish and Catholic places of worship. Walter E. Headley, Miami chief of police, said he was "waiting for the F.B.I. to give us further details."

Burnett Roth of Miami Beach, chairman of the Coordinating Committee Against Bombings, said the ten attacks on churches and Carver Village might have set a pattern for terrorists to follow in other parts of the state.

the F. B. I. to investigate," he said. 'Hate movements work together."

The N. A. A. C. P. urged Gov. Fuller Warren and the Department of Justice to investigate the killing of Mr. Moore, who also was former executive secretary of a political organization sponsoring Negro voting.

Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. executive secretary, requested J. Howard McGrath, Attorney General, to receive "at the earliest possible date" a representative delegation of national and Florida organizations to discuss steps "which must be taken to end these outrages."

He said the N. A. A. C. P. intended to invite top leadership of civic, religious, racial, labor and other national groups to join in conference with the Attorney General.

Patrick Murphy Malin executive, director of the American Civil Liberties Union said his organization wired Mr. McGrath to press his investigation more vigorously."

"Coming in the wake of the bombings of synagogues, such violence can only be the results of individuals and groups seeking to terrorize minorities," the ACL said. "This shocking violation of covil liberties requires immediate action by the Federal Government."

The F. B. I. sent two agents from its Daytona Beach office and Governor Warren sent a personal investigator to the scene. A coroner's jury viewed Mr. Moore's body, went to the wrecked home and then recessed without announcing any findings.

Henry K. Hudson, editor of The Titusville Star-Advocate, five miles from Mims, described Mr. Moore as a "good law-abiding citizen * * * highly respected."

"I don't know of any enemies he could have had in Brevard County," Mr. Hudson said. "Most local authorities believe that the bombing was done by someone from outside the county."

Mr. Moore, a graduate of Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, and his family were away from their home most of the time. Mr. Moore traveled for the N. A. A. C. P., his mother lived most of the time in Jacksonvile, his daughter taught school at Ocala and his wife at Lake Park.

They had gathered at their home here for Christmas.

Warren Orders Inquiry

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 26—Gov. Warren today said he would send an investigator to Mims immediately to investigate the death of Mr. Moore. The Governor would not comment on the bombing.

However, Loyal Compton, the

Governor's press secretary, later issued a statement denouncing as "not true" charges by Mr. White that the Governor had consistently refused to uphold law and order during the recent Miami bombings and the killing of the Negroes charged with criminal assault of a young white woman in Lake County.

The statement by Mr. Compton follows:

"White's charge is not true. Governor Warren personally investigated the first bombing at Carver Village. He later assigned an investigator to work with Federal, county and city law enforcement officers in an effort to stop the bombings in Miami. Within a matter of hours after the bombing of a Miami synagogue, Governor Warren sent the adjutant general of the Florida National Guard to the scene to determine if emergency measures were required.

"In the recent trouble in Lake County, swift action was taken by Governor Warren. In less than twenty-four hours after the incident, Governor Warren had personally consulted with officials and citizens of Lake County and has assigned an investigator to the case. These and other actions by Governor Warren completely refute White's false charge."

Veterans Demand Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (UP)— Michael Straight, national chairman of the American Veterans Committee, today branded as "murder" the death of Mr. Moore at Mims, Fla., and demanded an immediate investigation.

In a telegram to Attorney General McGrath, Mr. Straight said the veterans ground "demands immediate and thorough investigation of murder by bombing of N. A. A. C. P. Organizer Harry T. Moore in Florida. We urge prompt and vigorous prosecution for violation of Federal civil rights laws."

At the same time, the F. B. I. said, it would press "vigorously" its investigation of anti-Negro and anti-Semitic bombings in Florida to see if any Federal laws were violated.

"We will not be satisfied with half-hearted investigations and a leisurely study of possible action," Mr. Straight said. "When a state fails to provide protection for its citizens the Federal Government must step in with forceful action. This disgraceful murder must not be allowed to go unpunished."

On orders from Mr. McGrath, the F. B. I. began its investigation Dec. 7 of recent dynamitings of synagogues and Negro apartment houses in Miami and other sections of Florida.

Mr. McGrath promised "appropriate action" if the bombings are found to have violated Federal laws or civil rights.

The F. B. I. said it was continuing this inquiry and would include the Moore death in the investigation.

Justice Dept. Probes Bombing

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The Justice Department said last Friday it is proceeding with all the resources at its command in its effort to obtain evidence that will justify prosecution of those guilty of the series of bombings in Florida.

These bombings, climaxed by the Christmas night bomb-murder of Harry T. Moore, 46-year old officer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the fatal injury of his wife, Harriet, in Mims, Florida, included the bomb ing in Miami of Carver Village, a colored housing project, Jewish synagogue, and the attempted bombing of a Roman Catholic church.

The Justice Department indicated that it hoped to develop cases that could be presented to grand juries with the expectation of indictments The necessity of obtaining evidence that will stand up before offering it to grand juries, however, was emphasized. No good would come, it was pointed out, from "going off half-cocked" before a grand jury.



URGE SHOWDOWN IN TERROR BOMBINGS— National leaders appeal to Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath (center) to force a showdown in the Florida "reign of terror" which has claimed three lives and injured a fourth person. Delegation, headed by NAACP Executive Secretary Walter White, spoke out also against bombings and attempted bombings of Jewish synagouges, a Negro housing project and a Catholic church. Included in group are J. Oear Lee, National Council of Churches; Rev. Thomas S. Harten, National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc.; Patrick M. Malin, American Civil Liberties Union; Louis C. Pakiser, American Veterans Committee, Edward D. Davis, president, Florida State Conference of NAACP branches; Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, National Council of Negro Women; Rev. George Higgins, National Catholic Welfare Association; P. Bernard Young, Jr., representing Louis Martin, president, National Newspaper Publishers Association; David Brody, Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith; Reginald Zalles, Americans for Democratic Action; Congressman Adam C. Powell (D., N. Y.); John O'Connor, Catholic Interracial Council; Israel Goldstein, American Jewish Congress, Lewis G. Hines, AFL; William Lavelle, CIO; Marcus Cohn, American Jewish Committee, and Clarence Mitchell, NAACP, Washington Bureau.

No, No-o-o, Mr. White, Not That—

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, designated last Sunday as Memorial day, and instructed all chapters from coast to coast to hold services for the victims of Florida bombing, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore.

Such services we feel were in order, and the setting out a Memorial day was also in order. However, we feel that the establishing of the first Sunday in January as a Memorial day to be observed by all peoples who believe in the principles of democracy as set out in our federal constitution would serve a purpose for those among us who are easily channeled in the behalf that all white people are humans.

Mr. White also urged all members of the association to petition Governor Fuller Warren, Florida's chief, Attorney General McGrath and President Truman to use every means possible to solve the crime.

We do not feel that the solution of the crime is hidden factor. Every decent thinking person knows that the answer to the bombing of the Moores as well as all other inhuman treatment of Negroes in America is segregation. Mr. and Mrs. Moore's death was the direct results of their wanting to enjoy some of the privileges of a democracy, that are guaranteed all Americans and enjoyed to a certain degree by every American with the exception of those who exist in the south. Even, with this belief, we are in accord with the petitions, but we feel that the powers that are should be urged to bring the hoodlums responsible to the bar of justice.

Again, Mr. White urges the members of the association to pray for those guilty of the outrage. At this point, we feel that Mr. White is asking entirely too much. Prayer to us is a sacred weapon, and we'll be damned if we are going to waste it on any Florida hoodlums.

MIAMI BLASTS LAID TO HOUSING TENSION

Bombings Begun After Ouster of White Tenants for Negroes in Low-Cost Development

By RICHARD H. PARKE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 31 — Long-smoldering tension between Negroes and white persons over low-cost housing is mainly responsible for the series of bombings and attempted bombings that has cast an ominous shadow for the last seven months over this traditionally happy and carefree vacationland.

The terrorists who have planted fuse-upsttering dynamite sticks on a dozen separate occasions at a Negro housing project, five synagogues and one Roman Catholic Church are not a part of a single conspiracy, but, nevertheless, are bound invisibly by the ugly cord of racial and religious hatred.

The three mombings at Carver Village, the local housing project, are the work of local residents angered when the development was turned over to Negroes after several years of white occupancy. The nine other blasts at the synagogues and church here and in Coral Gables and Hialeah are the product of clever and bigoted "thrill seekers" enjoying the publicity their depredations have caused.

Similarly, the Christmas night bomb slaying of Harry T. Moore, Negro leader, at Mims, a small east coast community 200 miles north of here, is of different origi probably motivated by Mr. Moore militant espousal of interracial causes.

The evidence on which these conclusions are based comes from law enforcement officials, religious and civic leaders and investigators sent here from the north by racial and religious organizations. These diverse groups have exchanged information freely, particularly in recent weeks, and have drawn up reports indicating virtually identical agreement.

One of the most comprehensive of such surveys has just been completed by the Florida branch of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Its chief counsel, Arnold Forster, who flew here for an inquiry, reports he could find no relation between the Carve lage blasts and the synagogue and church bombings insofar as the existence of an organized clique was concerned.

His report said the Carver Village dynamiting was "unquestionably" caused by the housing issue and he refers to the other bombings as the work of a "dangerous and hate-ridden maniac" or "thrill seeking" hoodlums.

But while the motive pattern seems clear, the apprehension of the culprits continues to elude a small-sized army of Federal, state and local investigators. Scores of suspects have been questioned and released, countless clues sifted and discarded.

There has been as well a major stumbling block: the refusal of many white residents to offer information to the police that might incriminate other members of their race in crimes against Negroes.

This fact, the police say, has stalled for weeks the inquiry into the blasts at Carver Village, a 440-unit housing project that was erected during World War II on a twenty-seven-acre tract for white occupancy. The project, originally known as K ght Manor, was put up in an a that had been regarded as one of the worst white slums in the south. Renting was slow, however, and last summer its owners emptied the buildings of white tenants and began renting to Negroes.

White residents of the neighborhood set up a loud outcry. Negroes who had moved into the building got ugly warnings and motorcades circled the project bearing signs of protests. Angry crowds gathered on nearby street orners and delegations called on ci y officials. Then, on Sept. 22, the first dynamite charge went off, the blast seriously damaging an unoccupied unit.

The explosion caused grave concern throughout Miami because four months earlier, on June 5, namite had been used to damage a partially completed Jewish center, Tifereth Israel. The Carver blast started a rash of explosions at more synagogues, the most serious on Dec. 2, when forty-four memorial windows were shattered at the Miami Hebrew School and Congregation.

The second blast at Carver was on Nov. 30 and the third on Dec. 2, causing damage estimated at $20,000. All of the Carver explosions were in unoccupied buildings and none resulted in casualties, as has also been the case in all the bombings and attempted bombings elsewhere, except the explosion at Mims in which Mr. e was fatally injured.

Negro Housing a Problem

The issue of Negro housing in Miami is a lively topic. More than 60,000 Negroes are packed into the so-called Negro district," a 284-acre tract in the northwest part of the city. Although the Dade County Slum Clearance Committee has been working for five years for better housing for Negroes, it has found it almost impossible to acquire the necessary land for its projects. Whenever the city has begun condemnation proceedings to get the land, violent protests from white property owners has stayed its hand.

Miami has voted overwhelming twice, most recently on Nov. 20, for Federal housing and slum clearance projects for Negroes but thus far the plans have remained on paper. The committee recently succeeded in getting a city ordinance passed requiring white landlords to install inside toilet facilities in the home of Negro tenants.

Chief of Police Walter E. Headley Jr., who was trained at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy in Washington, says the Carver blasts have been 'the work of professionals, or at least those who have taken the time to study the rudiments of the dynamiter's art. The dynamite has been placed where it could do the maximum amount of structural damage, he explained, and has been detonated expertly.

On the other hand, the bombings and attempted bombings at the synagogues and church appear to have been done by amateurs. On several occasions fuses have been improperly ignited, if lit at all, and the sticks have been thrown carelessly into open doorways or on streets.

Churches, Synagogues Guarded

The Miami Police Department was the target of considerable criticism several months ago for failing to press its investigation more vigorously. But by now Miamians appear to be generally agreed that the 400-man force has been exerting every effort to track down the terrorists. All synagogues and churches in this city are under police guard, overtime payments being made in some cases to policemen from a special $5,000 fund appropriated by the city commission.

Members of the Jewish War Veterans recently suggested that 325 of their members be deputized ot guard synagogues, but this was turned down after several rabbis had issude a statement declaring that to resort to "vigilante action a this time is to succumb to hysteria and panic."

Ministers of all faiths report that their services are well attended and that they have found no indication of alarm among members of their congregations. Rabbi Joseph Narot of Temple Israel, one of the largest congregations here, said today that "most of us in the Jewish community are confident that the law enforcement agencies have taken over."

The Rev. Edward Graham, pastor of Mount Zion Baptist Church, a Negro congregation, said he believed the police were making an "honest effort" to catch the culprits. He added that he had found no signs of increased racial tension since the outbreak.

AFRO Finds Fear, Hate And Pathos Behind Tragic Bombing

Injured Widow Believed Holder Of Key to Crime

SANFORD, Fla. — A cultured, middle-aged school teacher, now lying in a jim-crow ward of Fernald-Laughton Memorial Hospital here, probably holds the solution to the Christmas night bomb-killing of Florida's top-ranking NAACP official, Harry T. Moore.

The teacher is his wife, Mrs. Harriet Moore, who miraculously escaped death when the powerful bomb exploded under their bedroom.

I interviewed Mrs. Moore on Friday morning, and though she didn't say it directly—neither would you if you lived in this county—I left with the impression that she knew the answer to the riddle.

Sick and Frightened

Mrs. Moore was too sick and too frightened to do much talking. Earlier she had told reporters that she "had a couple of ideas, about the bombing.

When her statement was published, J. J. Elliott, Governor Warren's special investigator, ordered that newspaper interviews be discontinued.

When I asked Agent Elliott about this restriction, he explained graciously: "She is still very sick and she is the State's main witness. I want to keep her alive to help us find the guilty persons. This being cross-examined by so many reporters gets her all upset."

Entered With NAACP Aides

Blissfully unaware of Agent Elliott's "no interview" orders, I went in to see Mrs. Moore, along with Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, and Paul C. Perkins, promising young Orlando (Fla.) NAACP attorney.

Mrs. Moore, a refined, motherly-looking woman, with strands of silver hair, said she felt "much better."

"My head doesn't ache as much and the pain in my leg is gone, but, I still have pains about the shoulder," she confided.

Hints School Controversy

Of the bombing, she said:

"Of course, I don't know exactly who did it, but I think the Brevard County school system knows something about it."

She would not elaborate on the statement.

Both Mrs. Moore and her husband had been fired from the county school system shortly after Mr. Moore participated in a successful fight to equalize teachers' salaries in Brevard County.

Damond Hutzler, superintendent of Brevard County schools; and Leonard Newman, attorney for the School Board, both denied that the Moores had been dismissed. They said the couple "resigned" on June 7, 1946.

Denied Contracts

Told that the School Board denied firing them, Mrs. Moore replied angrily:

"Well, I don't know what they call it, but neither of us could get a contract for the fall of 1946. We wrote to the School Board several times asking for one. In fact we couldn't even get jobs in nearby counties."

Mrs. Moore was now beginning to breathe with difficulty. The strain of the conversation was beginning to show; and Mr. White suggested that the conversation be resumed later after she had rested.

The school teacher insisted that she was "all right," but finally gave in to the executive secretary's suggestion, and the interview ended.

But I still had the feeling that Mrs. Moore had a story to tell, a story that would blow the lid off the mystery-shrouded bombing.

Distrusts Investigators

Mrs. Moore obviously does not trust the State and county investigators, Elliott, Governor Warren's special investigator, asked Mr. White if he could induce Mrs. Moore to talk more freely.

"Tell her we guarantee her full and complete protection, that she is our main hope of solving this thing, and that what she says will be held in strictest confidence," Mr. Elliott asked.

Later, Mrs. Moore gave Mr. White "at least three names—and some other information concerning the bombing. These clues will be turned over to the FBI.

It is my opinion that Mrs. Moore will talk freely when she feels her personal safety is assured. And when she talks, the mystery will be wiped away, but the chips will fall far and wide, and a few may strike some ranking officials of the Brevard County area.

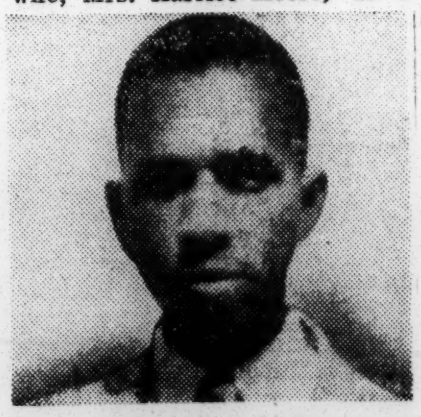
HOLIDAY NUPTIALS

SPARTANBURG, S.C. — Miss Ann Davidson, a waitress, became the bride of Willie Griffin of East Spartanburg, during a ceremony performed last Monday.

By RUFUS WELLS
AFRO Staff Writer

MIMS, Fla. — Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, personally, inspected the shattered home in which Harry T. Moore, state co-ordinator for Florida NAACP branches, was killed Christmas night, and came up with the first important break of the case.

After the inspection, Mr. White talked at length with Mr. Moore's wife, Mrs. Harriet Moore, at a



HARRY T. MOORE

hospital in nearby Sanford, then announced that some "important clues" would be turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation over the weekend.

He said the information included the names of at least three white persons who recently "expressed alarm at the increase of colored voting power in Florida."

Mr. White said the bombing resulted from Mr. Moore's activities with the association, particularly his efforts to increase the registration of colored voters.

Spends 2 Hours At Scene

The executive secretary arrived in Orlando early Friday and left immediately for the bombing scene at Mims, some 50 miles away. He spent two hours in the remains of the little yellow and green frame house which stands in the middle of an orange grove, just off U.S. Route 1.

Mr. White closely examined the bed springs and mattress in which Mr. and Mrs. Moore were sleeping when the bomb exploded. Mrs. Moore was injured seriously by the blast.

Scattered in the debris were several Christmas presents, still wrapped, hundreds of Christmas cards, a bible, personal letters and a child's school book which contained this notation:

"The world is still a healthy place when your heart is full of love."

Mr. White read the verse aloud to newsmen and investigators, then commented:

Talk of Love "Ironic"

"It seems a little ironic to read about love under these circumstances."

(At the time, he was squatting in a deep hole caused by the bomb which was hidden under the Moores' bedroom.)

One of the first items picked up at the scene by the NAACP executive was an official envelope containing charter applications for branches to be formed in Florida.

At the scene when Mr. White visited were J. J. Elliott, special investigator for Gov. Fuller Warren; Brevard county Sheriff H. T. Williams and Hubert E. Griggs, assistant State's Attorney for the county.

The investigators leaned over backwards in showing the NAACP head around the house and assured him that everything possible was being done to apprehend the guilty person or persons.

Rumors of Violence

There had been rumors of violence if the Moore funeral tentatively set for Sunday, was held in Mims. Mr. White asked special agent Elliott about this and was assured that law and order would be maintained at the funeral.

"I am the second best pistol shot in the state and I will ride with the family to see that nothing happens, if they want me to," Agent Elliott boasted.

Sheriff Williams and the Assistant State's Attorney also gave Mr. White their "guarantee" that there would be no violence or demonstration at the funeral.

The funeral was scheduled to be held in Mims Sunday, handled by Burton Funeral Home of Sanford. Mrs. Moore was not able to attend because she had not recovered sufficiently.

Bombed Home Roped Off

The bomb - blasted home was roped off early Thursday to prevent hundred of curiousity seekers from tramping clues. Every window in the four-room frame house was shattered by the powerful explosive, believed to have been solidified nitroglycerine.

An entire corner of the house was knocked off by the blast, but crisp white curtains still hung at the bedroom windows. A 24 - hour guard is maintained around the shambled house.

FBI agents continued to probe in the ruins Friday and Saturday, finding more freak conditions of the blast.

The back of a wooden chair was found in the attic. A light bulb in the ceiling of the blasted bedroom remained in the socket unbroken, but the socket was ripped loose from its bolts. All the light bulbs in the adjoining room and the light on the porch were shattered.

Accompanying Mr. White at the on - the - spot investigation were Paul . Perkins, Orlando NAACP attorney, and this writer.

Explosives Easily Obtained

Investigators were still looking for the metal detonator used to set off the bomb.

Solidified nitroglycerine is commercially available in Florida in small cardboard containers. It leaves no trace after the explosion. Dynamite was let out as the possible explosive because no visible or odor trace was found.

Mr. White left the death-bombing scene, held a closed-door conference with Mrs. Moore in Sanford Hospital, then revisited the scene on Saturday morning.

It seems that Mr. White and colored citizens of bomb - terrorized Florida lack confidence in the sin

Mr. White discounted the theory that Communist agitators were responsible for the bombing. He will remain here for the funeral, linked Moore's killing with a series then return by plane to New York of bombings directed at Jews, late Sunday. Thurgood Marshall, Catholics and colored persons here special NAACP attorney, now at- in the last six months.

Thurgood Marshall Expected

The NAACP executive secretary is expected to stop in Orlando on the way back to New York Monday to aid in the NAACP investigation.

Sen. Humphreys Hits Bombing Death Of Florida NAACP Leader But Has Little Hope for Civil Rights Legislation

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 7 — In response to telegrams to United States Attorney General Howard McGrath and Senators Richard Russell and Hubert Humphreys protesting the shameful death of Harry T. Moore by bombing in Florida last week, C. A. Scott, editor and General Manager of the Atlanta Daily World made public Monday a letter from Senator Humphreys in which he deplored the bombing he said, "demonstrate beyond any measure of doubt the need for effective Federal action to protect American citizens from violence arising out of discrimination based on race and religion." The full text of the letter follows:

December 28, 1951

Mr. C. A. Scott. Editor
Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Scott:

"Your telegram arrived today and I appreciate your motivation in sending it to me. The recent brutal events in Florida demonstrates beyond any measure of doubt the need for effective Federal action to protect American citizens from violence arising out of discrimination based on color and religion. You are aware of the fact that this has been my position for a long time. I have a bill in the Senate, S 1735, designed to achieve that objective, and I have likewise submitted an extensive civil rights program to the Congress, a copy of which I am enclosing.

"I would be less than candid, however, were I to keep you from my fear that it is highly unlikely that the Senate will enact any civil rights legislation this coming year regardless of my efforts. This specific legislation, the need for which was so dramatically portrayed by the Florida violen is be-fore the Senate Judiciar nmittee and there is, as of no o reason to believe that the ma rity of the Committee is sympathetic to the legislation. I am not a member of that Committee. My own position allows me to have some measure of control over the early stages of the FEPC bill and I am therefore calling hearings on that bill early this coming season. We do not, however, have a majority of the Senators ready to support that bill and the rules of the Senator as they now exist allow a filibuster to prevent the passage of any civil rights legislation.

"I want you to know these facts and to have the truth so that our hopes are not raised too high. These facts will, of course, not stop me from continuing to urge the Congress to act in support of program, but they will affect the likelihood of my immediate success. Our first job in January is to attempt to change the Senate rules to stop the filibuster. From there we can then marshall our forces and see what bills can be enacted.

"I appreciate your communicating with me. You and your readers have a responsibility to increase your political activity in the coming elections so that the American people send to the Congress representatives committed to an effective civil rights program."

Hubert H Humphrey

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 7. —(DSN)—The recent racial disturbances in Florida have convinced him that Congress must reach a showdown on civil rights legislation this year, Rep. Javits, Liberal Republican of New York said here Sunday.

Javits announced he would introduce a sweeping civil rights bill when Congress returns Tuesday, including proposals to ban poll taxes and prohibit discrimination in employment.

Meanwhile, senatorial supporters of civil rights legislation were reported planning to avoid an election-year showdown on the controversial issue.

A survey of Senators active in the civil rights fight indicated their attack will be concentrated at the new session of Congress on the preliminary hurdle of amending the Senate's filibuster rule.

Javits said his bill was prompted by bombings of Negro homes and Jewish synagogues in Florida, including the recent murder of Harry T. Moore, an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Florida incidents have also included anti-Catholic demonstrations.

The New Yorker said he had asked FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to recommend new laws giving Hoover's agents power to take an active part in race cases.

The decision to call off a Senate floor fight on civil rights reportedly stems from the belief of Sen Humphrey (D) Minn., that it will not be possible to line up sufficient votes to put the measure across this year.

Humphrey is chairman of a labor subcommittee which will investigate discrimination in employment as one aspect of the nation's manpower problem.

The Minnesotan, one of the staunchest administration backers of civil rights, has declared the Democrats cannot win the 1952 elections if they "go Casper Milquetoast" on the civil rights issue.

He and other civil rights leaders in the Senate reportedly consider the filibuster issue the best test at present on the chances of putting across a civil rights program.

Southern Senators have indicated, however, that they will stage a full-scale filibuster if any attempt is made to change the cloture rule, providing for unlimited debate.

Javits' house bill would set up a fair employment practices commission to probihit discrimination in employment on grounds of race, creed, color or national origin.

It would also eliminate the poll tax as a condition for voting in federal elections, make lynchings a federal crime and cut off federal funds to colleges which practice segregation

Bill Hendrix Gets Subpoena

Summon KKK Leader In Bombing Inquiry

By JOHN A. DIAZ

MIAMI, Fla.—One of the South's foremost apostles of white supremacy and bigotry, long-time grand dragon of Ku Klux Klan forces in Florida, Bill Hendrix, was ordered here last week by the Federal grand jury probing the Carver Village and Mims bombings to appear before it for questioning.

Hendrix was served with a subpoena at his Tallahassee home. He is to give testimony in the intensive investigation that has been in progress for the past seven weeks at the Federal Building here.

THE FIRST phase of the Federal grand jury hearing was scheduled to cover the Miami Carver Village bombings of last December when Negro apartments were dynamited on two occasions. This phase of the hearing lasted seven weeks instead of the three weeks that it was timed to last.

Hearing on the Harry T. Moores' Christmas night fatal bombing at Mims begins on Nov. 17. It is then that Bill Hendrick is scheduled to be questioned.

The Federal grand jury subpoena commanded Hendrix to bring with him to the hearing

". . . All membership records, financial records, correspondence and papers pertaining to the John B. Gordon Klavern, Southern Knights of the KKK, Hialeah . . . the American Confederate Army . . . Any and all documents, records, communications and papers pertaining to Chester Columbus Cribbs."

Cribbs, who lives in Hialeah, adjoining Miami, testified before the jury a few weeks ago. He is reportedly a former officer of the Gordon Klavern.

* * *

SIGNIFICANTLY, ALSO to be questioned by the grand jury when the probe is resumed on Nov. 17, after a short recess, is the special investigator of the Governor of Florida, J. J. Elliott, whom the Governor sent to Mims immediately after the Moores were murdered. Elliott was instructed by the grand jury last week to "bring with you all records pertaining to your investigation of the bombing of the home of Harry T. Moore at Mims, Fla., on Dec. 25, 1951."

Florida Jury Indicts 4 In Bomb Incidents

MIAMI —(INS)— Four persons were indicted Tuesday by a Miami federal grand jury which has been investigating terroristic bombings of minority group properties in Florida.

The names of those indicted were kept secret until their arrest.

The partial report of the Federal Grand Jury was sent sent to Judge John W. Holland.

The panel is probing the explosions and attempted bombings at Negro housing units, Catholic churches and Jewish houses of worship in the Miami area, in addition to a bomb blast Christmas night that killed Negro leader Harry T. Moore and fatally injured his wife at Mims, Fla.

At least a dozen members of the Ku Klux Klan, including Florida Grand Dragon Bill Hendrix, testified before the jury.

MOB BOMBS PROMINENT NEGRO LEADER'S HOME IN SMALL FLORIDA COMMUNITY ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT

Beach Dispatch P. 1

Warning Comes That Jews and Catholics Will Also Be Visited by Violence

Sat 1-6-52

$9,000 IN REWARDS OFFERED FOR CRIMINALS

MIMS, Fla. — (ANP) — Death poked its tragic head into the tense interracial situation in Florida, Christmas night, when Negro haters bombed the home of a militant NAACP leader, killing him, and hospitalizing his wife.

Dead in the race-hate incident. the 10th in a series of bombings plaguing the Miami area since June, is Harry T. Moore, 46, school teacher and until recently executice secretary for Florida for the state NAACP.

Sent to a hospital in nearby Sanford, Fla. with hip bruises and internal injuries was the dead man's wife, Mrs. Harriet Moore, 49.

Oklahoma City

Escaping injury were the dead man's mother, Mrs. Rosa Moore, and his daughter, Annie, who were asleep in the next room when the bombing occurred.

1-6-52

Latest developments in the case are as follows:

Two FBI (federal bureau of investigation) agents and state and county authorities reportedly are investigating the incident.

Rewards totalling nearly $9,000 have been offered for the apprehension of the person or persons guilty of the bombing.

Walter White, executive secretary of the national office of N. A. A. C. P. from New York denounced the murder and called on

er teaches at Jacksonville, and his daughter instructs in Ocala.

Incident Linked With Groveland Killing

Walter White as well as local Negro leaders also connected the incident with the recent shooting of the Groveland Two by the sheriff of Lake county in Eustis, only 60 miles west of Mims.

White denounced the action as part of a "reign of terror and violence which has afflicted Florida in recent months. In a statemer

demanding their constitutional rights for Negroes.

To devote his time to NAACP work he gave up his job as a teacher. He also has been executive secretary of the Progressive Voters' League of Florida, Inc., an organization which conducted state campaigns to get Negroes to the polls.

According to his wife, Moore had been threatened in the past because he was "trying to put things over too fast," but she said she knew of no direct warnings against his life.

The fatal bomb was placed right under the bed in which Moore and his wife slept. The explosion wrecked most of the front part of his modest one-story frame home. The front door was ripped loose, and the whole bedroom was torn apart, board by board.

Federal and state investigators still are not sure of what type of bomb was used to wreck the home, nor do they know how the guilty entered the home.

Moore apparently was a member of a family of school teachers. His wife teaches at Lake Park near West Palm Beach; his moth-

he declared:

"Although repeatedly appealed to, Gov. Fuller Warren has consistently refused to take any steps to uphold law and order in that state. Nor has the federal government taken effective action to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice."

He also telegraphed Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath in Washington, D. C. and Gov. Warren, asking them to take steps "to prevent deliberate action on the part of the lawless forces of Florida to intimidate the Negro population. The Moores were representative of the finest type of citizen of your state."

Previous blasts have included a $22,000 explosion of Carver Village, a newly constructed Negro housing project near Miami.

Moore's death was the first in the series of bombings in Florida. Dynamiters reportedly have warned Safety Director Wm. G. Kimbrough of Coral Gables that they plan more action. He said that since the Moore bombing he has been advised:

"We just want to let you know we've got plenty of dynamite left."

federal and state authorities to do something to halt the terror in Florida.

Fear of future bombings—of Negroes, Jews and Catholics—still gripped the people in this area.

Story of Moore, Bombing

It is believed by Negro leaders in Florida and out that Moore was killed because of his militance in

Negro Leader's Widow Dies Of Bomb Hurts

Courier Journal Louisville Ky

Sanford, Fla., Jan. 3 (AP)—Mrs. Harriett Moore died in a hospital here today from injuries received in the Christmas-night bombing of her home at Mims, Fla. Her husband, Harry T. Moore, Negro leader, was killed in the bombing.

She had been improving steadily until Tuesday, the day of her husband's funeral. She left the hospital that day against Dr. George H. Starke's orders to view Moore's body at a funeral home. A blood clot in her circulatory system caused her death, Dr. Starke said.

Jan 1-4-52

No Report From Officials

Moore, 46, was Florida secretary of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People. Both he and his wife were schoolteachers.

Florida and Brevard County authorities and the F.B.I. have been investigating the bombing, but so far have made no report. F.B.I. agents Tuesday completed a piece-by-piece examination of the rubble of the bombed home.

County Judge V. B. Carlton said the bomb had been placed directly under Moore's bed.

600 AT NEGRO FUNERAL Was Killed By Terrorist's Bomb Christmas Night

Communist Daily Worker

MIMS, Fla., Jan. 1.—(UP)—Some 600 persons attended a two-hour funeral here Tuesday for Harry T. Moore, state Negro leader killed by a terrorist's bomb Christmas night.

Wed. 1-2-52

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of which Moore was Florida director, telegramed from New York that he was unable to get plane reservations in order to arrive in time for the funeral.

Nor was Moore's widow, seriously injured in the bombing, able to attend.

Speakers who made brief statements included Dr. Richard V. Moore, president of Bethune Cookman College, who called the deceased "a man of great personal conviction and courage," and Asst. State Atty. Hubert Griggs, who said he could nott conceive that Moore's death came as a result of any citizen in Brevard County.

Coal Shipments In Danger

HAMPTON ROADS, Va., Jan. 1. —(INS)—A strike of 250 tugmen Tuesday threatened to paralyze coal shipments out of Hampton Roads. The port, lying in the Norfolk area, is the biggest bituminous shipping center on the East Coast. The walkout got underway when negotiations between union representatives and two operating companies broke down.

Florida Klan Denies Part In Bombings

Post

Jan 1-7-52

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 31 (AP).—The Ku Klux Klan denied any knowledge of recent bombings in Florida at a meeting Saturday night shortly after Gov. Fuller Warren blasted Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people, as a "hired Harlem hate-monger."

The robed and hooded Klansmen burned a 15-foot cross and bitterly criticized those who would blame them for the Florida bombing outbreak.

In New York, White said Warren must be making his "violent outbursts because his conscience is bothering him."

"If the governor had acted properly," White said, "there never would have been this series of bombings and other outrages which have disgraced Florida and jeopardized the lives of people in Florida, both residents and tourists."

White said he would go back to Florida Wednesday to continue working on the case of Harry T. Moore, Florida secretary of the NAACP who was killed Christmas night when a bomb exploded under his house at Mims. White was in Florida last week.

Commenting on the Klan statement, White said he saw "no evidence of any strong organized Klan or mob activity" connected with Moore's death. But he said the "religious and racial poison" spread by such "hate movements" was still abroad in the area and was at the root of the slaying.

The Klansmen held their meeting at Woodvale, near the State capital city of Tallahassee, Saturday night.

Florida Grand Dragon Bill Hendrix of Tallahassee and Grand Dragon Tom Hamilton of South Carolina attended.

United Electrical Workers Speak Out On Florida Murder

Daily Worker

New York — Immediate action in apprehending the guilty parties in the bomb-death of Florida Negro Leader, Harry T. Moore, has been demanded by Albert J. Fitzgerald, General President of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE). Police said the bomb which killed Moore, Florida Coordinator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was planted in his home in Miami. The union leader has wired Governor Warren demanding "immediate and complete investigation in the brutal murder of the Negro leader, Mr. Fitzgerald added. "This investigation must lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties."

Text of the wire to Governor Warren follows:

Nashville

"We demand immediate and complete investigation in the brutal murder of Negro leader Harry T. Moore, Florida State Coordinator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Waterbury Conn

This investigation must as Governor you have the power lead to the apprehension and con- to end this reign of terror, restore viction of the guilty parties. The law and order to the State and murder of Moore is evidently part protect the lives and liberty of of a planned reign of terror the minorities who contribute to which, in recent months, has seen your state's welfare."

the shooting of Walter Irvin, the Signed, Albert J. Fitzgerald slaying of Samuel Shepherd, the General President, UE bombings of Negro housing developments and Jewish synagogues.

Florida Bombings Called A "New Pattern Of Terror

Recent bombings in Miami were described by an Anti-Defamation League official Saturday as part of a "new pattern of terror by bombing" that is spreading across the nation.

Alex Miller, Southern director of the League, said in Atlanta that the recent series of 10 explosions in the Miami area and the slaying of a Negro leader and his wife by a blast at Mims, Florida, are "part of a chain of events which began nearly two years ago."

He traced the bombing pattern through incidents in Dallas, Tex., Birmingham, Ala., Atlanta, Miami, Mims, Rome, Ga., and other towns.

Miller asserted:

"Unpunished bombing attacks in one city lead terrorists in other areas to substitute dynamite for lynchings, floggings or synagogue and church demonstrations."

Miller thinks housing tensions are the chief source of discord prompting many of the blasts. He added:

"We are going through a series of adjustments that contain the seeds of the kind of violence we already have seen."

Miller suggested a three-point program for communities where potential racial tension exists:

1. Study possible trouble before, not after, it happens.
2. Law enforcement agencies must be prepared to cope with any incidents since knowledge that local officers are alert and equipped to handle trouble often prevents terror attacks and vandalism.
3. A review of local laws should be made to be sure use of explosives is controlled.

SPINGARD DEMANDS THAT PRES. TRUMAN TAKE DRASTIC ACTION FOLLOWING DEATH OF MOORE

Beach Dispatch Sat. 1-12-52

Says NAACP Official Deprived of His Life Because He Daily Fought For Constitutional Guarantees

Cheek Ohela

NO CITIZEN SAFE FROM TERRORISM AND DEATH

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 — "Speaking for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and for millions of white and Negro citizens who are outraged" by the bomb-slaying of Harry T. Moore on Christmas night, Arthur B. Spingarn, president, and Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the board of directors, have called upon President Truman "to invoke all the powers of the federal government to the end that Harry T. Moore may vindicate in death those principles and practices he sought in life."

In a strongly worded letter, made public today, the NAACP officers reviewed the events leading to the assassination of the Florida leader of the organization, who had crusaded for civil rights, for expansion of the Negro vote, and for prosecution of Sheriff Willis McCall of Lake County for the slaying of Samuel Shepherd. The letter, dated December 27, said that this "wanton, cowardly murder . . . has shocked and horrified America because he (Moore) was guilty of no crime against society, of no behavior that begets violence, and of no beliefs contrary to the proud principles of the American heritage."

Mr. Moore, the President was informed, "believed in the American Declaration of Independence which declares all men are created equal. He believed in the Constitution of the United States which declares for equality before the law and against inequalities based upon race, color or previous condition of servitude. He believed especially in that part of the Constitution which provides that no man may be deprived of life, liberty or property except by the due process of law."

The slayer, the NAACP officials charged, "is the assassin of the democratic ideal. No man of any kind, complexion or size in our nation may proceed with safety on the business of democratic living if bombs, and terror, and murder in the night are to be permitted to supplant the Constitution and the laws of free America. No labor union is secure. No religious body has an asylum. No racial group is safe. No person who hates prejudice and bigotry and seeks to wipe it out by lawful means is safe from intimidation and death."

RANDOLPH URGES PRESIDENT TO APPOINT CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE FLA. BOMBING

NEW YORK, N. Y. — It was learned at the International Headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in New York City that A. Philip Randolph, International President, sent the following telegram to President Truman at Independence, Missouri, calling upon him to establish a commission of prominent and distinguished citizens to investigate the lawlessness and terrorism against Negroes and Jews and especially the lynching by bombing of the Negro leader, Harry T. Moore of Mims, Florida on Christmas night because of the fight that he made against the murder of Negroes by white officials of the law. The telegram is as follows:

Respectfully implore you to promptly appoint a Presidential commission of the distinguished citizens to comprehensively investigate the lynching by bombing of Negro leader Harry T. Moore of Mims, Florida on Christmas night. Such a commission should be charged with the responsibility of exhaustively studying the present reign of terror in Florida against Negroes and Jews. My belief is a Presidential statement by you at this time of setting up such a commission and expressing your determination to rid our country of this lot and disgrace will have far-reaching effect in deterring future lawlessness and terrorism. It will put confidence and hope in the hearts of Negroes and Jews in Florida in particular and the nation in general that they may expect that their rights and life will not betrampled upon and taken away by any form of organized hoodlumism or the breakdown of the machinery of local justice. Seems clear to millions of Negroes Jews and other American citizens that the constituted Florida state authorities are incompetent to deal with the present emergency. Moore was killed and his wife critically injured while he was performing in the noble democratic tradition of alerting his fellow Negro citizens to their responsibilities as citizens in a democratic nation. The manner of his death is a forceful and glaring evidence of the hold that cancerous, undemocratic elements have on the State of Florida. Lynching of Moore cannot go unchallenged without serious damage to the noble American democratic traditions both at home of abroad. Urge prompt and forthwith action by you to assure justice and to effectively disarm Communist propaganda which will see the manne

Humphreys Hits Fla. Bombings; Pledges Early Hearings On FEPC

In response to telegrams to United States Attorney General Howard McGrath and Senators Richard Russell and Hubert Humphreys protesting the shameful death of Harry T. Moore by bombing in Florida last week, C. A. Scott, editor and General Manager of the Atlanta Daily World made public Monday a letter from Senator Humprheys in which he deplored the bombing he said, "demonstrate beyond any measure of doubt, the need for effective Federal action to protect American citizens from violence arising out of discrimination based on race and religion." The full text of the letter follows:

December 28, 1951

Mr. C. A. Scott, Editor
Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Scott:

"Your telegram arrived today and I appreciate your motivation in sending it to me. The recent brutal events in Florida demonstrate beyond any measure of doubt the need for effective Federal action to protect American citizens from violence arising out of discrimination based on color and religion. You are aware of the fact that this has been my position for a long time. I have a bill in the Senate, S 1735, designed to achieve that objective, and I have likewise submitted an extensive civil rights program to the Congress, a copy of which I am enclosing.

"I would be less than candid, however, were I to keep from you my fear that it is highly unlikely that the Senate will enact any civil rights legislation this coming year regardless of my efforts. This specific legislation, the need for which was so dramatically portrayed by the Florida violence, is before the Senate Judiciary Committee and there is, as of now, no reason to believe that the majority of the Committee is sympathetic to the legislation. I am not a member of that Committee. My own position allows me to have some measure of control over the early stages of the FEPC bill and I am therefore calling hearings on that bill early this coming session. We do not, however, have a majority of the Senators ready to support that bill and the rules of the Senate as they now exist allow a filibuster to prevent the passage of any civil rights legislation.

"I want you to know these facts and to have the truth so that our hopes are not raised too high. These facts will, of course, not stop me from continuing to urge the Congress to act in support of program, but they will affect the likelihood of my immediate success. Our first job in January is to attempt to change the Senate rules to stop the filibuster. From there we can then marshall our forces and see what bills can be enacted.

Governor Denies Charge

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (NNPA)—Loyal Compton, Governor Fuller Warren's press secretary, last Wednesday issued a statement denouncing as "not true" charges by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that the Governor had consistently refused to uphold law and order in the state.

The statement by Compton follows:

"White's charge is not true. Governor Warren personally investigated the first bombing at Carver Village. He later assigned an investigator to work with Federal, county and city law enforcement officers in an effort to stop the bombings in Miami.

"Within a matter of hours after the bombing of a Miami synagogue, Governor Warren sent the adjutant general of the Florida National Guard to the scene to determine if emergency measures were required.

"In the recent trouble in Lake County, swift action was taken by Governor Warren. In less than twenty-four hours after the incident, Governor Warren had personally consulted with officials and citizens of Lake County and has assigned an investigator to the case. "These and other actions by Governor Warren completely refute White's false charge."

Blast Victim Puts Negro's Cause First

MIMS, Fla. (NNPA)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the State of Florida last Wednesday sent officers to Mims to help local officers investigate the explosion, which occurred at 10:30 Christmas night, killing Harry T. Moore, 46, state coordination for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a leading educator in Florida.

Mr. Moore was the third colored person to die in the state from violence believed a result of the reported rape of a 17-year old white girl in Lake County, Florida, July 16, 1949.

Moore's wife, Harriet, 49, a school teacher suffered a concussion and internal injuries. She was given only an even chance of surviving. Their daughter, Anna Rosa, and Mr. Moore's mother, Rosa, 71, were asleep in an adjoining room and were not injured when the bomb explodec beneath Mr. Moore's house.

Sheriff H. T. Williams and Coroner Vassa B. Carlton of Brevard County said the explosion which blasted the frame house in this Indian River citrus community was caused by nitroglycerine or some other chemical srtonger than dynamite.

Mrs. Moore's brother, Master Sergeant George Simms, who lives a short distance away, said he awoke and heard screams of "come quick." When he arrived, he said, the Moore bedroom was blasted away and Mr. Moore was lying on the mattress of his bed in the yard, bleeding badly.

"I tried to get him to quit the NAACP, thinking something might happen to him some day," Mr. Moore's mother said. "But he told me, 'I'm trying to do what I can to elevate the Negro race."

"Every advancement comes by the way of sacrifice," she said her son told her recently, "and if I sacrifice my life or health I still think it is my duty for my race."

Mr. Moore raised funds and solicited support for the two defendants, whose conviction and death sentence for the rape of the 17-year old girl was set aside by the United States Supreme Court. One of the suspects, Ernest Thomas, was killed by a posse. A second Charles Greenlee, a minor did not appeal his conviction and is serving a life sentence.

Sheriff Willis McCall of Lake County shot and killed Samuel Shepherd, another, and wounded Walter Lee Irvin, another defendant, while they were handcuffed together. Irvin testified that the sheriff deliberately shot them, but a coroner's jury ruled the incident was in line of duty when the men attempted to escape.

The FBI sent two agents from its Daytona Beach office and Governor Fuller Warren sent a personal investigator to the scene. A coroner's jury viewed Mr. Moore's body, went to Mr. Moore's home and then recessed without announcing any findings.

Henry K. Hudson, editor of "The Titusville Star-Advocate," described Mr. Moore as a "good law-abiding citizen . . . highly respected."

"I don't know of any enemies he could have had in Brevard County," Mr. Hudson said. "Most local authorities believe that the bombing was done by some one from outside the county."

Mr. Moore, a graduate of Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, and his family were away from their home most of the time. Mr. Moore traveled for the NAACP. His mother lived most of the time in Jacksonville. His daughter taught school in Ocala, and his wife taught at Lake Park. They had gathered at their home here for Christmas.

Complacency Of Gov Warren Hit

MIAMI— (SNS) —In answer to Governor Fuller Warren's blast that he was a "hired Harlem hate-monger," Walter White, before his return to New York Monday observed that the governor must have made his "violent outbursts because his conscience is bothering him."

The NAACP Executive Secretary who said he will go back to Florida Wednesday to continue working on the case of NAACP Florida secretary Harry T. Moore, who was killed Christmas night when a bomb exploded under his home had this to say:

"If the governor had acted properly there never would have been this series of bombings and other outrages which have disgraced the lives of people in Florida, both residential and businessmen."

Mr. White, who visited Florida last week, had already charged that Warren consistently refused to take any steps to uphold law and order in connection with recent Miami bombings and the shooting of Negroes charged with raping a white woman.

Warren, however, insisted that "everything posible is bieng done to apprehend the killer." In his statement he termed White a "ranting racialist," while insisting White had made "a series of false and provocative statements."

Warren declared: "This hired Harlem hate monger has poured purchased wrath upon Florida because one of its good Colored citizens was murdered by a cowardly assassin."

He continued: "The worthy race this disorder demagogue misrepresents should not be held responsible for the raving of this demagogue for profit."

However, Mr. White answered this outburst by asking: "Is Governor Warren working for free?"

He declared: "While the governor is spending his time concocting diatribes in his Tallahassee office, I was turning over to the FBI this afternoon evidence which I have gathered regarding possible fomenters of the bombing."

White said he had turned over to the FBI the names of three persons who, within recent months said "something ought to be done to Harry Moore."

He added, "while I do hope that Gov. Warren enjoys the Orange Bowl game I will still be working instead of issuing statements in an effort to try to restore law and order in Florida."

Meanwhile, members of the Ku Klux Klan burned a fiery cross 15 feet high Saturday night at Woodville, near the Florida state capitol city of Tallahassee

Mr. White returned to New York Monday but said he would be back in Florida to continue his investigation. He stated that Moore's funeral has been postponed until Thursday, and he would fly back in time to attend services.

International Workers Order Hit Bombing Death Of Fla. NAACP Leader

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 7—(Special) — The International Workers Order, a 21-year-old interracial, multi-national group fraternal order, released today two telegrams which have been sent to President Harry Truman and Governor Fuller Warren of Florida expressing the shock and outrage which decent Americans all over the country feel over the wanton bombing and subsequent murder of Mr. Harry T. Moore, a leader of the NAACP in Flordia.

The telegrams call for action both on the part of the President and Florida's Governor for the apprehension and prosecution for murder of the perpetrators of this crime against the Negro people.

The text of the telegrams follows:—

"President Harry S. Truman,
Washington, D. C.

"The bombing and deliberate murder of Harry T. Moore, a leader of the NAACP in Florida, is a direct outgrowth of the previous murders and bombings of Negro homes and synagogues. Had the necessary steps been taken previously, this latest outrage could have been prevented. We call upon you, Mr. President, to instruct the Department of Justice and every other agency necessary to go into action in apprehending those guilty with a view of having them tried and found guilty of murder.

General Council
International Workers
Order, Inc."

"Governor Fullen Warren,
Tallahassee, Florida

"Responsibility for the bombing and murder of Harry T. Moore, a leader of the NAACP, rests squarely on the shoulders of those who failed to apprehend and bring to justice those responsible for the shootings and bombings of Negro homes and synagogues which preceded this latest murder. We call upon you as Governor of the state to take responsibility in taking every necessary step to apprehend and bring to the bar of justice on charges of murder those responsible for this blot on all of America.

General Council
International Workers
Order, Inc."

1,200 Honor Bomb Victim At Meeting in Florida

By the Associated Press

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 21.—A slightly nervous crowd of about 1,200 honored Harry T. Moore, bomb-slaying victim, here yesterday and heard Negro leaders reaffirm their fight for full equality.

Roy Wilkins, New York, administrator for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Mr. Moore, who is colored, died because he fought "the doctrine of white supremacy." A message from NAACP Executive Secretary Walter White, who missed the meeting because of illness, charged "the bomb has replaced the lyncher's rope."

Mr. Moore and his wife were fatally injured in the blasting of their home at Mims, Fla., Christmas night.

The meeting was the windup of a two-day "emergency conference" of NAACP delegates from 15 States to boost South-wide Negro voting registration and "suppression of violent incidents."

During strong denunciations of bombing incidents in Florida and elsewhere, the crowd stirred uneasily and then laughed when a photographer's flash bulb exploded.

Mr. White's message, read by Mr. Wilkins, said bigots in the past had directed violence primarily at Negroes but that now "Jews, Catholics, trade unionists" and others were victims and that a "tourist is as likely to be killed as a resident."

HARRY T. MOORE RANKS HIGH IN YALE "MAN OF YEAR" POLL

New Haven, Conn.—The late Harry T. Moore, Florida state coordinator for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who was killed when an assassin set off a bomb explosion beneath his house on Christmas night, was runner-up to Secretary of State Dean Acheson and General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower for the title of "Man of the Year" in a poll conducted by the Political Union, largest undergraduate organization at Yale University.

Justice Department Moves to Clean Up Bombing Mysteries

By JOHN A. DIAZ

MIAMI, Fla.—Twelve Greater Miamians were ordered to produce Ku Klux Klan records to a Federal grand jury here this week, as investigations of the Carver Village bombings and the fatal dynamiting of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore of Mims neared a conclusion.

The Department of Justice moved to bring to light the results of more than nine months of intense investigation by summoning witnesses from all sections of the state with the Ku Klux Klan definitely a major party as the grand jury probe was announced this week.

THE PROBE by Federal authorities started immediately after the series of Florida bombings that destroyed Negro apartments and caused the deaths of the NAACP Florida coordinator, and his school teacher wife, Harriette.

The twelve white Greater Miaminans summoned to produce information to the grand jury this week, when the probe is scheduled to start in the Post Office building here, are believed to have information about a KKK klavern in a nearby city, Hialeah, according to reports.

The names ordered to produce the required information are the following:

William G. Orwick, Edward S. Ellis, Eugene . Garber, Ernest W. McKeehan, Cecil B. Seay, Chester C. Cribbs, Joseph F. Chapman, Roy Talmadge Luttrell, Harvey G. Derosier, James Van Griffen, Ira Frank Gibbs, James D. Harper.

THE FEDERAL Government has ordered them to bring "all minutes, financial records, membership rolls, mailing lists, literature and correspondence pertaining to the John B. Gordon Klavern, Southern Knights of the KKK, Hialeah, and the John B. Gordon Klavern, Association of Georgia Klans, Knights of the KKK, and any and all papers pertaining thereto."

Among the others who have been summoned by the Federal grand jury are three officers of the Dade County Property Owners Association, including its president, Ira David Hawthorne, who was active in opposing Negro residence in the bombed Carver Village apartments, and who is now actively engaged in a fight to prevent the erection of a vocational high school for Negroes in what he calls a white section.

Others subpoenaed are three Miami policemen and a Dade County fire patrolman.

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES last week would not give much more information about these persons who will be called to testify.

Besides those ordered to bring the Ku Klux Klan documents, the three policemen, and the fireman, are twenty-five other white persons, all of Miami, and nearby communities. They will be called as witnesses. One of these is Mrs. Helen Russell of 743 N. W. Sixty-third Street, near the Carver Village apartments, who organized a protest parade on the Carver Village incident, according to reports.

An employe of the Miami Herald, Jewell C. Barnett, who also is a member of an organization protesting the occupancy by Negroes in the Carver Village apartments.

* * *

OTHER WITNESSES who will be called to testify are Sgt. J. C. Warner and Patrolmen Robert F. Grant and Joseph Miguel of the Miami Police Department.

Two FBI agents who have spent many hours investigating the terroristic bombings will testify as to their findings. They are Agents Dulaney and J. L. Fuller.

When the writer interviewed an assistant U. S. District Attorney in Miami in the Federal Building last week, he was asked to pledge that he would withhold any publicity on the Federal grand jury investigation until after Friday, Oct. 3. The U. S. Attorney would give no more information, except to say that the daily newspapers will be full of the results of the Federal investigation after Oct. 3.

The hearings are expected to last for at least three weeks, Justice Department officials said.

The Government's case will be presented by the Miami office of Herbert S. Phillips, U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, and Asst. U. S. Attorney Duhaime, and assisted by L. E. Broome and Emory S. Akerman, members of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

38c 1952

Florida

$11-Million Project Scheduled for Area

80 Miami Families Battling to Save Homes

By WILLIAM G. NUNN
(Courier Managing Editor)

MIAMI—Eighty Negro families . . . with homes ranging from $8,000 to $22,000 . . . are locked in a death-fight in the suburban Para Villa Heights section of this city!

They are battling against odds which have pin-pointed them in a vicious squeeze between an $11,000,000 1,000-home low-cost Federal housing project, a stubborn board of County Commissioners, and an antagonistic white Miami real estate group.

Basic pattern of the battle lies in the determination of certain Miami interests against expanding the Negro "ghetto area" in which Negroes now live. Records prove that Negroes, who constitute 18 per cent of the population of this resort city . . . third fastest growing community in the country . . . have only 3 per cent land occupancy.

DESPITE THE fact that a twenty-year plan, submitted in 1936, called for giving Negro citizens an additional 3,000 acres, no effort has been made by the city fathers to put this part of the plan into effect.

And, it is this determination to "build-up" for Negro residents, rather than to "build-out" which is the crux of the battle. Negro home owners in Para Villa Heights have no objection to public low-rent housing. In fact, they admit its necessity, as does their lawyer, E. F. P. Brigham.

To them, they feel that there must be Federal aid for public housing because private investors either cannot or will not come to their rescue.

Spearheading the fight of these home-owners is Wesley E. Garrison, millionaire realtor and big-time Republican leader of the state; D. A. Douglas, district manager of Atlanta Life; David H. Dobbs, principal of Dorsey High School; Mr. Adams, president of the Brownsville Improvement Association; E. M. Patterson, one of the first settlers and a leader of the group; William Hamilton, Thomas Jones, truant officer; J. H. Troublefield, the Rev. John E. Culmer, director of St. Agnes and others, including a number of women residents.

GARRISON HAS charged that the Dade County Commission, the Miami Housing Authority and the Public Housing Administration were "giving more consideration to a bunch of cows" than to the Negro families who stand to lose their homes by condemnation proceedings.

"There's a cow pasture nearby (near Para Villa Heights) that would make an ideal site for these housing units," Garrison said, "But the county commission and the housing authority passed that up."

As the picture shapes up there are three segments to the problem:

1. The Miami Board of Realtors is objecting to public housing, per se, and for that reason, is opposing the $11,000,000 project;

2. Residents of Para Villa Heights feel that there is adequate land in other areas for the public housing project (which they all believe in) to be built, without destroying the homes they worked so long and so faithfully to build. They feel that they should not be penalized for being good, hard-working, tax-paying, respectable citizens.

3. The Board of County Commissioners appears determined to give an "either-or-else" ultimatum. Either build on the property "we say you can build on" . . . or don't have a low-rent public housing project at all.

• • •

THE PARA VILLA Heights location is one of three which was recommended by a sub-committee on sites for the development.

The first sight recommended is known as the DuPuis property. It is this site (the cow pasture) to which Mr. Garrison replied. That site was turned down, without adequate explanation as to why.

The Federal Housing Authority, which had first opposed the tearing down of Para Villa, was forced to change its mind when confronted with the fact that the commissioners would not attempt to rezone any property other than that where the Negro families now live.

Said one top official: "It is against the custom our Authority to displace persons, but we were confronted with an ultimatum. We had to think in terms of 1,000 families as against some sixty-five to eighty families. It was a hard decision ot make, but we acted in what we consider the best for the most people.

"Then, too, we have been given the assurance that the displaced home-owners will suffer only temporary hardships. There will be other suitable locations and they will be given every possible consideration."

• • •

THE HOME OWNERS, however, disagree with the latter part of this statement. They say that their determination to fight for their homes, has so angered the county authorities, that they have been told they will be given no help in relocating themselves, nor have they any assurance that what they receive will be adequate to build comparable homes in other communities.

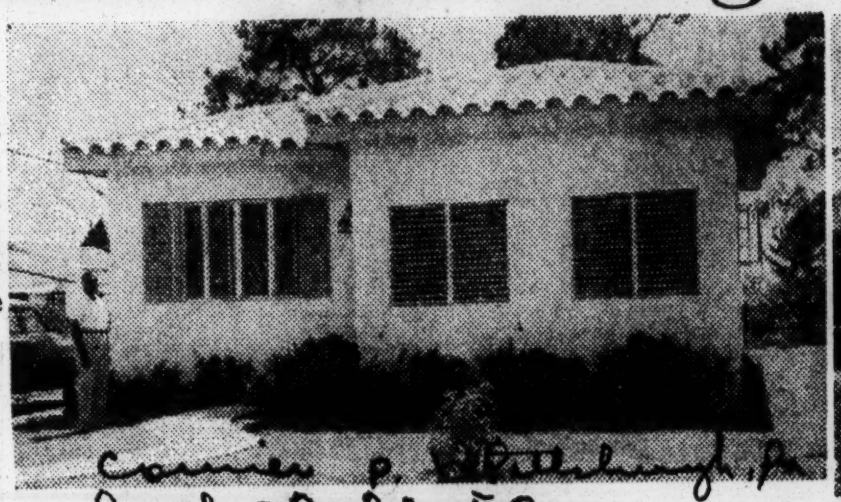
They cite, to substantiate their position, the high cost of property; the high cost of building (many of these people helped each other on a cooperative basis) and a feeling that they are being thrown to the wolves.

That they intend to continue the fight goes without saying. They contend that the determination of Miami authorities against expanding the Negro ghetto, is the crux of the entire problem. Said one of the property-owners:

"Negroes must live within the imaginary 'red lines' as described by the restricted zoning areas. There is plenty of land available for Public Housing (and God knows Negroes need it), but they could find plenty of places to put up this $11,000,000 development, without tearing down what we've spent years to build up . . . if they didn't want to keep us tied down in this little space."

There is the story!

• • •



Condemned—David A. Ivey is riled over the fact that this home of his at 7134 N. W. Twenty-first Street, Miami, has been marked for destruction in favor of a public housing project. The beautifully landscaped property represents an investment of $11,700.



Sub-Standard—The Isaac Williamses, 2275 N. W. Seventy-third Street, Miami, Fla. have no intention of giving up this attractive home to the wrecker's hammer without a fight. They say that the property, built in 1949, is "the only place we have to go."

IT'S A stick of dynamite. It's in court, now . . . and unless somebody "gives," it'll be going all the way to the Supreme Court.

Who's right? Only time can tell. But certainly this city and this state are faced with a major issue. City of contradictions that it is . . . Miami, so progressive in some ways and so reactionary in others . . . could well set an example for the rest of the South to follow, we believe.

The fighting home-owners of Para Village Heights are finding help from unexpected sources. And that help is being welcomed, despite the fact that some of the motives could be suspect!

Bomb Jury Calls KKK

Fla. Klan Chief, Governor's Investigator Summoned

MIAMI, Fla.—Bill Hendrix, for many years chief of the Ku Klux Klan for [illegible] state, and J. J. Elliott, investigator for Gov. Fuller Warren, last week were ordered to appear before the Miami federal grand jury probing the Carver Village bombings.

Edgar Scarborough of Chattahoochee, U.S. marshal, stated that the Klan spokesman and Elliott were served with subpoenas at Tallahassee, last Friday, directing their appearance on Tuesday.

The subpoena commanded Hendrix to bring with him:

"... All membership records, financial records, correspondence and papers pertaining to the Gordon Klavern, Southern Knights of the KKK, Hialeah ... the American Confederate Army ...

"Any and all documents, records communications and papers pertaining to Chester Cribbs, who testified before the jury last month. He is a former officer of the Gordon Klavern."

Elliott was directed to produce all records pertaining to his investigation of the Carver Village bombings Sept. 22 and Nov. 30, 1951, and all records pertaining to his investigation of the Harry T. Moore bombing at Mims, Fla. last Christmas night.

To Probe Both Cases

Moore, state official of the NAACP, was mortally wounded by a bomb, while he and his wife slept in their modest cottage home.

He died some few minutes afterwards in a Sanford hospital; and his wife, Mrs. Harriet Moore, a school teacher, died a week after his death.

The jury will take up as scheduled the Mims murders after it concludes its Carver Village investigation.

4 Miamians Face Lie Counts Related To Bombings In 1951

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 10 (AP)—Four Greater Miamians surrendered to federal authorities today on indictments charging them with lying in connection with last winter's reign of terror against religious and racial groups.

Indicted by a federal grand jury were Mrs. Helen Russell, vice president of the Edison Center Civic Association, and these three alleged members of the Ku Klux Klan:

William Glenn Orwick, former officer of the John B. Gordon Klavern in suburban Hialeah; Harvey George de Rosier of Hialeah; and Arthur Freeze Udgreen of Miami.

All four were released under $1,000 bond after being booked and fingerprinted at the United States marshal's office. They came in voluntarily after being contacted by deputy marshals.

The indictments, submitted Tuesday by the jury investigating the dynamiting of the Carver Negro housing project, synagogues and Roman Catholic churches last year, charged:

Mrs. Russell with perjuring herself in sworn testimony before the grand jury.

Orwick on two counts and Udgreen on one count of making false statements to FBI agents.

De Rosier, a postal employe, on two counts of making false statements to the Post Office Department's Loyalty Board.

All face maximum penalties of five years in prison on each count if convicted.

The indictments were first announced in Washington by Atty. Gen. McGranery after he had directed the jury to get to the bottom of the "outrages." He said the jury probe would continue.

Mrs. Russell was accused of denying under oath that she met and consulted with a committee of klansmen to discuss "ways and means of preventing Negroes from moving into Carver Village."

The indictment stated that she "well knew" four Klan officers before the first dynamiting at Carver Village on Sept. 22, 1951, and that she "attended a meeting at a residence in the northwest section at which" the KKK leaders were present.

Officers Identified

Identified as the officers were Ira Frank Gibbs, the exalted cyclops; Eugene K. Garber, vice president; Roy Talmade Luttrell, secretary; and T. T. McCallum, treasurer.

All have testified before the jury since the investigation got under way on Oct. 6.

The indictments described the Edison Center Civic Association as a "civic group existing ... during the summer and winter of 1951 and interested in preventing members of the Negro race from moving into a housing development located" in Edison Center.

McGranery said Mrs. Russell was active in organizing mass meetings and motorcades to protest the change over of Carver Village from a white to a Negro housing development.

Mrs. Russell told newsmen today after her surrender:

"I never organized any kind of a protest motorcade. I never lied in my life. I never met with any klansmen nor invited any klansmen to meet with me."

Probed By FBI

Orwick was charged with making false statements to the FBI, which originally investigated the reign of terror. This charge was based on Orwick's denial that he was a member of the Klan or that he knew any members of the John B. Gordon Klavern.

The indictment said he was in fact a member of the klavern during 1950, 1951 and 1952, and attended meetings regularly with De Rosier and others.

Udgreen was charged with making false statements to the FBI in denying acquaintance with klansmen, and denying he had participated in the burnings of the fiery cross and other Klan demonstrations in the Miami area.

De Rosier, a witness before the grand jury, was indicted on two counts of making false statements to a Post Office Department Loyalty Board, which gave him notice of a proposed removal from government service in 1951.

J. Edgar Hoover Turns Loose Force of G-Men to Hunt Down Florida's Bombing Terrorists

By Don Whitehead

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—(AP)—FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover has turned a large force of G-men loose in Florida to hunt down the night-riders whose bombs have killed two Negroes and terrorized the Miami area in recent months.

It's an intensive manhunt, spurred by the official belief that a denial of civil rights is involved in the series of bombings and attempted bombings which began last September.

There is confidence among officials here that the G-men, working with local police, will reveal the identities and motives of the terrorists.

Agents have been rushed into Florida to bolster the State's FBI staff. They have "complete and unlimited authority" from Attorney-General McGrath to use the resources of the Federal government in their hunt.

Hoover Gave Go-Ahead

It is known that Hoover gave the go-ahead signal for a full FBI investigation after the bombing at Mims, Fla., on Christmas night which killed Harry T. Moore, Negro leader, and fatally injured his wife, Harriet.

Normally, the FBI determines first whether the Federal government has jurisdiction before it moves in on a case. But in extreme situations such as the Florida bombings, the FBI moves first and settles the questions of jurisdiction later.

Attorney-General McGrath told a group of racial, religious and labor leaders this week that "we will not stop spending our every resource until these crimes have been solved."

He read a memorandum to Hoover saying:

"The whole country is greatly disturbed at events that are taking place in Florida, that challenge the civil rights of many groups—their right to assemble, their right to worship, the right to the security of their own home."

Klan Activities Checked

In its inquiry, also, the FBI is making a check on the activity of the Ku Klux Klan. Two groups are fighting for control of the "invisible empire" in Florida and are recruiting new members into the secret organization which has a background of violence in the South.

There has been no direct evidence to indicate the Klan is involved in the recent bombings. But the FBI is checking all possibilities.

The first bombing was in September when an explosion damaged an apartment unit in Miami's Carver Village Negro housing project. Two other explosions have jarred the village since then.

Dynamite sticks have been planted at five Jewish synagogues and a Roman Catholic church.

And, finally, an explosion wrecked the little frame home at Mims, killing Moore and his wife.

No Connection Seen

Investigators have been checking on the possibility all the bombings were directed by a single group. But the evidence at this point appears to indicate there was no connection between the Mims bombing, the Carver Village bombings and the dynamiting attempts against the churches.

Tracking down the terrorists by trying to trace the source of the explosives has proved to be almost impossible. It's almost as easy to buy dynamite in Florida as it is to buy a box of chocolate candy.

The city of Miami requires a permit to purchase explosives. But the permits can be obtained at any fire house—and they are good for the purchase of one stick or one case, with little explanation of what it is to be used for.

If a dynamite buyer doesn't want to take the trouble to get a permit, then he can go outside the Miami city limits into Dade County, where there are no regulations governing the sale of explosives.

Legitimate Uses

Large quantities of explosives are used for legitimate purposes in clearing land of tree stumps and in construction work. So terrorists have no difficulty in getting explosives whether they want to steal them or buy them on the open market.

A report by the Florida branch of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith supports the theory there is no connection between the bombings of Negro and Jewish centers.

But there appears little doubt that racial and religious hatreds and tensions are at the bottom of most of these acts of violence which have aroused Florida citizens as well as others outside the State.

And with the FBI at work on the case, the nation may learn before long who the terrorists are and why it was they lit the fuses to explosions which have shocked Florida and the nation.

38c 1952 Florida

Harry Moore, Negro

(FROM THE NEW REPUBLIC)

Defiance of law and contempt for human life reached a new low last week with the night-time murder of Harry T. Moore, the mild ex-school teacher, who from his cottage in Mims, Florida has performed some of the more modest tasks in defending members of his race against mob action. For 20 years Moore worked in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, raising money, recruiting members, writing polite letters to white legislators. His most recent activity had been in connection with the defense of three Lakeland County Negroes accused of raping a white woman in 1949. When the bomb went off under Moore's cottage last week the case had been considerably narrowed. One of the defendants had been lynched, another killed by a sheriff's gun, and the third seriously wounded.

While he lived Moore had won little renown. He had been a school principal until 1939, when he lost his job as result of a trial suit which sought equal pay for Negro teachers. Since then his main activity was NAACP, which he served successively as state chairman and state executive secretary. When he died the 3,000 member state group which collects dues of $2 per year, owed him a good part of his last year's salary of $3,000 a year. He had not been an exciting public speaker, but he had tirelessly driven around the state, speaking to church groups and to teachers. In his reports to headquarters he told in matter-of-fact vein of collecting $7 from one congregation, $8 from another or signing up three or four new members in a town. Organizing in Florida's rural areas "behind the Iron Curtain," as one NAACP official put it, you take your life into your own hands to belong to an organization like this." Moore had actually succeeded in increasing Florida's membership slightly in 1951 despite the tense situation.

Moore's death, unconnected with any alleged deed on his part, is unique in that it is the first murder of an NAACP official in the organization's 42-year-old history. The slovenly nature of Florida law enforcement has not yet revealed what segment of the lunatic fringe that has also recently sought to bomb Jewish and Catholic churches is responsible for Moore's murder. But Klan-planned or not, the act seems a hysterical measure of desperation to frighten Negroes from claiming their political and social rights. The Progressive Voters League, which he helped to find in 1946, was instrumental in getting Negroes admitted to the Democratic primaries. In 1948 the League supported Harry Truman and his civil rights program. Since then it has been seeking support for a anti-lynching bill and has received favorable response from some white candidates. Slowly but surely, in the 20 years that Harry Moore worked in the NAACP, the Negro has been moving toward equality in Florida. His murderers must be given proof of this in court.

Funeral Today for Mrs. Moore

Simultaneous with the funeral rites today for Mrs. Harriet Moore at Mims, Florida, upwards of a quarter of a million members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People across the nation, will be observing the "Harry Moore Day" in their local city churches. Atlanta has scheduled Sunday, January 13, as the most convenient time for local city churches.

Mrs. Moore died as result of injuries sustained when a dynamite blast exploded under the cottage in which she resided with her husband and other members of their family. Her husband died almost instantly from the Christmas Night bombing.

Not only will Negroes want to pay fitting tributes to Harry Moore and his wife, who made the supreme sacrifice for the attainment of a Democratic America, but all races and groups will do well to view with alarm the apparent breakdown of law enforcement in Florida, in so far as Negro citizens are concerned.

In contrast to this do-nothing-attitude about the death of Moore and his wife, together with the numerous other bombings which have taken place in the recent past, Florida has become thoroughly aroused over the mystery death of a 29-year-old blonde model of the University of Miami. Already, a University of Miami student has been ordered held as a material witness in the slaying and the local officers have called on the State Attorney General and the Sheriff's office for help. Let's hope they will get around to a probe of Moore's death.

MIMS, FLORIDA

By Walter White

MIMS, Florida — It may be that the background of the lush natural beauty of blue lakes and sky, of orange trees so studded with golden fruit as almost to obliterate the green foliage and of "Millionaires' Row" in Winter Park makes the bombed home here of Harry T. Moore more incongruous and shocking than the destruction I witnessed during the war in Europe and Asia. For here is the shambles of the modest dwelling place of a man, now dead, and his wife, now lying critically wounded in nearby Sanford, because he had dared to speak out and work for enforcement of the law.

Today I turned over to the F. B. I. the names of three persons who allegedly have recently advocated mob action against Mr. Moore. They are not the only ones who have voiced resentment against him. Repeatedly since August, 1949, he has written to Gov. Fuller E. Warren urging him to assign trustworthy persons from the Governor's office instead of Sheriff Willis McCall of Lake County to transport Samuel Shepherd and Walter Irvin from the state prison at Raiford to Taveres, Lake County county seat, for a hearing on a motion for a change of venue in the new trial which had been ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The entire world knows what happened because of Gov. Warren's refusal to act as was requested by Moore. Samuel Shepherd is dead and Walter Irvin recovering from three bullet wounds inflicted by McCall on a backroad near Eustis. McCall, backed by J. J. Elliott, Gov. Warren's personal representative, asserts that he fired in "self-defense," although neither man denies that the two prisoners were handcuffed together at the time of the shooting.

Following the 1944 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court against the barring of qualified Negro voters from so-called "white Democratic primaries," the number of registered Negro voters in Florida, as in other Southern states has, measurably increased. Today it is estimated to number close to one hundred thousand voters in Florida —a bloc large enough to hold the balance of power in local and state elections. Many Floridians have taken this development in stride as a desirable step forward towards ending the evil of disfranchisement. But there are some who resent this or any other manifestation of Negro progress. Much of the growth of Negro participation in Florida political affairs is properly attributed to the patient work of Harry Moore.

It was for these and other activities that Harry Moore lies dead today. It is impossible to describe adequately the effects of the tragic blast of either nitroglycerine or TNT. Explosives experts are convinced that dynamite could not have done such destruction. They are also convinced that the crime was painstakingly planned, timed for the only period of the year when the entire family would be gathered together. Mr. Moore traveled constantly for the NAACP. Mrs. Moore is a teacher in a rural school near Palm Beach. Both she and Mr. Moore were denied renewal of their contracts as teachers in Brevard County because of hostility of the school officials to Mr. Moore's participation in a legal campaign against educational inequalities inflicted on Negroes. One of the Moore daughters is a secretary in the Department of Labor in Washington and the other is a secretary in the public school system of Ocala. The bombers waited until the entire family gathered to spend Christmas —birthday of the Prince of Peace—together. So shattered is the modest cottage that no one knows why one of the Moore daughters and Mr. Moore's 71-year-old mother, who slept in an adjoining room, were not also killed. It is obvious that the criminals intended to wipe out the entire family.

Gov. Fuller Warren, irritated by criticisms of the failure of the State of Florida to act against bombings here and in Miami, has issued daily blasts at this commentator as "a disturber of the peaceful relations between the races." How peaceful those relations have been are best mirrored in a front-page story in the December 29 issue of the Miami **Herald**. Here is a part of the background of terrorism which preceded the assassination of Harry Moore. Last March 31 Melvin Womack, an orange grove worker, was taken from his home in Oakland by four white men late at night. The following morning he was found beaten and shot to death. No arrests have yet been made.

Last February 6 Luther Coleman, Negro janitor at the Winter Garden elementary school, was beaten unmercifully by several white men in the heart of downtown Winter Garden. No arrests of his assailants have yet been made.

In November, 1950 Jimmie Woodards, in his late teens, was shot by white men five times but miraculously recovered.

During Easter of 1950 William Vincent ,50-year-old Negro, was abducted by three white men, beaten unmercifully and later found with a fractured skull. All of these crimes occurred in Orange County. In September, 1951 an 11-year-old colored girl was brutally raped by three white men at Bunnell, Fla. The attackers have not yet been brought to trial.

These are samples of the unpunished crimes against Negroes in Florida now highlighted by the assassination of Harry Moore and by the spreading of mob violence against Jews, Catholics and others.

To Florida's credit are the vigor and courage of most of its newspapers, especially in the metropolitan areas, in exposing the breakdown of law and order. Many citizens of the state, Negro and white, are shocked and aroused. Hotel men, proprietors of tourist resorts and Chambers of Commerce are awakening to the fact that millions of dollars may be lost by the unsavory developments here. Already an alarming number of cancellations of reservations for the winter tourist season have been reported. It is possible that this combination of moral indignation and economic interest may result in action. If the energy and determination of the F. B. I. can be approximated by Florida law enforcement officials, there is hope that Harry Moore's tragic and violent death may diminish if not put an end to the violence which has become an epidemic here.

Commies Exploit Moore Murder

Use Slaying of Negro Leader To Back Up Phony Genocide Charge

By FREDERICK WOLTMAN,
Staff Writer.

Stalin should strike off a special medal for the murderers of Harry T. Moore, Florida co-ordinator of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and his wife.

Their Christmas night bombing outrage handed the Communists one of the most potent propaganda weapons in many months. And this week the Commies played it for all it was worth.

Quoting Tass, Radio Moscow (USSR Home Service) broadcast the details promptly after the event. For the killing of the respected Florida Negro educator came at an ideal time in communism's rising offensive against the democracies. The death of his wife this week from injuries received in the dynamiting of their home gave the Reds added ammunition.

Perfect Timing—for Reds.

The tragedy came right at the moment the Reds were bent on giving world distribution to a tract, "We Charge Genocide," which accuses the United States government of a calculated campaign to exterminate 15 million Negro Americans.

In Paris, William L. Patterson, secretary of the CP's Civil Rights Congress, was trying to get it officially before the 60 United Nations delegations. In America, Paul Robeson was spearheading the drive.

The murder, of course, horrified the nation. But that didn't prevent the Commies from crying "We told you so." Or using the tragedy to promote their crazy genocide accusation.

The Daily Worker all week moved just about every other story off Page One to make room for exploiting the Moore case.

Party's "400" at Funeral.

The party's fronts quickly swung into action, flying 16 "people's leaders" to Florida to attend the funeral. One of them, from the Civil Rights Congress, the CP's legal defense arm which is pushing the genocide charge, even got to speak at the service.

Other fronts on hand included the American Labor party, National Negro Labor Council, International Workers Order, National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and three Commie unions, the Fur Workers, the United Electrical Workers and the Distributive Workers.

Then the Commies jumped the gun on the NAACP, which scheduled a memorial service for 3 p.m. tomorrow at Mt. Olivette Baptist Church in Harlem. They sprang one of their own last Wednesday, under the auspices of the Harlem ALP. Speakers announced included such valuable Communist fronters as former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, Rabbi Max Felchin of Radio City synagogue, Clifford T. McAvoy and William R. Hood, recording secretary of Ford Local 600, UWA-CIO.

The Full Treatment.

The CP itself moved in and began to capitalize on the Florida slaying as the product of "the same pro-fascist, pro-war forces that are framing and jailing working class leaders under the infamous Smith Act."

To provide a sounding-board here for Paul Robeson, the CP set up a "labor symposium on genocide" for next Thursday at Webster Hall.

"Who is guilty?" asked the Daily Worker. Its answer: "the federal government . . . the Department of Justice . . . the bipartisan machine in Congress . . ." Also President Truman, according to one accusation headlined: "CP Accuses Truman in Florida Murder."

Now, in its latest tactical move, the CP indicts the entire state of Florida: "Let the national conscience put the Florida 'playland' out of bounds for all decent human beings."

"Notice Negro Blood on Your Grapefruit?" was the way Abner W. Berry, the party's "Negro Affairs editor," put it.

Finally, the CP embarked on a side campaign—to use the Moore tragedy for selling more Daily Workers. Lest this sounds like a crass distortion, it might be wise to quote from the Daily Worker's own New Year's announcement:

"The fight for Daily Worker circulation has been coupled with the fight against genocide in Florida."

750 Subscriptions Sought.

The plan, as explained, was to obtain 750 subscriptions in Harlem by "the widest discussion" of the DW's bombing stories "to stimulate reader activity at the grass roots."

While the Commies here have made hay out of the Florida bombing, that's small potatoes compared with what the Cominform will do throughout the rest of the world, when it really gets going.

Florida should not overlook the service some of its residents have performed for the cause of communism.

Commie Mouthpiece Finds One Too Hot to Handle.

It its recent vicissitudes, the Communist party created a new front to stand up for the Daily Worker, which has hard sledding nowadays. The party calls it the National Freedom of the Press Committee. This committee clamors righteously for freedom of the press— for the DW. Which has it anyhow.

Well, this is how the Worker handled the story of the four American fliers forced down in Hungary. The Soviet puppet-nation announced the trial of the four airmen on Dec. 21. The DW managed to keep mum about it for two days, then carried a three-paragraph brush-off item from Budapest.

For nine days thereafter, while the story made top headlines everywhere else, the CP's official mouthpiece remained silent. Not a line did it publish about the secret trial, the wild charges of espionage, the 120,000 ransom paid for the fliers' release.

To learn about all this, the DW's readers had to turn to the "capitalist" press.

Supression of the free press? Yes, but self-imposed. Maybe the story was too hot to handle.

CP Puts Out Pamphlet On Air Raid Precautions.

The Commies here are taking no chances. If their Russian comrades ever drop an atom bomb in this country, they don't want to be caught short.

For everybody else, the CP has been lambasting the Civilian Defense program and denouncing air tests as World War III incitements, aimed at spreading hysteria throughout the land and terrorizing little children.

But for its own members, the party's less squeamish. Hence, this week it published a "pocket-size mass circulation three-cent pamphlet" entitled "How to Protect Yourself From the Atom Bomb."

Just in case.

Written by Robert Friedman, a hack scribe on the Daily Worker, it's put out by the New Century Co., CP's pamphlet publishing house.

It sets forth what the pamphlet calls "reasonable-sounding suggestions" of the Civilian Defense authorities, such as crawling under tables, covering the head and face, etc. Naturally, the pamphlet points out, this offers no real protection; what's needed is the Soviet-proposed ban on the A-bomb (which we've got).

But the helpful hints might be useful to a comrade in an emergency.



UP-Acme Photo.

A scene that was made to order for the Reds—the explosion-wrecked home of Harry T. Moore (inset) in Titusville, Fla.

Pattern of Violence in Southeast

Herald 2 columns Wed. 1-9-52
newspaper
P. 18
38c 71

Salient Feature in Florida Terrorism Is That No Arrests Have Been Made

By Henry Lesesne

ATLANTA, Ga.—The killing of a Negro leader and his wife by the dynamiting of their home in Mims, Fla., is the tragic climax of a pattern of floggings, cross-burnings, fatal shootings and anti-racial and anti-religious terrorism that has swept not only Florida but much of the rest of the Southeast in the post-war era. The one thing that sticks out in the upsurge of terrorism in Florida, however, is the fact that while law enforcement agencies say that they are doing all they can, no arrests have been made.

Florida's legislature last spring adopted an anti-mask law, one of the four Southeastern states to do so in the post-war period. Organizations and individuals in the South trying to stop mob violence and Klan-type hoodlumism do not expect these laws to wipe out Ku Kluxery or the spirit of Ku Kluxery immediately or to prevent an occasional outrage. But they do help, making it harder for the secret order to operate and to grow.

A precedent of arrest, conviction and punishment, however, is considered the one major deterrent to mob violence. Even if convictions can be obtained only rarely, the arrest of the terrorists is a deterring factor. A few years ago in South Carolina some thirty-odd members of a lynching mob were rounded up and arrested within hours of the crime. They were acquitted in a sensational trial, but the fact that the state moved swiftly against them had its worth.

THE grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan in Florida, Bill Hendrix of Tallahassee, says the Klan had nothing to do with the killing of the Negro leader or with other recent outrages in Florida. No one has blamed the Klan directly for these crimes, but the fact remains that for months the flaming cross—symbol of the Klan—has been burned in all parts of Florida and the Klan has been preaching its racial and religious bigotry.

The first victim of the mine bombings was Harry T. Moore, Florida's leading Negro spokesman and state executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. His wife, sleeping beside him in their modest home, was seriously injured by the bomb, hurled on Christmas night and subsequently died. This incident had been preceded by many others in which the law enforcement agencies were unable to move effectively against the perpetrators. And the only lynching recorded by Tuskegee Institute in the year 1951 was in Florida.

In fact, the present pattern of mob violence in Florida might be said to have started with this incident last March when a twenty-seven-year-old Negro was dragged from his bed by four white men, beaten and then fatally shot. An inquest and a subsequent grand jury investigation failed to develop any leads. There has been some speculation that the mobsters got the wrong victim.

EXPLOSIONS have ripped through homes in Miami's Carver Village, a Negro housing project. Since June there have a number of dynamitings and attempted dynamitings directed against a half dozen Jewish synagogues and a Roman Catholic Church. Police, as a result, have guarded many places of worship. But they have been unable to find the dynamiters.

The biggest racial "incident" prior to the Mims bombing, however, was the killing of one Negro and the wounding of another by Sheriff Willis V. McCall in Lake County. The sheriff was taking the two Negroes, Samuel Sheppard and Walter Lee Irvin, from Raiford Prison to Tavares for new trial motions. The Negroes had been sentenced to death in 1949 on conviction of raping a young farm wife. This is known as the famous Groveland case. When word of the assault spread, white mobs rode through the Negro section and kidnaped a Negro war veteran who wears the Purple Heart, and his crippled uncle, a farmer. The fifty-two-year-old farmer was bull-whipped because he "drank too much"; the war veteran and his uncle because they "neglected their families." These incidents followed a Klan demonstration near Myrtle Beach which resulted in the killing of a white Conway police officer who was garbed in Klan regalia.

The trouble started when Klansmen marched through Myrtle Beach and proceeded to a Negro resort center where they terrorized the Negroes and broke up. Returning later, the Klansmen seized and beat a Negro operator of a night club. In the melee, the policeman was shot and killed. The sheriff said the Negroes did not fire a single shot. Subsequently the sheriff arrested Grand Dragon Hamilton and a half dozen other Klansmen, charged them with inciting a riot, but the grand jury wouldn't bring indictments. Months later Grand Dragon Hamilton was fined $1,000 in Federal court at Columbia for sending a defamatory postcard through the mail.

THERE have been few Klan-type incidents in South Carolina outside of Horry County. In recent months there have been scattered Klan-type incidents in Georgia and Alabama, but they have been very few compared with formerly. Georgia and Alabama in the last few years have adopted strong anti-mask laws. The Alabama Legislature was the first in the South in the post-war period to enact such a law. This came in the midst of an upsurge of terrorism in the Birmingham area in the summer of 1949 that attracted wide attention at the time. Many arrests were made before the "reign of terror" ended, but convictions were difficult and negligible.

"The New Theory of Life"

To the New York Herald Tribune:

Your editorial "The New Theory of Life" (Dec. 29) was most interesting. Dr. Alen Boyden's conception that life originated in all parts of the world is a long-needed step in the right direction. If Dr. Boyden also considers that life originated from intelligent design, he has taken a very important step away from the out-worn theory that life originated from chance combinations and evolved through an automatic process of evolution. This theory is not only materialistically, mechanically and scientifically indefensible, but is too naive a conception to be longer considered as fact in this scientifically advanced age.

From a materialistic and mechanistic viewpoint, the following can be stated as scientific fact:

1. No mechanism, either simple or complicated, can come into existence except through the process of intelligent design and construction.

2. While a machine may be designed to have a wide variety of reactions to changes in its environment such as temperature, light intensity, humidity, etc., it cannot have any such reactions unless they were included in its original design.

3. No mechanism can adjust itself to its environment by making changes in its structure or operations, where such changes were not included in its original design, except through the process of intelligent redesign and reconstruction.

4. Matter is not a designer, constructor or creator, but merely a supine building material. It constructs nothing, but it can be constructed into anything.

If we wish to correctly solve the problems of the origin of the various forms of life, we must look for the intelligent forms and designs impressed into the many forms of energies flowing into the earth from the surrounding universe and also for the forms and designs incorporated into the contrary forces emanating from the center of the earth.

G. SUMNER SMALL.

Brooklyn, Jan 4, 1952.

tions of Groveland burning homes, and the National Guard had to be called out to restore order.

A few months ago the Supreme Court reversed the convictions of the two Negroes. In November they were shot by the sheriff, Sheppard fatally. The sheriff said he started shooting when the Negroes attacked him while they were stopping to fix a flat tire. A coroner's jury exonerated the sheriff. Irvin, however, said he and Sheppard were shot without provocation. Tuskegee's annual report on mob violence cited this as "a glaring instance where an officer of the law seems unnecessarily to have killed a prisoner and wounded another with whose care he was entrusted."

The end to the famous Groveland case attracted much attention. Some of the friends of the Mims bomb victim say that Moore was a "marked man" because he had spoken plainly about the shooting of the two members of his race. Moore was also politically active and worked toward bringing out a large Negro vote in Florida—a state which is the most southern of Southern states, geographically, but is probably by far the most non-Southern of them all, since it is populated to a large extent by people who have come from elsewhere.

FLORIDA and South Carolina—it would be difficult to find two states which differ more—have been the two states in the Southeast where the Ku-Klux Klan has been the most active in recent months. The grand dragon of the South Carolina Klan, Thomas Hamilton, of Leesville, and Grand Dragon Hendrix, of the Florida Klan, attend each other's meetings and cross-burnings. Hamilton has recently extended his operations just across the line into North Carolina, or the southeastern tip of it.

He has been trying for many months to gain a foothold in North Carolina, without success. But in the last few months the Klan has been staging demonstrations in Columbus County, North Carolina, and in the same period three white men have been flogged in the area, two by masked mobs and one by an unmasked mob. This county in North Carolina is adjacent to Horry County, South Carolina, where most of the Klan outrages in South Carolina in the last year or more have occurred.

In Horry County a number of Klansmen have been arrested in recent months, including Grand Dragon Hamilton, but the Klan-busting sheriff of the county, C. E. Sasser, has been unable to obtain any convictions. In fact, his deputies recently arrested fourteen Klansmen under the state's new anti-mask law after they marched through a rural Baptist church where a revival was in progress. The church people resented this, said they had invited the Klansmen, and one of the deacons had the deputies arrested, contending they unlawfully arrested the Klansmen and broke up a religious service. The issue was whether the Klansmen were arrested on church property or on the public highway. The deputies said they made the arrests on the highway in front of the church.

THIS is an illustration of what law-enforcement officers are up against. The situation in Horry County is rather peculiarly local. The fact that two opposing forces are at play throws some light on the situation. On the shores of Horry, between the ocean and the inland waterway, are a string of popular beach resorts. West of the waterway the county is rural, made up of none too well educated tobacco and cotton growers and tenant farmers who take a fierce pride in a righteousness they think is in contrast to the atmosphere of the beach resorts, patronized largely by outsiders.

The flogging victims in Horry County during the last year have been a fifty-two-year-old white farmer, a white Pacific Theater war

The Question All America Must Answer . . .



REV. J. W. BRUNO commits body of slain NAACP leader, Harry T. Moore to the earth at conclusion of funeral rites.

Are the ideals of human liberty and democracy for which Harry T. Moore gave his life with him in his grave in Florida?

This is the question that all America must answer.

Harry T. Moore and his widow, who died this week, were murdered in a bomb blast that has shattered the honor and prestige of our nation around the world. Defender P. 1

Dr. Channing Tobias at the United Nations meeting in Paris is reported to have said that Florida bombing has dissipated much of the good done by the Marshall Plan in Europe. Who can doubt it?

Sat. 1-12-52

The assassins who plotted the death of Harry T. Moore have not been caught and they are free to strike again. Until they are apprehended, prosecuted and punished the terrorism which they have inspired will not be stopped. Clemency, Jan.

President Truman, Attorney General McGrath and the Congress of the United States must share some measure of responsibility for this national crime if the guilty escape.

Indeed, the failure of Congress to act on civil rights legislation is perhaps the most direct cause of the wave of bombings and violence which have swept Florida and many other sections of the nation.

The bombs are a cruel, ruthless manifestation of the same white-supremacy philosophy which motivates the Dixiecrats in Congress and the bigoted governors and legislators in the North and South who put racial and religious prejudice above patriotism.

Some responsibilty for constructive measures to stop this terrorism also rest upon each one of us. We must join with the NAACP, contribute our funds to help apprehend the Florida assassins, and to make certain the cause for which Harry T. Moore gave his life does not die with him.

Harry T. Moore gave his life for us. Let us act now. Send your contributions to the NAACP or the Chicago Defender for the Harry T. Moore Fund today.

EDITORIALS
HARRY T. MOORE CASE

THE CALL'S PLATFORM

The Call believes that America can best lead the world away from racial and national antagonisms when it accords to every man, regardless of race, color or creed, his human and legal rights. Hating no man, fearing no man, The Call strives to help every man in the firm belief that all are hurt as long as anyone is held back.

Florida Writes the Blackest Page of Them All

Florida has written the blackest page of them all With a bomb thrown in the still of the night while innocent victims were sleeping, it has outdone Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama all at once.

The cowardly bomb attack which took the life of Harry T. Moore, NAACP leader in Florida, is one of the most dastardly crimes ever committed in the history of this country.

It follows a series of bombings of Jewish synagogues, Catholic churches and Negro housing projects in Florida—crimes which have gone unpunished. It comes as a sequel to the infamous Groveland slaying in which two prisoners were shot down, one fatally, by a Florida sheriff who has not been brought to task for his crime.

When the last of the Groveland defendants was killed by Sheriff .Willis McCall, the voice of Harry T. Moore rose loud in protest. He cried vigorously for the punishment of Sheriff McCall. He took the lead in arousing public sentiment throughout the country against the official lynching that was the fate of Samuel Shepherd. But the governor and state officials of Florida did not heed the cry of Harry Moore and other self-respecting citizens all over the country. They did nothing to bring Sheriff McCall to justice, but, on the contrary, went to his defense and supported him in his weak explanation that two men, in handcuffs, "jumped him," an armed officer of the law, as he tried to change a tire.

How long is Governor Fuller Warren of Florida going to stand by and let lawless men run rampant with death-dealing bombs? Had he acted with courage and leadership in the series of Miami bombings, the men who are throwing the bombs would not have dared strike against a human life. But, having gone free in the lesser crimes, they did not hesitate to attack Moore and his family . . . Moore, the man whose voice rose loudest in Florida against the cowardly attacks.

Surely now that a human life has been lost through the negligence of Florida officials to protect its citizens the governor and his official staff will be startled out of their complacency.

Every possible resource in the state and nation must be utilized to track down the killers of Harry T. Moore whose only crime was to fight against racial injustice, discrimination and segregation.

Harry T. Moore did everything that he could to arouse the people of America against the reign of tyranny in Florida. Now the country must arouse itself to bring to justice the men who killed the gallant NAACP state leader.

Moore's courageous campaign for the prosecution of Sheriff McCall has cost him his life, but it serves as a challenge to other Harry T. Moores all over the country to continue the battle against oppression, injustice, discrimination and segregation until the blot is removed from American life.

Harry Moore is dead. Most of the people who are indignant at the bomb-throwers who killed him did not know the man. But they know the organization for which he worked. The NAACP, which in all the years it has fought for human rights in this country has never resorted to violence or foul play, has itself been touched by the evil hand of the mobster.

The killing of Moore is a signal for all citizens who believe in the principles for which the NAACP fights and for which Moore died to ban together and put an end to violence and lawlessness not only in Florida but wherever it exists within the borders of "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Governor Warren must know by now that it is his duty to initiate machinery which will bring the bombers to justice. We call upon him to do his duty.

If he fails again, then the federal government must step in to protect law-abiding citizens from violence and mob action.

Governor Warren, act now, or stand convicted in the eyes of the world as an accomplice of mobsters!

The Miami, Florida Bomb Terrorism

A TENSE, jittery "atomic conscious" world is watching what 'positive and firm' action authorities take in the current wave of bomb terrorism visited against Negroes, Jews and Catholics in Miami, Florida, and its surrounding area that has resulted in the death of Harry T. Moore an NAACP official and the serious wounding of his wife.

Reward money for information leading to the arrest of the assassins is at the $20,000 mark. Gov. Fuller Warren of Florida has offered $6,000 and the NAACP $5,000 while aroused and indignant citizens put up the remainder.

Federal, state and county officials are probing the incident but have, to date, released no information concerning progress of same. Gov. Warren said the killing of Moore was "not only murder but terrorism. . . . His assassins must be caught and punished."

The wanton murder of the Florida school teacher, together with the series of bombings of Jewish and Catholic churches provides more propaganda for the Communist "grist mill" to gnaw away at the imperfections of democracy. Further, it deeply disturbs the morale of the above mentioned groups when law enforcement officials appear helpless to stop the bombings or find the culprits.

The obvious result from the Miami terror reign is that the victims (Catholics, Negroes and Jews) will develop a closer alignment and give real meaning to democracy, brotherhood and Christianity. A community of peoples subject to attack like the Miamians will naturally be drawn closer together in order that it might become a safe place in which to live.

A desire for some semblance of unity is bound to kindle within each group subject to continued attacks from the unknown bomb terrorists.

A united community could push forward to the democratic ideal which the city of Miami seemed to be approaching before the outbreak of bombings. No doubt the bombings represent the reaction against the progress that has been made. However, instead of dampening the ardor of Miamians for real democracy they will no doubt be incited and spurred on toward their objective, because within their hearts they know they are right.

Florida's Crime – The Nation's Shame

The death of Harry L. Moore, executive secretary of the State chapter of NAACP branches, is a crime which will bring shame and disrepute on all America. Every soldier on the battle-front, every visitor to foreign lands and every ambassador to a foreign court must bow his head in remorseful regrets that in their native America such things are possible.

To assert that Christmas bombing is an indirect reaction to the United States Supreme Court decision, which reversed the Groveland, Florida convictions, is to re-echo the beliefs of many observers, including Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The failure of the state to take positive action after a Coroner's jury whitewashed the slaying of a Negro prisoner by the Sheriff and seriously injuring another.

Incidents of this kind do America more harm in the farflung stretches of the world than all of our speeches and preachments about democracy. That is why the smaller nations are naturally suspicious of our claims for democracy in the face of these racial injustices. With ten bombings within the last 90 days, the Governor has done nothing nor have any of his subordinates, to track down the guilty ones. What reasonable person could expect any far reaching action in an atmosphere where even the law enforcement machinery appears not to be disturbed, if not resigned, to what is happening?

The federal government, if it can reach its long arm of authority down into the backward reaches of Florida, Mississippi, Georgia and all of the other states to draft its best manhood, then it has a similar obligation and duty to protect these individuals and their loved-ones who sacrifice equally on the home-front. For it is plain that there is a moral breakdown of the enforcement machinery in these communities. Another important consideration, is that the Government remove the trail of such cases to an atmosphere which at least is not hostile to justice by reason of race or class.

Governor Fuller Warren Of Florida

(FROM KNOXVILLE NEWS-SENTINEL)

Instead of wasting time composing intemperate attacks on Tennessee and Senator Kefauver, Gov. Fuller Warren of Florida could better devote his talents to the suppression of mob violence in his state.

During the past few months there have been a number of outrageous episodes in Florida, all obviously inspired by race hatreds.

And, finally, on Christmas night, in the town of Mims, Fla., the home of an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was bombed. Harry T. Moore, state co-ordinator for that organization was killed and his wife seriously injured.

These outrages are on a par with the savage atrocities committed by Communists in Korea. They are as vicious as lynchings.

The FBI has moved in on the Florida violence scene, and we hope it will track down the perpetrators of these crimes, with or without the assistance of state officials.

Now, Time For Action

An Editorial

The outrageous bombing of his home at Mims, Florida, which cost the life of Harry T. Moore and may result in the death of his wife, was inevitable.

It was a natural consequence of the studied indifference on the part of State officials to the wholesale reign of terror which has gripped that unhappy State since the inception of the infamous Groveland case.

That indifference has manifested itself through a two-year chain of dastardly deeds which have run the gamut from arson to lynching, from murder to ruthless use of dynamite. And to this now has been added nitro-glycerine.

Three men have paid with their lives since the "Little Scottsboro" case broke deep in the heart of the citrus belt.

It was on July 16, 1949 in Lake County when it all began. Four youngsters were accused of having kidnapped a 17-year old white matron. These charges were later mysteriously changed to rape.

A lynch mob, spelled "p-o-s-s-e" executed one of the boys before he could be brought to trial. The furies of hell were unleashed on the tiny, but prosperous all - colored community of Groveland.

Houses were set aflame. Innocent men, women and children were brutally beaten. Their homes were stripped of all valuables by the red-necked vandals.

Florida officials, including the governor, muttered sorrowful platitudes, but took no action. No grand jury was summoned, no sincere effort was made to bring these outlaws to justice.

The three remaining boys were convicted amid a lynch-like atmosphere. Two were sentenced to the electric chair. A third, only 16 years of age, was shown "mercy" and given a life sentence at hard labor.

The Supreme Court got the case. Actually, it was through yeoman fund - raising work of Harry T. Moore, co-ordinator of the NAACP in Florida, that the case reached the high tribunal.

The court ruled that the two doomed boys must be given a new trial. But Lake County Sheriff Willis McCall had other plans. He summarily executed one of them and it was only by the sheerest of luck that the second one escaped with his life. It was not because Sheriff McCall did not try to end it.

Again official Florida winked at this legal lynching. The coroner, the county judge, the governor all shrugged their shoulders and said it was "justifiable" homicide.

Overlooked was the fact that the two youths were helplessly handcuffed and completely at the tender mercy of an itchy - fingered peace officer. Ignored was the entirely credible testimony of the youth who managed to survive the brutal roadside death plot.

Since then, Miami has been plagued with a series of dynamitings. They began with a housing project built for colored occupancy. They spread to Jewish synagogues and even two sticks of the explosive were thrown into a Catholic church.

Still, there was no determined action on the part of Florida law enforcement officers.

Now that the bombers have become murderers, Gov. Fuller Warren belatedly awakens to the fact that he has allowed a Frankenstein to grow up about him.

Even now, when the whole country is outraged, the best that Florida can do is to offer the pitifully small reward of $2,000 for the capture of the culprits.

A coroner's jury viewed the body of the slain leader, examined his blown up home, and then disbanded without returning a verdict. No effort was made to talk to the dead man's wife, daughter, mother or brother, all of whom were nearby when the outrage was committed.

The inescapable impression is formed that official Florida is not at all anxious to bring these hoodlums to justice. One begins to suspect that they fear to determine their identity lest it prove embarrassing to someone in high position.

Florida's Senator Ed Smathers, who waxed so indignant over Hungarian action in collecting ransom for four American fliers, has yet to utter a single word condemning the terrorists running rampant in his own backyard.

Florida has had two years without "outside interference" in which to act. That is long enough. The result has been no action.

It is now clearly up to President Truman and the Federal Government to move in quickly and clean up this ugly situation.

We have expended thousands of American lives and millions of American dollars in a "police action" designed to rid far off Korea of hoodlums and terrorists.

Surely we can spare a few of these troops to wipe out the same kind of evils which, like termites, are eating away the very foundations of American decency and democracy in Florida.

By RUFUS WELLS, AFRO Staff Writer

MIMS, Fla.—A tense, expectant air hangs over this orange grove town of 200 persons as citizens are still suffering from the shock of a hidden bomb which blasted out the life of Harry T. Moore, executive secretary of the Florida NAACP and seriously injured his wife, Harriett, Christmas night, just two days before their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary.

The bomb, believed to have been nitroglycerine or some other chemical stronger than dynamite, wrecked the Moores' small frame house and killed the 46-year-old civic leader soon after he and members of his family had retired for the night after a family reunion which hailed the return home from Korea of a brother-in-law, M/Sgt. George Simms.

Federal, State and Brevard County investigators were still probing into the ruins to determine the type of bombs and the person or persons responsible for it over the week end.

They sifted the sand surrounding the house which is hidden in a clump of trees about a mile off U.S. Route 1, and inspectd the shattered timbers.

The explosion of a bomb placed directly beneath the bedroom of his one-story frame house threw Moore and his wife from their double bed, knocking down sections of the ceiling and shaking the countryside.

A three-foot wide by three-foot deep hole in the ground was left under the house by the blast.



RUFUS WELLS

Mother, Daughter Safe

A connecting door between the Moore bedroom and that of a daughter, Annie, an Ocala school teacher, was thrown off its hinges, landing on the daughter's bed. Mrs. Rosa Moore, 71, Moore's mother, who is a teacher in Jacksonville, was also in the house. Neither she nor her granddaughter was seriously hurt. Mrs. Moore, who is still in a serious condition at the Fernald-Laughton Memorial Hospital, is suffering from concussion, internal chest and abdominal injuries, shock and hemorrhage.

Doesn't Care To Live

Interviewed at Sanford Hospital, Mrs. Moore told newsmen:

"I was asleep at the time and didn't see anything. I don't care much if I live. My home is wrecked. My children are all grown. Others can carry on."

"Today was to have been our 25th anniversary," the West Palm Beach school teacher murmured, then broke into uncontrollable sobbing, bringing the interview to an end.

Sanford Hospital attendants report Mrs. Moore "slightly improved, but not out of danger."

Mr. Moore, who had been active in the NAACP for more than four years, felt that he might die in the fight for real democracy, his mother told newsmen:

"I tried to get him to quit the NAACP, thinking something might happen to him some day, but he told me 'I'm trying to d owhat I can to elevate the colored race;' his mother told newsmen. She quoted him as saying further:

" 'Every advancement comes by the way of sacrifice and if I sacrifice my life or health, I still think that is my duty to my race.' "

Mr. Moore led the fight for the prosecution of Sheriff Willis McCall for the slaying of Samuel Shepherd and the near-fatal shooting of Walter Irvin accused in the Groveland criminal attack case. His death is the third believed part of the aftermath of that case.

Shepherd was slain early last month while being returned from State prison with Irvin for a retrial hearing ordered by the U.S. Supreme Court on their first convictions. Lake County is approximately 40 miles from Mims.

While public indignation mounted throughout the county, State deputy Bates of Brevard County sheriff's office said he did not believe dynamite caused the blast because he could not smell any powder. He would not elaborate.

ly improved, but not out of danger."

Less than 24 hours after Moore was killed, the safety director of Coral Gables, Fla., received an anonymous telephone call telling him: "We still have plenty more bombs left."

Shortly after the call, two explosions racked the city, one in the vicinity of a Jewish synagogue. This made the 11th terrorist bombing in Florida since June. No arrests have been made.

Naked Terror Stalks Florida

A news flash from Florida bearing frightful tidings broke the magic spell of Christmas night and the picture of the Christ child was obscured by a specter of violence and horror. A bomb shattered the home of 46-year-old Harry Moore in Mims, Florida, and Moore died en route to the nearest hospital available to a Negro, at Sanford, forty miles away. His wife was injured by the blast but his daughter and grandmother, the other occupants of the house, escaped.

"Daddy must have had some enemies, but I don't know who they could be." This was the first comment of Moore's daughter to the newsmen. The FBI were reported to be trying to find out who the enemies are.

Moore was the former state executive secretary of the NAACP and his violent death climaxed a series of terrorist outrages in Florida which has victimized Jews and Catholics as well as Negroes. The pattern of violence there bears all the trademarks of the notorious group of white-supremacists which has made a racial battleground out of the deep South for almost a century — the Ku Klux Klan.

In these columns two weeks ago we decried the Miami bombings and declared that "no one can be sure when or where these violent attacks will stop." We said then and we say it now, "Such un-American activity not only threatens minorities it is a grave menace to the common welfare." The attacks on Catholics, Jews and Negroes follow the racist program laid down by the Ku Klux Klan and all Americans know how the Klan used this program to create a political empire that not long ago threatened to disrupt our entire society.

In 1951 Florida has become the capital of organized bigotry and the "professional touch" to the bombings and violence suggest that these outrages are deliberate, planned, plotted and calculated. The Groveland case, the Miami bombings and the Mims murder have demonstrated that the established authorities in Florida will not protect minority group citizens. The breakdown of law enforcement and the collaboration of some local authorities with racist criminals, as in the Groveland case, require immediate federal action.

It is not enough for agents of the FBI to get the facts. The government must act upon the facts that are found. Swift, decisive action against the Florida terrorists will not undo the damage that has been done but it may save the lives of others who have been marked for doom by the ringleaders of the bomb-throwing Florida fanatics.

Moore Bombing Also Has World-wide Implication

To the Editor:

On the same day our Federal Government paid $12,000 in "fines" to Hungary in order to release four airmen who were downed there because, as Dean Acheson said, "we value the individual as more important than anything else," we received news of the bombing of Harry Moore in Florida because he, too, believed in the individual's right to a fair trial by an impartial and disinterested jury.

This bombing was one of a series in a state that is both the playground of America and the one which has laws to protect its crocodiles.

It matters not what crimes Mr. Moore's clients allegedly committed. It matters not what crimes the fliers committed. In both cases there were strong evidences of injustices. We should condemn both incidents.

Southern white bigots, who are not in a great majority, who condone the Florida atrocities, will say that it is a local affair and that we in other sections should spend more time cleaning up the mess in our own areas before we condemn Hungary for its treatment not only of the American fliers but also of Hungarian citizens (Cardinal Mindzenty, for instance).

Indeed, they give warm-hearted support to such programs as Radio Free Europe, and, while showing sensitive indignation as Asians who doubt our sincerity when we seek to spread "democracy" abroad, they glibly talk about the free world and the superiority of the American way of life over anything yet devised. They crystalize their bigotry and their rationalization of these "local" injustices in the term "states' rights."

The Florida atrocities, and other incidents which do not receive publicity, are no longer local affairs. They are not even "domestic" affairs. They have taken on international significance.

38c 1952 Florida

EDITORIALS (NEGRO PRESS)
Harry T. Moore

Editorials Blast Florida Bombing.

By the NNPA News Service

The murder by bombing of Harry T. Moore, of Mims, Fla., an officer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a leading educator in his state, has generally met with editorial condemnation in the metropolitan daily press of the nation.

Under the caption, "Murder in Florida," the New York Herald Tribune noted that "The cowardly slayer left no explanations, but the reason is only too plain. Mr. Moore represented an idea of human progress, advocated it openly and persistently, and as a result was murdered by a terroristic force of evil."

Assuming that Florida believes in "freedom, liberty, law and order as much as any American state," the Herald Tribune found the paradox of Mr. Moore's murder hard to understand." It said:

"But at this distance it appears that Florida suffers a creeping sickness which should have been checked a long time ago. The beginnings lie in the Groveland riots of two years ago, where firm and quick action was lacking. Racial bias was well nourished there. Since then Miami has had a series of bombings, still unsolved but nevertheless persistent. Here the violence is directed not only against a Negro housing development but has been felt by Jewish synagogues and a Catholic church as well...

"Now that murder has come, there must be stern action Whether Gov. Fuller Warren has the stamina for real investigation and prosecution appears doubtful. And if there is no one in Florida with the courage to realize what a dreadful thing has happened, and act forcefully upon the challenge, then we hope Mr. J. Edgar Hoover puts all the available forces of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to work.

"This is an offense which in truth goes beyond state lines. Any American citizen, whether black or white, has the right to life and liberty. No hoodlums in Florida, or anywhere else, can be allowed to undermine this American fundamental."

The New York Times of last Friday saw Mr. Moore's crime as "an effort to clear up a rape case and to investigate a sheriff's shooting of two handcuffed Negro prisoners in that case."

Commenting editorially under the heading, "Terrorism in Florida," the Times said "... surely all good citizens in Florida will agree with good citizens elsewhere that the men who blew up the Moore house, killing Mr. Moore and seriously injuring his wife, ought to be hunted down and put where they can do no further mischief.

"Florida has been suffering from a wave of crimes arising from religious as well as racial bias. A series of bombings of Catholic churches and synagogues is part of that story. State and federal investigations are already in process. The matter is not one for Florida alone, for when any citizen, for any reason, in any community is denied the basic liberties and protections we are all threatened. Neither in Illinois (a reference to the Cicero riots) nor in Florida can rule by terror be tolerated."

The Philadelphia Inquirer of last Friday castigated Governor Warren for his feeble efforts to bring to justice the murder of Mr. Moore and the perpetrators of the dynamiting of colored homes and Jewish and Catholic places of worship, which it called "Ku Kluxism at its worst."

Under the caption, "Florida Bombing Outrages Demand Federal Action," the Inquirer said:

"Governor Warren's reaction to the wave of persecution in his state has been weak and ineffective. He has ordered investigations to be made, none of which gets anywhere. It is evident that the citizens of Florida are not getting the protection they are entitled to from the state, and action by the federal government is their only hope."

Taking the position that much of the violence stems from the 1949 Groveland rape case, the Inquirer pointed out that one of the four suspects was killed by a posse, two of the defendants were sentenced to death, and the fourth youth involved was sent to prison for life because he was only 16 years old.

After observing that the sheriff, who shot and killed one of the two defendants, for whom the United States Supreme Court ordered a new trial, and while the other two youths were handcuffed together and were being transferred to another jail, has been exonerated, The Inquirer said:

"Racial bigots have used the Groveland case as an excuse for Negro-baiting and persecution. As one hate demonstration feeds another, the flare-up of violence has struck fields far removed from the original issue, involving other minority groups.

"Governor Warren's offer of $2,000 reward for information bringing about conviction of those responsible for the bombing of Moore's home and $1,000 for information leading to those guilty of dynamiting Negro, Jewish and Catholic centers in Miami is typical of the half-hearted measures he has taken. Few persons are likely to accept that kind of an offer to stick their necks out to the Kluxers.

"The Department of Justice ought to send the FBI into Florida with orders to obtain evidence in the bombing outrages leading to prosecution of those guilty."

According to the Baltimore Sun of last Friday, Florida "faces the same grave danger" that Baltimore had a taste of in the operations of the Know Nothing party in the middle of the last century, and Indiana had during the height of the Ku Klux Klan.

The Sun said: "Whatever corrective measures the state may have taken have not been enough, obviously. The terrorists are carrying on. As matters stand, the state had not demonstrated its ability to stop them. It can afford to lose no more time in putting an end to this disgraceful situation."

The Washington Post of last Saturday declared that "FBI intervention ought to be warmly welcomed by the people of Florida—whether in the end it uncovers violation of federal laws or not."

Continuing its editorial comment under the heading, "Terror in Florida," The Post said:

"The experience and facilities of the federal agency can be immensely helpful to local authorities in a situation which has apparently gone beyond their control. Whether the bombings are the work of the Ku Klux Klan—as may be reasonably conjectured from the bigotry they suggest—or merely of some crazed individual, they cry aloud for immediate and effective law enforcement.

"The killing of the NAACP official on Christmas night was, of course, a plain case of murder—a state crime. But if the FBI can help solve it and bring the murderer and any accomplices to trial in a state court, Florida authorities ought to rejoice at its assistance.

"The one indisputable link between the bombings in Miami and the brutal shooting of the Groveland prisoners is that the ugliest sort of racism seems to lie behind both. When state officers flout the law, it can scarcely be surprising that the lynch spirit should spread.

"No minority is safe when the rights of any other minority are disregarded; the violation of Negro rights is quite naturally succeeded by the violation of Jewish and Catholic rights and by the destruction, in the last analysis, of the community's whole system of law and order. There is need for every effort—on the part of state and federal authorities working in cooperation—to stamp out this wave of violence in Florida."

The Richmond (Virginia) Times-Dispatch of last Friday saw in the murder of Mr. Moore and the bombings of Catholic and Jewish churches and colored homes in Florida a revival of the Ku Klux Klan or the operations of some other organization or group with the same vicious objectives.

Bombs Make News On Two Fronts: Florida And Korea

By JOHN "ROVER" JORDAN

THERE ARE two places on this earth where exploding bombs are making headlines for the world's newspapers. In both places, lives are being taken, property is being damaged and men are living in terror.

One of these places is Korea, land of misery in the Far East. The other place is the State of Florida, United States of America.

In Korea, where United Nations forces are fighting Communist soldiers to stop Red aggression, the Americans alone have suffered more than 100,000 casualties. Men of the warring forces are wrangling in truce talks, but the bombs continue to fall.

* * *

IN THE LATEST FLORIDA offensive, two American citizens in Mims were slain by a bomb blast that was set off in the night.

Why?

Now, that is a very embarrassing question for America to answer at this critical time in world history. Uncle Sam is currently embarked on a very costly mission of selling "our way of life" to the rest of the world. With bombs destroying life and property in Florida and discriminations plaguing other sections, particularly the South, we Americans are finding that other nations are cautious about buying our product.

It must seem rather odd—even amazing—to other nations to learn that a sizable bloc of our national lawmakers are unalterably opposed to "civil rights" for all Americans. They even go to the extremes of using an evil parliamentary device known as the filibuster to kill laws that migh ensure civil rights for Americans now denied those liberties.

* * *

THE COWARDLY BOMBERS who kill people and destroy property in the night are putting a lot of pressure on Uncle Sam, ace salesman for democracy. You see, America is opposed to the terror and tyranny of Communism. We think democracy is much better. But, how can we make the rest of the world understand this if they are constantly jarred by bomb blasts in Florida? Do they understand a democracy in which lawmakers continue to openly deny civil rights to some while, at the same time, allow full liberty to others?

Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore were slain in a blast from a bomb planted at night under their home at Mims, Fla. The only motive that has been so far advanced for this cowardly killing was that Mr. Moore, a teacher and official of the NAACP, had been trying to rid his state of discriminations that bound his race and other minority groups—including Jews and Catholics.

The bomb blast which killed Mr. and Mrs. Moore was not the first in Florida. At least 13 such blasts have occurred there since last Summer.

* * *

THE STATE OF FLORIDA is conducting its usual "investigation." The NAACP is investigating. The FBI is investigating. The Jewish Anti-Defamation League is investigating.

As we await the results of these investigations, American diplomats are hard pressed to explain the bombs in Florida to foreigners, many of whom have not yet fully comprehended the bombs that are ripping Korea.

Ironically enough, colored Americans from Florida form a part of the UN team that is blasting Reds in Korea. How do our fighting men feel about the bombs that are killing Americans in Florida?

One soldier, who had seen overseas duty expresed it this way;

"Maybe we should take care of some of the 'Reds' in Florida. They seem just as hostile as those we fight in Korea. . . "

Take heart, son. There are a lot of good Americans of all races who are rising to oppose the "Reds" in Florida—and wherever else they turn up in our land. We'll hold the home front. Meanwhile, you go on doing your best on the war front.

Remember, son we are all fighting for the ideals that are clearly set forth in the Constitution of the United States. Some day we will win the battles on both fronts. Whether our sacrifices are in Korea or Mims, Fla., they will not have been in vain.

38c 1952 Florida J. Howard McGrath Attorney General of the United States

McGrath Says He Has 'Turned Dogs Loose'

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Attorney General J. Howard McGrath last Tuesday told a delegation which expressed concern because no arrests had been made in the Florida bombings, climaxed by the murder of Harry T. Moore and the fatal injury of his wife, that the Justice Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are doing everything possibe to apprehend the culprits.

"Figuratively speaking," said Mr. McGrath, "I have turned the dogs loose and no stone will be left unturned." He added that it was important, however, that the FBI be left to run the investigation, as only it knows how to run it.

FBI agents moved in the day after Christmas to sift the wreckage of a frame cottage in Mims, Fla., where Mr. Moore, secretary of the Florida State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was killed Christmas night by a bomb and his wife fatally injured.

White Is Spokesman

Speaking for the delegation, Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, told Mr. McGrath that representatives of various church, labor and civic organizations had come to the Justice Department because of their "grave concern" because no arrests had been made of any of the persons responsible for the reign of terror in Florida.

In addition to the bomb murder of Mr. Moore and the fatal injury of his wife, Harriet, the atrocities included the bombing in Miami of Carver Village, a colored housing project; bombings and attempted bombings of Jewish synagogues, and the finding of dynamite at the main door of S. S. Peter and Paul Catholic church also in Miami.

Mr. McGrath told the delegation that he was perfectly willing to listen to anybody who wanted to express himself on the matter, but it was not "necessary for anybody to impress upon me the seriousness of the situation we face, nor has it been since events began to happen."

FBI Goes In Early

The Attorney General said he gave orders to J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, when the bombings first occurred, and Mr. Hoover agreed with him that the incidents were "very serious matters and would require the utmost effort of the Federal Government to try to determine who is responsible."

As a result, Mr. McGrath said, Mr. Hoover sent a crew of agents into Florida, ran the investigation, and has submitted "a rather long report to the Criminal Division for its study."

The Attorney General noted that Mr. White, in his statement had made two points. On the first that no arrests have been made, Mr. McGrath said "no arrests can be made until we have detected whom we ought to arrest."

Need Evidence

On the second point of convening a Federal grand jury to investigate the bombings Mr. McGrath said "We intend to convene grand juries when we have developed evidence to submit to grand juries." He pointed out that grand juries are inactive until the prosecuting arm of the Government is ready to present evidence to them.

"We cannot start in absolutely cold, call in a lot of people and develop anything," he said. "That is not the way we do, but I believe that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, working as intently as they are on this problem, will eventually produce for us a record which will permit us to go before a grand jury and have some substantial facts to present."

In order to make it "perfectly clear" what his attitude has been, Mr. McGrath said after the first reports, which were rather extensive, were submitted by the FBI, he sent a second memorandum to the bureau.

While it is not customary to divulge interdepartmental correspondence, Mr. McGrath said, he believed the seriousness of the Florida bombings warranteed his doing so "to put your minds at ease on the point of our cooperation by letting you know what my instructions have been in this regard."

Nation Disturbed

In his second memorandum, Mr. McGrath told Mr. Hoover that the whole country is "greatly disturbed" by the Florida dynamitings and gave the FBI director "complete and unlimited authority" of the bombings that had occurred or might occur to determine. if possible, who were responsible for them.

Mr. McGrath instructed Mr. Hoover first to "detect the guilty persons. Then we can ascertain the jurisdictional questions involved."

The Attorney General explained that this was a "complete departure" from the usual procedure. Usually the Justice Department first determines whether a Federal offense has been committeed.

He also said other safeguards had been removed "in a sincere effort to get at the bottom, and I believe we are making progress. I believe we have come up with enough basic material to start grand jury proceedings."

He added that he, Mr. Hoover, and Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney, head of the Criminal Division were "hopeful that we are going to come up with satisfactory results." But he told the delegation that he did not want them to ask the department to convene a grand jury until it was ready to do so.

Concerning the question of the assignment of a sufficient number of agents to the investigation, Mr. McGrath said he believed that matter ought to be left entirely to the judgment of Mr. Hoover.

On the question of the assignment of a special prosecutor, Mr. McGrath said that was a matter that ought to be raised at this point. He said United States Attorney Phillips in the southern district of Florida has a good record and is trustworthy, but he would consider any recommendations about the prosecution at the proper time.

Would Prosecute Sheriff

Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, asked the Attorney General about the possibility of prosecuting Willis V. McCall, the Lake County sheriff who killed Samuel Shepherd and shot Walter T. Irvin, defendants in the Groveland, Fla., rape case, for contempt of court.

What the department does in that case will depend upon the FBI findings, Mr. McGrath said. He stated that the FBI had not completed its investigation.

At the beginning of the conference, Mr. White told the Attorney General that Mr. Powell, who has just returned from Europe, brought a message from Dr. Channing H. Tobias, alternate United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris, that "the lawlessness in Florida has virtually wiped out the value of the entire Marshall plan." He quoted Dr. Tobias as saying that the Florida bombings were being used by Communists in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America.

Rabbi Israel Goldstein of the American Jewish Congress told the Attorney General that his statement was "an encouraging one and I for one have no doubt that he means to apply himself by his characteristic persistence to the solution of the problem, but I cannot help expressing apprehensions regarding the difficulties which are encountered in that part of the country because of local atmosphere."

Mr. McGrath replied that he need not fear that anybody working for the Justice Department will have any fear of doing his full duty

McGrath To Summon Special Jury

WASHINGTON—Atty. General J. Howard McGrath told members of a civil rights delegation last week that he has given the FBI unprecedented authority to track down racial terrorists in Florida, responsible for the bomb-lynching of Harry T. Moore, NAACP executive and his wife.

McGrath said G-men have been told to first find the hoodlums responsible for the recent outbreaks of violence and the matter of whether the state or the federal government has jurisdiction will be established later. This is a revolutionary procedure never before authorized by the Attorney General.

McGrath assured members of the delegation representing some 20 Negro, church, labor, and other groups who demanded Federal intervention to end the "reign of terror" in Florida, that FBI agents are combing every bit of evidence, but that no arrests can be made until they determine who should be investigated.

"We intend to convene a grand jury just as soon as we have evidence to present," the Attorney General said.

He told the group it was not necessary to try to impress him with the seriousness of the situation in Florida, and revealed that J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, was in full accord with the steps he is taking.

Meanwhile, Fuller Warren, governor of Florida who has been under severe criticism since the bombings began several months ago established a Dixie precedent in connection with the case.

After conferring last week with an interracial delegation of 20 persons in connection with the Christmas night bombing of the Moore home, Warren invited the group to the executive mansion for luncheon.

While Warren himself dined at a table occupied only by whites, other tables had Negro and white diners. It was the first time in Florida that such a thing had happened.

Also at Tallahassee, the state capital, a white slayer, was granted a stay of execution last week when he claimed that he heard the Groveland two—shot Nov. 6 by Sheriff Willis McCall of Lake county—plot an escape.

Given a reprieve for this claim was Merlin James Lieby, scheduled to die for a 1949 murder. Gov. Warren of Florida granted an unlimited stay at the request of Sheriff McCall.

Only Walter Lee Irvin of the Groveland Two is alive, with Samuel Shepherd dead as a result of the sheriff's shooting on a lonely Florida road. He shot the two men while transporting them from the county jail to Tavares, Fla. for a new trial

The delegation that conferred with McGrath was headed by Walter White, secretary of the NAACP.

Other members of the delegation were J. Oscar Lee, National Council of Churches; Rev. Thomas S. Harten, Brooklyn, New York, National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc.; Patrick Murphy Malin, American Civil Liberties Union; Louis C. Pakiser, Jr., American Veterans Committee; Edward D. Davis, Florida State Conference of NAACP Branches; Dorothy B.

Ferebee, National Council of Negro Women; Rev. George Higgins, National Catholic Welfare Conference; P. Bernard Young, Jr., National Newspapers Publishers association; David Brody, Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith; Reginald H. Zalles, Americans for Democratic Action; Adam Clayton Powell, Congressman—New York; John O'Connor, Catholic Interracial Council; Israel Goldstein, American Jewish Congress; Lewis G. Hines, American Federation of Labor; William Lavelle, Legislative Department, CIO; Marcus Cohn, American Jewish Committee; and Clarence Mitchell, Washington Bureau NAACP.

38c 1952 Florida

J. Howard McGrath,
Attorney General of the United States

Delegation Hears McGrath Pledge Full Bomb Probe



This delegation of 18 representatives of various organizations met with J. Howard McGrath, Attorney General of the United States, Monday, to protest the apparent inaction of Federal officials in the Florida bombings. The group was headed by Walter White, executive secretary of NAACP, and Rep. Adam C. Powell, Jr., (Dem., N.Y.). Mr. McGrath assured the delegation that FBI agents have been working diligently attempting to uncover the culprits responsible for the "reign of terror" that caused the death of Harry Moore and his wife.

McGrath Promises FBI Will Get Fla. Bombers

Attorney General Tells Delegation No Stone Left Unturned In Search

WASHINGTON

No stone is being left unturned by the Justice Department to uncover the culprits responsible for the reign of terror that led to the murder of Harry T. Moore, an NAACP executive in Florida.

This was the assurance that J Howard McGrath, attorney general of the United States, gave a delegation of 18 persons representing several national religious, labor and civic organizations, Tuesday afternoon.

The Attorney General informed the delegation, headed by Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, that "it was not necessary for the anyone to impress upon me the seriousness of the events in Florida."

Orders Given

"I have given orders to utilize every facility of the Justice Department to find the persons responsible for the situation," he said.

When Mr. McGrath was asked by Mr. White about the possibility of appointing a special Federal grand jury and a special prosecutor to probe the Florida bombings, he said:

"After we can find out who we ought to arrest, we intend to convene a grand jury. However, first we have to have some evidence to present to a grand jury upon which they can continue an investigation."

Full Authority Granted

The Attorney General revealed that he had issued two memorandums to officials in the Justice Department granting "full authority to find the persons responsible for the bombings."

He remarked that upon the suggestion of J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Justice Department investigators had departed from a previous practice of determining jurisdiction before launching an investigation.

"Doing Everything Possible"

"I reiterate," McGrath continued, we are interested, first, in finding the persons responsible, then we will decide on the jurisdictional question.

"We have turned the dogs loose, figuratively speaking, and there is nothing else that I can do. I can't tell Mr. Hoover how to run the FBI.

"However, I can assure you that they are gathering evidence. Once it is compiled, we will punish the culprits. can't promise you whether it will take one day, one month or months, but I want you to know we are doing everything possible toward a solution."

Reign of Terror Reviewed

Prior to Mr. McGrath's assurance, Mr. White read the following joint statement:

"We are here today because of our grave concern that there has been no arrests of any of the persons sponsible for the "reign of terror' in Florida during 1951.

"These atrocities include the bombings of Jewish synagogues, a Catholic Church, and a colored housing project in Miami.

"The most recent atrocity, which was the murder of Harry T. Moore and his wife, Harriet, while they were sleeping in their home at Mims, Fla., on Chrstmas night, shows that the hoodlums responsible have complete disregard for the law-enforcement machinery of Florida and open contempt for the Federal Government.

Pushed Shepherd Probe

"Mr. Moore was active in urging the investigation of the slaying of Samuel Shepherd and the shooting of Walter T. Irvin, defendants in the Groveland case, by Sheriff Willis V. McCall while both men, handcuffed, were in the custody of this law-enforcement officer.

"We ask that the investigations now under way by the Justice Department be expedited and intensified so that there will be immediate apprehension and arrest of the guilty parties.

Ask Action on McCall

"We ask that a Federal Grand Jury be called immediately to investigate these crimes. We call upon Attorney General to decide whether to present the McCall case to the Supreme Court for its determination of whether Sheriff McCall acted in contempt of that court.

"This was requested by the NAACP on Nov. 15, 1951, since Shepherd and Irvin were under the protection of the country's highest tribunal at the time of the crime."

18 Signers

The 18 signers of the statement were:

J. OSCAR LEE, executive director, Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, National Council of Churches;

(The Rev.) THOMAS S. HARTEN, Brooklyn, N.Y., National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc.;

PATRICK MURPHY MALIN, executive director, American Civil Liberties Union;

LOUIS C. PAKISER JR., American Veterans' Committee;

EDWARD D. DAVIS, president, Florida State Conference of NAACP Branches;

DOROTHY B. FEREBEE, president, National Council of Women;

(The Rev.) GEORGE HIGGINS, National Catholic Welfare Conference;

P. BERNARD YOUNG JR., National Newspaper Publishers' Association;

DAVID BRODY, Anti - Defamation League, B'nai B'rith;

REGINALD H. ZALLES, Americans for Democratic Action;

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Congressman, New York;

JOHN O'CONNOR, Catholic Interracial Council;

ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN, American Jewish Congress;

LEWIS G. HINES, special representative, American Federation of Labor;

WILLIAM LAVELLE, assistant director, Legislative Department, CIO;

MARCUS COHN, American Jewish Committee;

WALTER WHITE, executive secretary, NAACP;

CLARENCE MITCHELL, director, Washington Bureau, NAACP;

Discussed In Europe

Congressman Powell, just prior to the conference with the Attorney General, told reporters that he had just returned from a four-and-a half month tour of Europe. discussed the incident with Dr.

He said that while in Paris he Channng Tobias, alternate U.S. delegate to the United Nations.

Dr. Tobias told the Congressman, he reported, to "tell the boys on Seventh Ave., Walter White and the U.S. Congress, that the value of every dollar in the Marshall Plan in Europe has been lost by the barbarism in Florida."

State, FBI Acts; Name 3 Suspects

Leftenda. Sat. 1-5-52

ORLANDO, Fla. — As family friends and NAACP leaders from all over the country gathered here Sunday to pay final tribute to Harry T. Moore, 46, state NAACP official who was killed by a bomb blast beneath the bedroom of his home in Mims Christmas night, FBI agents and state investigators were given the names of three persons known to have threatened the widely known crusader.

Special details of federal and state agents were secretly guarding against any violations that might occur in connection with the funeral.

Spurred by Moore's murder, Gov. Fuller Warren last week posted more than $6,000 of state funds for an investigation of the bombing and as rewards.

Previously more than $9,000 had been offered by other sources for the solution of the bombings that have been directed against Negroes, Catholics and Jews in Miami, traditional targets of Ku Klux Klan vengeance.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Harriet Moore, schoolteacher wife of the slain crusader, is being treated in a Sanford hospital for injuries she received in the explosion that killed her husband and completely demolished their home in Mims.

Their daughter, Anna Rosa, also a schoolteacher, and Mrs. Rosa Moore, mother of the slain man, asleep in another bedroom, miraculously survived the blast without injury.

The incident has touched off a storm of protest all over the nation.

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, stated last Friday at a meeting that a Brevard county resident was responsible for the Christmas night slaying of Moore.

White stated that he was turning over to the FBI the names of three suspects who had publicly blamed Moore for working to increase the Negro voting strength in Florida.



HARRY T. MOORE

The brutal bombing marred a Christmas reunion for the Moore family. Moore traveled over the state much of the time. His wife, Harriet, 49, teaches near West Palm Beach. His daughter, Anna Rosa, teaches at Ocala and his mother, Rosa, lives in Jacksonville.

Sheriff H. T. Williams said he believed the bomb was nitroglycerine. The family had retired for the night when the blast occurred about 10:30 p.m.

Moore's brother, M/Sgt. George Sims, just back from Korea and who lives nearby, heard the explosion and rushed over to the Moore house where he found the NAACP leader bleeding profusely.

Moore died en route to a Sanford hospital, 40 miles from Mims. The opinion has been bitterly expressed here that the NAACP leader might have survived had he been able to receive proper medical attention immediately.

Florida Crowd Is Told Negro Died a Martyr

Mon. 1-21-52

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 20. (AP)—A large meeting of aroused Negroes was told here Sunday that one of their leaders was killed because he fought the "doctrine of white supremacy."

Roy Wilkins, national administrator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told a standing-room-only crowd of some 1,200 that the death of Harry T. Moore in Mims, Fla., was "no ordinary killing."

He said Moore and his wife "broke no laws and had no record at the police station, yet a man or an animal sneaked under their home Christmas night" and placed a bomb.

Wilkins said Moore was an exemplary citizen and that he was killed because he was "strong and aggressive in one particular—he was dangerous . . . to the philosophy of many whites—the doctrine of white supremacy."

The public meeting wound up a two-day "emergency conference" which brought some 200 NAACP delegates from 15 Southern states.

At Saturday's session, the delegates adopted a resolution to fight political, educational and employment discrimination.

Before Wilkins' speech, a Savannah, Ga., delegate, W. W. Law, said, "We are standing at the wall of segregation and we intend to bring it down" and "if men like (Georgia Gov.) Talmadge insist on standing against the crumbling wall, we will push it over on their stupid heads."

Wilkins said the NAACP had been referred to as a "hate" organization and said "our organization does not deal in hate."

He said many people had denounced the NAACP for disturbing race relations and that to these people "'good race relations' means uncomplaining Negroes and unchallenged white people."

Moore Wasn't Afraid to Die

Courier P. 1

Pittsburgh Pa.

MIMS, Fla.—"If I die, I was only trying to help my people; if I go that way I will go as a hero—somebody has got to do the work!" Those words were spoken by 46-year-old Harry T. Moore as he breathed his last breath in the arms of Mrs. Rosa A. Moore, his mother. They were spoken as he was being sped towards a Sanford hospital thirty miles away after the fatal bomb blasted his home here. Moments later he died.

Just 1951 years ago—to the very day—another man-child had been born into the world; another man-child who—like Harry T. Moore—was to give His life thirty-three years later for his fellow-man and for the world. Unheralded and unsung by blazing headlines, Harry T. Moore, like many other unsung Negro heroes, had done his job. He had fought for his race. On Christmas night he died for his race . . . a true and courageous leader.

Moore Ranks High In Yale 'Man Of Year' Political Union Poll

Afro-American P. 9

Sat. 1-26-52

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — The late Harry T. Moore, Florida State coordinator for the NAACP who was killed when an assassin set off a bomb explosion beneath his house on Christmas night, for the title of "Man of the Year" ranked in a poll conducted by the Political Union, largest undergraduate organization at Yale University.

Mr. Moore's name appeared among the final five, along with Secretary Acheson, General Eisenhower, Primer Minister Winston Churchill and Senator Estes Kefauver. After Messrs. Churchill and Kefauver were eliminated, a furious debate ensued, during which Mr. Moore was vigorously acclaimed for his work as head of the Florida NAACP before his murder.

Moore Killers

Worker P. 8

(Re: THE MOORE KILLERS BY WILLIAM H. HUFF FOR ANP

Manuscript

I shudder when I think
Of what will be their fate
Down at death's chilly brink,
Or at the pearly gate.
What will they say when asked,
"Why did you take Moore's life
With that infernal blast
And kill his dear wife?"
What will their answer be?
Why men are so depraved
Is hard for us to see;
Just why they so behave
In this democracy
We're at a loss to know.
Their doomsday will appear;
Such heinous crimes must go.
In fact, their doom is near—
The ax is by the tree.

CALLS FOR ACTION IN FLORIDA VIOLENCE

Daily Worker P. 1

WASHINGTON - Senator H. Alexander Smith (R., N. J.) told the United States Senate last week that prompt and thorough action must be taken to prevent a recurrence of the wave of violence which took place recently in the State of Florida, culminating in the bomb-killing of Harry T. Moore, Florida coordinator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

NATIONS UNITE

"With the probability that international tension will continue for some time," Senator Smith said, "it is especially important that waves of lawlessness, which weaken the Nation's unity and lower its international prestige, be curbed. Let me emphasize again the critical importance of a thorough and prompt report on the pending investigation of these outbreaks by the FBI, and the most careful study of this report by the Department of Justice to determine the extent to which existing legislation and methods of enforcement are deficient and should be strengthened to prevent a similar pattern of violence from occurring in the future."

Sen. Smith read into the record protests from organizations in his state against the Florida violence, including messages from the Department of Public Affairs of the City of Trenton; the Board of Commissioners of the City of Trenton; the Montclair branch of the NAACP; and the Human Relations Council of Nutley.

Senator Asks FBI Act In Fla. Oraies

Cyst American

Dat 3-1-52

NEWARK

Inter - group and intercultural agencies and Republicans in general in New Jersey expressed satisfaction last week with the speech of Senator H. Alexander Smith on the Senate floor urging action by the FBI and the Justice Department on the recent terrorism in Florida against colored people, Jews and Catholics.

The New Jersey solon on Feb. 14 demanded "not only a prompt report by the FBI" now investigating the bomb massacre of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore in Mims, Fla., "but also determinations by the Justice Department of the adequacy of Federal laws and its enforcement to prevent such reign of terror.

Speaks For Colleague

Speaking also on behalf of Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (Rep., N.J.), Senator Smith said that "Beginning last June, a wave of terrorism began in this nation which has resulted in several murders, destruction of property, desecration of religious places and serious threats to our basic freedoms.

"The bombings and attempted bombings in Florida have challenged the rights of individuals to assemble, worship and be secure in their own homes."

Sounds Warning

He warned that such violence would encourage similar acts of terrorism in other States and that local, county and State law enforcement agencies have been unable to cope with them.

Sen. Smith emphasized that the violence had shocked responsible civic groups thourghout the nation.

He inserted in the Congressional Record letters of protest he had received from Newark, Montclair, Trenton and Nutley.

Pointing out that such terrorism increases during times of stress, Senator Smith said it was "especially important that waves of lawlessness which weaken the nation's unity and lower its national presitge, be curbed."

1000 NA'CP Branches To Hold Memorial Services For Slain Leader Jan. 6

Washington (ANP) — Church, civic, and union leaders throughout the nation flooded the wires Friday with telegrams to President Truman and Florida and federal leaders demanding action against the person or persons who bombed an NAACP leader to death in Miami, Fla., Christmas night.

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, in New York announced a $5,000 reward from his organization for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the guilty.

White also repeated his charges against Gov. Fuller Warren, claiming that the governor is allowing law and order to break down in Florida.

The Christmas night bombing causing the death of Harry T. Moore, 46, prominent NAACP leader and fighter for civil rights of Negroes in Florida, climaxed a series of dynamite blasts aimed at Negroes, Jews, and Catholics. Moore's wife is now in a hospital with a 50-50 chance to live.

Among the numerous protests of the bombing were the following:

The CIO through Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey, head of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination:

To President Truman: We strongly urge you to insist that the federal government take action to run down the murderer of Harry T. Moore in Florida and to call upon Congress to enact legislation that will put an end to the series of violent outrages against individuals and minority groups that have disgraced the country in recent weeks . . . The people of the nation will back you to the limit in these endeavors."

To Gov. Warren: "The lawless outrage that has taken the life of Harry T. Moore and maimed his wife has shocked all decent people . . . It is idle for you to talk about investigation through local law enforcement machinery when the nation knows that it does not function adequately in your state.

"We call on you to use all the powers of your office to bring the perpetrators of this foul murder, the slayer of Samuel Shepherd (one of the Groveland Two), and the Miami Temple bombers to justice . . ."

To Congress: "We demand that you institute at once in Congress such investigative and punitive measures as will bring to justice the murderer of Harry T. Moore in Florida."

The Catholic Interracial Council at a Forum, Dec. 27: "It is our considered opinion that the recent flareup of intimidations and violence in Miami, culminating in the tragic death of Harry T. Moore, indicates a revival of the infamous Ku Klux Klan.

"We believe that it is the duty of every American — and particularly of members of minority groups in America — to recognize this as a new outbreak of an epidemic of prejudice . . .

"Today, all Americans should be united in their determination that the infamous Klan and other groups who resort to threats and violence be eradicated from the American scene."

UAW-CIO through President Walter P. Reuther:

To U. S. Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath: " . . . Are we to expect still more murders and maiming of Negroes in Florida? Will this evil be allowed to spread to other areas of our country? The UAW-CIO demands that our government protect its people. We demand that you use the total resources of the Department of Justice in search for the Moore killers."

To Walter White: "This is our pledge to you of any and all cooperation from our organization in order that the perpetrators of this foul crime may be apprehended and punished."

Chicago Youth Council, NAACP, through its officers: "Considering the serious implications of the 'murder' of an official of the Florida NAACP, we call for a more vigorous and positive campaign immediately to rid our nation of this deliberate and growing threat against the rights of minorities throughout the United States."

National Conference of Christians and Jews through its three national co-chairmen, Benson Ford, vice-president, Ford Motor Company; Thomas E. Braniff president, Braniff International Airways, and Roper W. Straus, chairman, American Smelting and Refining Company:

"The murder of Harry T. Moore in Florida fills us with horror . . . Catholic churches and Jewish temples have been bombed. Protestant ministers have been threatened. Negro homes have been dynamited. That this brutal act is part of a pattern of terror is clear.

"The fullest investigation and the prosecution of the guilty persons must be made swift and sure . . . The NCCJ pledges increased efforts to make impossible such crimes.

In the meantime the NAACP is asking all its 1,000 branches to hold memorial services for Moore, Sunday, January 6. The association's committee on administration in an emergency meeting also voted a contribution to the family for the repairing of the Moore home and other expenses.

"We offer our deepest sympathy to the family of the murdered man. He will be remembered by all who believe in America."

Many NAACP leaders believe Moore's troubles stem from the Groveland Four case in which two months ago, a sheriff shot the last two, killing one while they were handcuffed. Moore demanded that Sheriff Willis V. McCall of Lake county be prosecuted for murder, but an all white coroner's jury freed the sheriff, who claimed self defense.

Church Council Urges Truman To Act In Bomb Case

NEW YORK—(SNS)—The National Council of Churches of Christ urged President Truman Friday to intervene in the Florida bomb killing of Harry T. Moore, campaigner for equal rights.

The council, which represents 29 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches with a membership of 31,000,000 demanded an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the convening of a federal grand jury.

The request, in telegram form, and signed by Dr. Samuel M. Cavert, general secetary of the council, asked the president to take action regarding other recent "incidents of flagrant lawlessness in the state of Florida.

The examples of lawlessness were described as the shooting of Negro prisoners and the bombing of Negro housing projects and Jewish synagogues in Miami and Coral Gables.

Asks Local Churches To Pause Sun. In Memory

The ministers of all of the St. Louis churches have been asked to pause one minute during services Sunday morning to memorialize the memory of Harry T. Moore, who was fatally injured Christmas night when a bomb was placed under his home in Mims, Florida.

The request to the ministers was sent this week by the St. Louis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Moore was the executive secretary of the Florida State Conference of Branches.

Harvey Parham, president-elect of the local NAACP branch, told the Argus that "every church in the city" is being asked to take part in the observance.

"No church should feel too small or too insignificant to participate in this all-important project," Parham said, adding that if Harry Moore isn't safe in Florida, no one can be safe anywhere in the United States.

In a message sent out by the branch, it asked that ministers give a brief talk about the killing of Moore to their congregations, pointing up the threat to their own safety. The statement further said that acts of violence in Florida are a "direct attack upon our churches and are a negation of our religious principles as well as a disgraceful blot on our democratic beliefs."

Moore's death followed a series of bombings in the state on a Negro housing project, several Jewish Synagogues and a Catholic church.

To Denounce Florida Bombing

Rep. Arthur G. Klein, D.-Lib., assured a delegation of his constituents which called on hi myesterday at the Home of the Sons and Daughters of Israel, 232 E. 12th St., of which he is president, that on his return to Congress he would denounce the Christmas bomb outrage in Florida, which caused the death of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T Moore.

Action To Stem Racial Hatred Taken By Anti-Defamation League

MIAMI, Florida—(SNS)—The blast-slaying of Florida NAACP Official Harry T. Moore and recent bombing terrorism in Miami have caused state officials to take the offensive against lawlessness which has gripped this section in recent weeks. Anti-Negro and anti-Jewish forces have waged a furtive and death-dealing campaign which have seen four blasts at Carver Village, a Negro housing project, and at several Jewish Synagogues.

Moore, Florida state executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was slain Christmas night at his home in Mims, Florida. His wife was seriously injured in the bombing which virtually wrecked their home.

Concrete action to stem the racial and religious hatred were adopted Sunday at an emergency meeting of the Florida branch of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Walter White, head of the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People, Sunday turned over to FBI authorities information concerning the bombing-murder of Harry Moore, head of the NAACP in Florida.

White said he could not name the guilty party but added:

"Within 24 hours, I have found evidence of three persons who had made threats on Moore's life."

White said he will continue to do everything he can to see that the person or persons responsible for the killing will be found.

The NAACP chief came to a Sanford hospital to visit Mrs Moore, who was critically injured in the blast which took place at their Mims, Florida home.

White said in regard to his evidence:

"There are no traces whatsoever that Communist activity had anything to do with the bombing. And I don' see any strong evidence that Ku Klux Klan had anything to do with it."

The Negro leader stated he believes the trouble stemmed from prejudice regarding the increased Negro vote in the County.

Federal, state, county and city officials are probing the bombings.

Benjamin D. Epstein of New York, national director of B'ai B'rith conferred Sunday with Governor Fuller Warren of Tallahassee and advocated a three point program which included these measures:

1. Enactment of local ordinances controlling the sale, distribution, transportation and use of explosives. There is at present no law on sale and use but there is a statute providing for the death penalty for throwing an explosive on a public street or before a public building.

2. A survey in local areas to determine racial or religious "tension spots" which might prove potentially dangerous.

3. A project at the commnity level which would have as its basic aim the combating of the racial and religious hatreds."

Meanwhile a sharp exchange of statement flared between N. A. A. C. P. executive secretary Walter White and Gov. Warren.

Warren accused White of being an imported hatemonger. White has previously accused Warren of taking no previous action to stem lawless forces in the state.

TERRORISM WORK OF "LOYAL AMERICANS"

The NAACP official pointed out that the recent terrorism in Florida was the work of "loyal Americans" and not Communists.

Coming less than two months after the cold-blooded slaying of Samuel Shepherd and wounding of Walter Irvin, defendants in the notorious Groveland "rape" case, by Sheriff McCall of Lake County, Mr. Moore's violent death stunned many complacent persons into realizing the full menace of the recent pattern of terror in Florida.

Ernest Thomas, one of the four original victims of the Groveland frameup, was killed by a deputized mob in the summer of 1949 shortly after the alleged crime took place. Shepherd was slain on November 6, 1951, en route to court for a re-trial ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court. Mr. Moore became the third Negro to lose his life as a result of the breakdown of law and order in Florida since the Groveland case.

WHITE ANSWERS WARREN

Before leaving New York Thursday Mr. White issued a statement reiterating his charge that Governor Warren "has consistently refused to take any steps to uphold law and order in that state," and scoring the Florida governor's denial through his press secretary, of the charge.

"He (Governor Warren) cites the 'investigations' he ordered in the killing of Samuel Shepherd...and the Miami bombings," Mr. White said. "For this slaying, McCall was not even suspended for a single day and the Governor's investigator vindicated the killing on evidence that would not stand up in any court of justice. Shepherd's killer walks the streets of Tavares a free man today. Nor has the Governor's investigation halted the Miami bombings, which have been going on for months. Just as Governer Warren defied the U. S Senate by refusing to appear before its investigating committee, he has defied world opinion by failing to act vigorously and promptly to suppress lawlessness in his state."

Mr. White also noted that the federal government has not thus far "taken effective action to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice."

In an emergency meeting held Wednesday in New York the NAACP's committee on administration voted a contribution to the family for restoration of the home and other expenses. An appeal was sent out to 1,000 branches throughout the country asking for contributions, calling upon them to hold memorial services for Mr. Moore on Sunday, January 6, and urging that they request action by Attorney General McGrath.

Humphreys Hits Fla. Bombings; Pledges Early Hearings On FEPC

In response to telegrams to United States Attorney General Howard McGrath and Senators Richard Russell and Hubert Humphreys protesting the shameful death of Harry T. Moore by bombing in Florida last week, C. A. Scott, editor and General Manager of the Atlanta Daily World made public Monday a letter from Senator Humphreys in which he deplored the bombing he said, "demonstrate beyond any measure of doubt, the need for effective Federal action to protect American citizens from violence arising out of discrimination based on race and religion." The full text of the letter follows:

December 28, 1951
Mr. C. A. Scott, Editor
Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
P. 1
Dear Mr. Scott:

"Your telegram arrived today and I appreciate your motivation in sending it to me. The recent brutal events in Florida demonstrate beyond any measure of doubt the need for effective Federal action to protect American citizens from violence arising out of discrimination based on color and religion. You are aware of the fact that this has been my position for a long time. I have a bill in the Senate, S 1735, designed to achieve that objective, and I have likewise submitted an extensive civil rights program to the Congress, a copy of which I am enclosing.

"I would be less than candid, however, were I to keep from you my fear that it is highly unlikely that the Senate will enact any civil rights legislation this coming year regardless of my efforts. This specific legislation, the need for which was so dramatically portrayed by the Florida violence, is before the Senate Judiciary Committee and there is, as of now, no reason to believe that the majority of the Committee is sympathetic to the legislation. I am not a member of that Committee. My own position allows me to have some measure of control over the early stages of the FEPC bill and I am therefore calling hearings on that bill early this coming session. We do not, however, have a majority of the Senators ready to support that bill and the rules of the Senate as they now exist allow a filibuster to prevent the passage of any civil rights legislation.

"I want you to know these facts and to have the truth so that our hopes are not raised too high. These facts will, of course, not stop me from continuing to urge the Congress to act in support of program, but they will affect the likelihood of my immediate success. Our first job in January is to attempt to change the Senate rules to stop the filibuster. From there we can then marshall our forces and see what bills can be enacted.

"I appreciate your communicating with me. You and your readers have a responsibility to increase your political activity in the coming elections so that the American people send to the Congress representatives committed to an effective civil rights program."
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

Justice Dept. To Hear Facts On Mob-Rule Today

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Walter White, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is heading a delegation which had an appointment to confer with Attorney General J. Howard McGrath at the Justice Department at 3 o'clock this afternoon (January 8).

The delegation is to discuss with Mr. McGrath the question of federal officials cooperating with private organizations—church, labor and civil rights groups—to end the wave of terrorism in the South, which culminated in the bomb murder of Harry T. Moore, 46, in Mims, Florida, on Christmas night.

Special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation moved in the next day to sift the wreckage of the frame cottage where a bomb killed Mr. Moore. state executive secretary of the NAACP, and seriously injured his wife.

FBI agents are working on the series of terrorisms, climaxed by Mr. Moore's murder from two angles, the NNPA learned. They are seeking to solve the murder and the ten dynamitings and attempted blastings in Miami of Carver Village, a colored housing project, and of a Jewish synagogue and the finding of dynamite at the main door of SS. Peter and Paul Catholic Church. In this they are cooperating with state and local authorities.

They also are searching for evidence of violations of existing Federal civil rights statutes with a view to Federal prosecution of the culprits, if the state fails to act.

In addition, they are reported to be looking into the killing of Samuel Sheperd and the wounding of Walter Lee Irvin by Sheriff Willis V. McCall of Lake County, Florida, on November 6 while taking the 2 men from Railford Prison to Tavares, Florida, for a hearing on a motion for a new trial in a rape case.

The convictions of the two men had been set aside by thwe United States Supreme Court, and the FBI is reported to be in this case because of the probability that the two men still under the protection of the high court and also because of a possible federal civil rights violation because McCall is a state officer.

McCall said he shot the two men because they attacked him when he stopped to fix a flat tire. A coroner's jury exonerated him. Irvin said he and Shepherd were shot without provocation.

A number of persons have connected Mr. Moore's murder with his activities in the trial of Shepherd and Irvin for the 1949 rape of a 17-year-old housewife near Groveland, Florida.

Mr. Moore was at a meeting of the NAACP in Daytona Beach, Fla., about six weeks ago when caustic charges of "whitewash" were hurled at the state investigation of the killing of Shepherd and the wounding of Irvin by Sheriff McCall.

NAACP, Klan Both Gather In Florida

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Pledges that they will not be intimidated by terror waves in the South were made here Saturday night by more than 150 Negro leaders who gathered to make a posthumous award of the NAACP's Jefferson Award to the late Harry T. Moore. Simultaneous with the local NAACP meeting, the KKK gathered in Tallahassee.

While the NAACP gathering was ignoring the Klan meeting across the state, the robed Klansmen were harshly criticising the NAACP. Their leaders denied that they had timed their meeting to coincide with that of the NAACP. Meanwhile, a cross was being burned about the same time in Memphis, Tenn.

Roy S. Wilkins. NAACP Administrator, and the local group declared that they have resolved that Moore's death by bombing—his wife also died from the same bomb—would not intimidate the NAACP or lessen its efforts to gain complete equality for Negroes everywhere. Moore's death, they declared, has revitalized their efforts.

Atlantans Recall Attack On NAACPer

ATLANTA — The hate-bomb slaying in Mims, Fla., of NAACPer Harry T. Moore caused Atlantans to recall a threat on the life of an NAACP official here several years ago. They remembered that a bullet was fired through the home of Dr. Forrester Washington, who was head of the Atlanta NAACP at that time.

Demand Federal Action in Bombing

WASHINGTON—Demands for Federal action against those responsible for the bomb-slaying of Harry T. Moore have been made by the NAACP, the CIO, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Progrsessive Party, the United Labor Action Committee, the Civil Rights Congress and the New York Communist Party.

Bombing Follows Pattern of Klan

MIAMI, Fla.—The head of the Florida Ku Klux Klan denied that the notorious organization had any connection with the tragic Mims bombing or the terrorism here in Florida. In spite of the fact that the bombing of Negro homes, Jewish synagogues and Catholic churches followed the Klan pattern of hate, the Grand Dragon stated that if any Klansman was found to be involved, his organization would be the first to take action against him.

Randolph Asks Probe Commission

NEW YORK — A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AF of L, in a telegram to President Truman, urged a commission be set up to investigate the slaying and "the present reign of terror in Florida against Negroes and Jews."

Two FBI Agents On Bomb Scene

MIMS, Fla.—Two FBI agents were assigned to investigate the hate bomb slaying of Harry T. Moore. The agents are now combing the scene of the tragedy seeking evidence to aid in tracking down the terrorists.

Moore Bombing, Florida Governor Are Targets At NAACP Meeting





Defender
P. 4
Chicago, Ill.
Jan. 9-32



NAACP HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING at national headquarters in New York and reports submitted by executive heads reflect tragic deaths of Harry T. Moore and his wife, both killed in hate bombing in Florida. Group severely criticized Governor Warren of Florida for not taking steps in time to prevent attacks on Negroes, Jews and Catholics in his state. In photo at left are Madison S. Jones, Marion Bruce, and J. E. McDonald, Baltimore. In front row in photo second from left are Mrs. Richetta Randolph, Dr. James McClendon, Detroit; and NAACP board member, and Father Thomas Little of Philadelphia, Pa. Heads together (photo 3rd from left) are Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, and Dr. S. Ralph Harlow, Smith college, and NAACP board member. At right, during one of the sessions are Dr. George Flemming, Ft. Worth, Texas; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.; Dr. Algernon Black, New York; James W. Ivy, Crisis editor, and Samuel Williams, Orange, N. J., and NAACP board member. —Defender photos by de Mille.



Florida

Over 1,500 Attend Funeral Services Of Harry T. Moore

MIMS, FLORIDA—(SPECIAL)—An indication of the tenseness which prevailed here on New Year's Day during the funeral rites for Harry T. Moore, Florida NAACP executive, who met with a bombing death on Christmas night, was seen in the thorough investigation of the St. James Baptist Church for bombs. Funeral services were held there.

J. J. Elliott, Governor Warren's special investigator, and Sergeant George Simms, brother-in-law of the deceased, the latter here on a rotation leave from Korea to visit the Moore family, thorough checked the church property and premises inside and outside.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the State Highway Patrol were on hand to render protection to the 1,500 or more persons who attended the funeral.

The license numbers of every car that came on the church lawn and nearby was taken by law enforcement officers. In this small community as well as in nearby Sanford and Orlando no one desired to discuss and the case, although the very atmosphere of things spelled out the fact that a crime which has shocked the world over had been committed. But business went on as usual.

MILITANT WORK PRAISED

During the eulogy, the Reverend J. W. Burno, who officiated at the service, praised with solemnity the outstanding and militant work prosecuted by the deceased, pointing to his death as a monument to his cause of justice for oppressed people everywhere. The minister is pastor of St. James AME Church at Sanford. Mr. Moore was a Methodist, however, the service was held at the St. James Baptist Church here because of its larger seating capacity.

Other speakers at the service included: Rev. J. S. Blake, pastor of St. James AME Church, Titusville; Rev. Fred Massey, pastor of Mount Olive AME Church, Merritt Island; Rev. James Massey, pastor of St James Baptist Church, Mims; Dr Richard V Moore, president of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach; Dr. O. H. Sweet of Detroit; Dr. Eartha M. M. White, Jacksonville; Dr. J. Henry Patton, who headed a 16-man delegation of the Civil Rights Congress of ew York and Philadelphia; J. R. Dickerson, vice-president of the general alumni association of Bethune-Cookman College; Honorable Hurbert E Griggs, assistant district attorney Cocoa, Florida and J. J. Elliott, Governor Warren's Special Investigator.

Attorney D. W. Perkins of Jacksonville, and a long-time friend of the Moore family, presided over the program. Also present were Oscar Strauss, head of the Furrier's Union New York City, and Earl Conrad who co-authoried the "Scottsboro Boy" and several other works dealing with Negro subjects.

STATE OFFICIALS CONDEMN THE CRIME

Mr. Griggs stated in his remarks that "the deceased was a good citizen, a Christian gentleman, and was respected by all who knew him, and that he intends to do all within his power to see that the perpetrators of his hideous crime are brought to justice." He added. "they may be apprehended in Florida or in some other state, but wherever they are found, they may be assured that every force of justice that Florida has, will be used to the end of seeing that they are punished to the full extent of the law.

Mr. Elliot said in response to a question by Walter White of the NAACP when he was in the State, "I told him that I would do all with in my power to see that no further harm would come to his people, so I even sat inside the church during the entire service, so that if the building blew up, I would be in it."

NAACP OFFICIAL SENDS TELEGRAM

Mr. White from New York, sent a telegram addressed to the widow in which he expressed regrets for being unable to attend the services. In the message, White said that if law enforcement officers of Brevard County, the State of Florida, and the nation, do nothing to bring the guilty persons in this case to justice, they would be making a definite contribution to the cause of Communism. He added that the contributions made by the deceased in the interest of social and civil justice, was just as great a contribution to the cause of Democracy ,as that which is being made by our American soldiers on the battlefronts of Korea. There were hundreds of other similar letters and messages touching along the same trend, too numerous to be read.

SURVIVORS

Surviving relatives, addition to the critically injured widow, are daughters: Misses Annie and Evangeline Moore; his aged mother, Mrs. Rosa Moore; aunts; Mesdames A. N. Wesson, Bessie Postel, Magge Cary-Misses Jessie and Mazie Tyson; uncle; Henry Tyson Sr brother-in-law; Master Sergeant Georgia Street, rear was surprised host of other relatives and sorrowing friends.



GRIEF STRICKEN MRS ROSA MOORE, 71 year old mother of Harry T. Moore, Florida Negro leader who died from a bomb blast Christmas night. The bomb blew up the Moore dwelling. Mrs. Harriet Moore, wife of the victim died in Sanford hospital last Thursday from injuries received in the bombing. The senior Mrs. Moore, was asleep in the house at the time of the bombing but escaped injuries. I. P. Photo.

Wife of Victim Of Christmas Bombing, Dies

Left Hospital Tuesday for Husband's Funeral; F.B.I. Continues Florida Probe

SANFORD, Fla., Jan. 3 (AP).—Mrs. Harriet Moore, forty-nine, wife of Harry T. Moore, bomb-slaying victim, died in a hospital here today of injuries received in the Christmas night bombing of the Negro leader's home at Mims, Fla.

Dr. George H. Starke said death was caused by a blood clot. Mrs. Moore had been improving steadily until Tuesday, the day of her husband's funeral. She left the hospital that day against Dr. Starke's orders to view Mr. Moore's body at a funeral home.

Mr. Moore, forty-six, was Florida secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Both he and his wife were school teachers.

Brevard County authorities and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been investigating the bombing but have made no report.

At the time of Mr. Moore's funeral Tuesday, F. B. I. agents completed a piece-by-piece examination of the rubble of the bombed home. At an earlier inquest, County Judge V. B. Carlton said the bomb had been placed directly under Mr. Moore's bed. Officials so far have not said what type of explosive was used.

One of the Moores' two daughters, Rosalea, was also in the small frame home in another bedroom when the explosion took place. She was not injured. The second daughter, Evangeline, had not arrived for the family reunion Christmas night.

Assistant State Attorney Hubert E. Griggs and J. J. Elliott, special investigator for Gov. Fuller Warren, tried to get a statement about the bombing from Mrs. Moore yesterday.





BOMB-BLAST VICTIMS HARRY T. MOORE (right), and his wife, MRS. HARRIET MOORE (left), whose untimely deaths came from a bomb placed under their home Christmas night as they slept in peace. Mr. Moore, a prominent NAACP official of Florida, died immediately in the blast Mrs. Moore died later from complication from injuries, after treatment in the hospital at Sanford.—(I. P. Photo).

Daily Record. Dec. 1-8-51 P. 1 Atlanta, Ga.



A SCENE OF THE IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL RITES held for Harry T. Moore, prominent Florida NAACP executive, educator and churchman who was the victim of a terrorist bombing to his home. Rites for the renown leader, whose wife followed him in death last Thursday were held at the St. James Baptist church in Mims, Florida with the Reverend J. W. Bruno, officiating. Burial was in the cemetery at Mims. The Moores were the parents of two daughters, Rosalee, a teacher at Ocala, Florida, who was in another room asleep when the bomb blew up, and Evangeline, an employee in the Labor Department at Washington.

The funeral rites were attended by more than 1,500 persons including several state and national public officials.—(I. P. Photo).



Bombed House—Debris and battered timbers show what the fatal bomb blast at Mims, Fla., did to the modest cottage of the Harry T. Moores early last week, when Mr. Moore, NAACP leader, was killed and Mrs. Moore seriously injured.



Where Death Struck—Shattered wreckage of this bedroom of the Moores' neat Mims (Fla.) home shows the impact of the bomb blast which claimed the life of NAACP leader Harry T. Moore and seriously injured his wife, early last week.

Latest Developments on Bombings

1. $20,000 in rewards offered for arrests and conviction of slayers of Harry T. Moore.
2. FBI combing death scene, linking bombings to Groveland rape case.
3. NAACP's Walter White investigating; swaps verbal blows with Florida Governor.
4. Bomb victim's widow says she has idea who took life of her husband.
5. Walter White says he knows names of men who threatened Harry T. Moore.
6. Courier, other publications urge immediate action in Florida bomb slaying.
7. Bombings follow pattern of Klan, but Kluxers deny part in bomb attacks.
8. Moore's funeral set for Tuesday of this week after previous arrangements delayed.

By JOHN A. DIAZ

MIMS, Fla.—The plotters of the Christmas night explosion which killed Harry T. Moore, NAACP Florida executive, and critically injured his wife, are known by the wife, she says.

Miraculously escaping death when her devoted husband, who was sleeping beside her, was violently blasted to eternity by a bomb described by experts as TNT, Mrs. Harriete Moore, in a hospital bed in Sanford, thirty miles from here, described the murder as the work of someone who had the time bomb planted under their house beneath their bedroom by someone else who knew the Moores' habits.

HIRED KILLERS?

Said Mrs. Moore, "I have a couple of ideas who might have done it, but when people do that kind of thing, they have someone else do it."

The fatal bombing of the militant NAACP leader is the latest major outburst of terror which has been responsible in the past six weeks for the bombing of Negroes' apartments and Jewish synagogues in Miami. Moore's murder is believed to be traceable directly to his fighting activities in the Groveland rape case.

As the executive secretary of the Florida Branch of the NAACP, Moore had been staging mass meetings in protest of the slaying of Samuel Shepherd and wounding of Walter Lee Irvin, whose re-trial for the alleged raping of a young white farm wife two years ago near Groveland, is scheduled to start in Ocala, Fla., Jan. 14.

REWARD FUTILE?

Governor Fuller Warren of Florida has offered a $6,000 reward for information bringing about conviction of anyone responsible for the murder of Harry T. Moore, but that is looked upon by some observers as being as useless as a reward for the conviction of Joe Stalin for preaching communism.

Medical authorities believe that Mrs. Harriette Moore will recover from the injury she received from the bombing.

At Titusville, the seat of Brevard County, where is situated the little town of Mims, only forty miles below Daytona Beach, Sheriff H. T. Williams told the Courier that there had been no new development in the bombing. But authorities are convinced that it was no dynamite that was used in the bombing, but an explosive that is more potent, probably TNT.

BROTHER KOREA VET

It's ironical that the first person to give aid to Moore after the bombing and to take him to the nearest hospital was his brother-in-law, who had only two days before arrived from Korea, where he was fighting for the preservation of freedom at home. He is George Sims, a master sergeant in the military police, and home on rotation leave after fourteen months in Korea.

Sergeant Sims refused to pose for the Courier as he said he wanted no publicity. He and his brother, Arnold, brothers of Mrs. Harriette Moore, were only about 5,000 yards away in another house where they heard the explosion.

ALL BONES BROKEN

Stated Arnold Sims, first to lift the dying Moore, "He didn't feel like there was an unbroken bone in his body."

Moore's mother, Mrs. Rosa A. Moore, when interviewed by this writer at Mims, said that when asked by her to stop his work with the NAACP, his reply always was:

"If I die, I was only trying to help my people; if I go that way I will go as a hero—somebody has got to do the work."

IN MOTHER'S ARMS

Mrs. Rosa A. Moore, who teaches school in Jacksonville, said that her son died in her arms while she was patting him on the forehead on the way to the Sanford Hospital where he was pronounced dead upon arrival.

She and her granddaughter,

Annie, Harry T. Moore's daughter, were in the frame house, hidden from the highway by an orange grove owned by Mr. Moore, at the time of the explosion, in an adjoining room, but were not hurt. The bomb exploded at 10:20 P. M. Christmas night, after a family reunion.

The explosion threw the bed in which the couple were sleeping to the ceiling, burying Moore and his wife under the mass of debris. Every board in the bedroom was torn almost to splinters. The house is completely demolished.

NATIVE FLORIDIAN

Harry T. Moore, 46, was born in Houston, Fla., near Tallahassee. His father died in 1915. Young Moore finished high school in Houston, and attended Florida Normal College there, before it was merged with the present Florida Normal and Industrial College. He finished at Bethune-Cookman Junior College in 1936. This year he was graduated from Bethune-Cookman College with a Bachelor of Science Degree.

Moore taught school in Houston, Titusville, Coco and Mims, all Florida cities.

JOB THREATENED

Because of his militant activities for equalization of teachers' salaries he was threatened with dismissal while teaching at Mims, and he resigned.

Taking up the cudgel of Florida's underpaid Negro school teachers from then on, he became a fighter for the Negro's rights, and soon took over leadership as executive secretary of the Florida Branch of the NAACP at a salary.

He was not receiving his salary at the time of his death, as he said the money had to be used to defray the expenses of litigations, notably the Groveland rape case.

Mr. Moore had lived in Mims for twenty-five years. This is also his wife's home.

SURVIVORS

He is survived by his widow **Mrs. Harriette Moore; mother Mrs. Rosa A. Moore; two daughters, Annie, a teacher at Ocala, Fla., and Evangeline, a Federal Government employe in Washington, D. C.; the following aunts, his mother's sisters, Mrs. L. Carey, Miss Jessie Tyson, Mrs. A. N. Wesson and Mrs. Maizie Tyson; and an uncle, Henry Tyson.**

A member of the AME Church, funeral services for Harry T. Moore were arranged last week by Burton's Funeral Home, Sanford, Fla.

NAACP Plans Ballot Box Drive On Klan Hooligans

AROUSED by the Christmas bomb-murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a dozen southern states will use the ballot box to halt violence against Negroes.

Moore, Florida state director of NAACP, was killed and his wife fatally injured when a bomb wrecked their home at Mims, Fla., as the climax of a series of bombings or attempted bombings of churches and other institutions of Catholics, Jews and Negroes.

At a recent meeting at Jacksonville, Fla., attended by more than 200 delegates from NAACP branches in 12 southern states, a resolution was adopted which declared:

"Our fight for the right of every Negro in the South to register and vote is motivated and revitalized by the cowardly murder of our Florida leader and his wife.

"A committee is hereby formed, composed of the state presidents of the NAACP in each of the 15 southern states, which all carry out active political ation and active campaigns efforts at intimidation ror."

FBI assigns big force to hunt down terrorists in Miami area

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—(AP)—FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover has turned a large force of G-men loose in Florida to hunt down the night-riders whose bombs have killed two Negroes and terrorized the Miami area in recent months.

It's an intensive man-hunt, spurred by the official belief a denial of civil rights is involved in the series of bombings and attempted bombings which began last September.

There is confidence among officials here the G-men, working with local police, will reveal the identities and motives of the terrorists.

Agents have been rushed into Florida to bolster the state's FBI staff. They have "complete and unlimited authority" from Atty. Gen. McGrath to use the resources of the federal government in their hunt.

It is known Hoover gave the go-ahead signal for a full FBI investigation after the bombing at Mims, Fla., on Christmas night. Negro leader Harry T. Moore was killed and his wife, Harriet, fatally injured.

* * *

NORMALLY, THE FBI determines first whether the federal government has jurisdiction before it moves in on a case. But in extreme situations such as the Florida bombings, the FBI moves first and settles the question of jurisdiction later.

Atty. Gen. McGrath told a group of racial, religious and labor leaders this week "We will not stop spending our every resource until these crimes have been solved."

In its inquiry, also, the FBI is making a check on the activity of the Ku Klux Klan. Two groups are fighting for control of the "invisible empire" in Florida and are recruiting new members.

There has been no direct evidence to indicate the Klan is involved in the recent bombings. But the FBI is checking all possibilities.

The first bombing was in September when an explosion damaged an apartment unit in Miami's Carver Village Negro Housing Project. Two other explosions have jarred the village since then.

* * *

DYNAMITE STICKS have been placed at five Jewish synagogues and a Roman Catholic church.

And finally an explosion wrecked the little frame home at Mims, killing Moore and his wife.

Investigators have been checking on the possibility all the bombings were directed by a single group. But the evidence at this point appears to indicate there was no connection between the Mims bombing, the Carver Village bombings and the dynamiting attempts against the churches.

Tracking down the terrorists by trying to trace the source of the explosives has proved to be almost impossible. It's almost as easy to buy dynamite in Florida as it is to buy a box of chocolate candy.

The City of Miami requires a permit to purchase explosives. But the permits can be obtained at any fire house—and they are good for the purchase of one stick or one case with little explanation of what it is to be used for.

* * *

IF A DYNAMITE buyer doesn't want to take the trouble to get a permit, then he can go outside the Miami city limits into Dade County where there are no regulations governing the sale of explosives.

Large quantities of explosives are used for legitimate purposes in clearing land of tree stumps and in construction work. So terrorists have no difficulty in getting explosives.

A report by the Florida branch of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith supports the theory there is no connection between the bombings of Negro and Jewish centers.

But there appears little doubt racial and religious hatreds and tensions are at the bottom of most of these acts of violence which have aroused Florida citizens as well as others outside the state.

And with the FBI at work on the case, the nation may learn before long who the terrorists are and why they lit the fuses to explosions which have shocked Florida and the nation.

HARRY T. MOORE
NAACP

Naacp Offers $5,000.00 Reward For Conviction of Negro's Murderers

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, left New York by plane for Florida to attend the funeral of Harry T. Moore, NAACP state coordinator who died as a result of a bomb blast which wrecked his home and also seriously injured his wife on Christmas night.

Before leaving New York, Mr White announced that the NAACP is offering a reward of $5,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers. The association, he said, is determined to do everything possible to insure justice in this case—the first in which an NAACP official has been killed in line of duty.

Pressing the Department of Justice to move into the Florida situation, the NAACP, through Mr. White, last week asked Attorney-General J. Howard McGrath to receive a delegation of representatives of national and Florida organizations "to discuss steps which must be taken to end these outrages." Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, wired the attorney-general that "only with the aggressive intervention of your office will this type of lawlessness be curbed." Mr. Marshall also sent a telegram demanding action to Governor Fuller Warren.

NAACP Aids Family

In an emergency meeting yesterday the association's committee on administration voted a contribution to the family for restoration of the home and other expense. An appeal was sent out to 1,000 NAACP branches throughout the country asking for contributions, calling upon them to hold memorial services for Mr. Moore on Sunday, January 6, and urging that they request action by Attorney-General McGrath.

Mr. Moore died on the way to a hospital a few hours after the bomb exploded beneath the floor of his bedroom on Christmas night. He and his wife, daughter and mother-in-law, all of whom are usually away from home in teaching positions, had gathered in Mims to spend Christmas together.

Coming less than two months after the cold-blooded slaying of Samuel Shepherd and wounding of Walter Irvin, defendants in the notorious Groveland "rape" case, by Sheriff McCall of Lake county, Mr. Moore's violent death stunned many complacent persons into realizing the full menace of the recent pattern of terror in Florida, including the bombing of Jewish synagogues and centers, the bombing of a Negro housing project and the attempted bombing of a Catholic church—all in Miami.

Ernest Thomas, one of the four original victims of the Groveland frame-up, was killed by a deputized mob in the summer of 1949 shortly after the alleged crime took place. Shepherd was slain on November 6, 1951, en route to court for a re-trial ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court. Mr. Moore became the third Negro to lose his life as a result of the breakdown of law and order in Florida since the Groveland case.

White Answers Warren

Mr. White today issued a statement reiterating his charge that Governor Warren "has consistently refused to take any steps to uphold law and order in that state," and scoring the Florida governor's denial through his press secretary, of the charge.

"He (Governor Warren) cites the 'investigations' he ordered in the killing of Samuel Shepherd and the Miami bombings," Mr White said. "For this slaying, McCall was not even suspended for a single day and the Governor's investigator vindicated the killing on evidence that would not stand up in any court of justice. Shepherd's killer walks the streets of Tavares a free man today. Nor has the Governor's investigation halted the Miami bombings, which has been going on for months. Just as Governor Warren defied the United States Senate by refusing to appear before its investigating committee, he has defied world opinion by failing to act vigorously and promptly to suppress lawlessness in his state."

Mr. White also noted yesterday that the federal government has not thus far "taken effective action to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice."

Victim Led Campaign to Prosecute McCall

Ever since the Shepherd-Irvin shooting on election night, Mr. Moore had been spearheading a campaign throughout Florida to bring about the indictment and prosecution of Sheriff McCall for murder. He spoke at meetings sponsored by NAACP branches throughout the state and circulated petitions calling for justice in the case.

Decrying the lack of precautions taken to safeguard Shepherd and Irvin, Mr. Moore wrote Governor Warren shortly after their shootings, reminding him that the Florida NAACP in 1949 asked that the prisoners, who had been beaten by police, "not be entrusted to the custody of Lake county police officers again, but...be permitted to leave Raiford (state penitentiary) only under a special guard appointed by you."

Mr. Moore, whose most recent title was NAACP coordinator in Florida, was executive secretary of the Florida State Conference of NAACP branches from 1946 to 1951, president of the State conference from 1939 to 1946, and active in the Brevard county branch prior to 1939.

Spurred Negro Voting

He was also executive secretary of the Progressive Voters League of Florida (no connection with the progressive party), a group organized primarily to stimulate political activity among Negroes and to secure unrestricted use of the ballot. In January, 1947, he called attention to "certain forces at work in Florida which would undermine the true principles of American democracy" and called upon "liberal-minded citizens of all colors to cooperate in an effort to secure and maintain a more practical application of the democratic principles of 'government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

Also in January, 1947, Mr. Moore reported activity in a police brutality case in New Smyrna where rough handling by a deputy sheriff caused a Negro woman to have a miscarriage and lose her baby. Through his office, the State conference pressed for prosecution. He reported on other cases of police brutality uncovered in Haines City, Lake Wales and other places and said "unfortunately there are many peace officers who seem to think that their most sacred duty is to beat and intimidate Negro citizens. This is a situation that demands our best attention."

Fought White Primary

In a letter dated March 15, 1947 Mr. Moore commented upon the so-called white primary bill which was to be presented to the Florida legislature. In April, he expressed opposition to the bill, sponsored by Senator John E. Mathews of Duval county, stating that it sought "to disfranchise a third of the voting population of Florida," and to "remove primaries from State control and thus leave our election machinery open to the worst form of fraud and corruption."

"Immediate purpose of the Mathews bill is to disfranchise Florida citizens," Mr. Moore declared. Recognizing that the Negro alone could not stop the passage of the bill and that it was to the best interest of liberal whites to join in this struggle. Mr. Moore called on all "straight-thinking people" to oppose the measure.

Naacp to meet in Florida despite Moore bomb deaths

NEW YORK—A southwide conference of branches of the Naacp has been called for right in terrorist Florida on Jan. 20 at Jacksonville, Gloster B. Current, director of Naacp branches announced today.

Undismayed by the deaths of Harry T. Moore and his wife, for Naacp activity, southern branches have responded to the call enthusiastically, Current said, adding:

"Outraged by the bombing, southern Naacp members have refused to be intimidated by this terrorist murder of one of their leaders, and throughout the South there have been expressions of indignation and renewed determination to continue the fight for full equality."

Mrs. Moore died last week as a result of injuries suffered in the Christmas night nitroglycerine bombing by unknown persons of her home in Mims, Fla. Her funeral was held Tuesday.

Moore, Florida state coordinator for the Naacp, died on the way to a hospital on the same night as the bombing, Christmas, and was buried on New Year's Day.

Officials of the Naacp have also called for "drastic action in protest" against the inactivity of law enforcement officers in connection with the bomb-killing of the Moores.

On recommendation of the association's annual meeting last week, the Naacp is laying plans with leaders of the CIO, AFL, United Mine Workers and other labor, church, civic and fraternal organizations for possibly calling a nationwide work stoppage to protest lack of action on the part of law enforcement officers in the Moore case and other recent acts of violence in Florida.



MOORE MEMORIAL GROWS—**Shad Polier, chairman of the executive committee of the American Jewish Congress was one of the guest speakers at the NAACP Memorial for Harry T. Moore and Harriet Moore. Some five thousand dollars was pledged at the New York Memorial to aid in the NAACP's fight to bring the killers of the Florida couple to justice.**

NAACP Calls Conference To Combat Terrorism

By the Associated Press

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 18—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has called an "emergency conference" for its Southern branches here Saturday and Sunday.

In an announcement from its New York headquarters, the NAACP said the conference will organize "a campaign to halt the wave of terror, bombing and police brutality."

Other objectives were listed as mapping plans for increasing the number of Southern Negro voters, stepping up a drive for abolition of segregation in education and other public facilities and expanding membership in the South.

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, will speak Sunday.

The Jefferson award, conferred by the council against intolerance for outstanding contributions to furtherance of the principles of democracy, will be awarded posthumously to Harry T. Moore.

Mr. Moore, a Florida Negro leader, and his wife were injured fatally by a bomb placed Christmas night under their home at Mims, Fla.

Walter White Says:

'I Know Who Threatened Moore!'

MIMS, Fla.—Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, told a group of 100 persons here that he knows the names of three white men who made threatening remarks about the late Harry T. Moore because of his registration campaign.

White, here to investigate the Christmas night hate bombing, told a mixed crowd that he intends to track down his leads and turn his information over to the FBI if it proves to be accurate and can be verified. He said that law and order has completely fallen down in the State of Florida. He visited Moore's widow who is hospitalized in the Sanford Hospital after suffering injuries in the bombing.

AKA Sorority Makes Protest Against Fla. Bomb Killings

Special to Atlanta Daily World

At the 31st annual Boule of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority held in Baltimore recently the more than 600 delegates took time out to send telegrams to President Truman Governor Fuller Warren and J Howard McGrath against the brutal killing of Harry T. Moore and the fatal injury of Mrs. Moore in the Florida bombing.

The organization voted to purchase national headquarters in the City of Chicago, finance the purchase of Sorority houses on the campus of the University of Kansas and University of Indiana.

The organization voted to give $2,000 to child development research program which is being conducted at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D. C. as a part of the nation-wide health program supported by the Sorority.

Dr. Josephine E. Alpenfels of the department of Human Relations at New York University who was guest speaker at the public meeting on Sunday at the Mt. Ebon Baptist Church accepted honorary membership in Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, which now includes such international figures as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Miss Marion Anderson and Madam Pandit of India.

Dr. Gladys Jones of Morgan State College was awarded a foreign fellowship for study next year.

The daily luncheons were highlighted by talks on the general theme, "Our Freedom Through World Freedom." Talks were given by Mrs. Alice Arrington, executive director of the Madison Avenue Branch YWCA, who had recently returned from Switzerland, on "We View Europe." Soror Marze Tate, Howard University faculty, "India in Transition," and Soror Margaret Davis Bowen of Atlanta, Ga., "Our Share in Africa's Problems."

Mrs. Laura T. Lovelace of Cincinnati was returned to the office of Supreme Basileus uncontested. Also unopposed for supreme tamiochus was Mrs. Irma F. Clarke of Chicago, Ill. The newly elected officers are: Mrs. Norma Carter, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana, second anti-basileus; Mrs. Mary Shoshee, Muskogee, Oklahoma, Mid-Western regional director; Miss Eugenia Long, Austin, Texas, South Central regional director. Others officers include, Arnetta G. Wallace, Knoxville, Tenn., first anti-basileus; Carolyn S. Blanton, Louisville, Ky., supreme grammateus; Lucile M. Scott, Atlanta, Ga., Editor-in-Chief, Ivy Leaf; Elsie Mae Davis, Charleston, W. Va., parliamentarian; Wilbretta P. Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio, financial director; Lillian Parrot, Baltimore, Md., North Atlantic regional director; Zatella Turner, Petersburg, Va., South Atlantic regional director; Fannette B. Norris, Detroit, Great Lakes regional director, and Mayme E. Williams, Miami, Florida, South Eastern regional director.

Omegas Post Reward For Terrorists

MIAMI—One thousand delegates to the 38th annual conclave of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity meeting here last week passed a resolution denouncing the recent killing of Harry T. Moore and urging President Truman to spare no pains in the speedy apprehension of the culprits.

The resolution, as adopted, posted $1,000 to be added to the funds pouring in from all parts of the country to be used in tracking down and convicting the persons responsible for the crime.

Judge E. L. Thomas of Miami, only Negro judge in the South, spoke at the 40th Founders' Day dinner at the Dinner Key auditorium. He described the bombing of the Moore home and in a burst of eloquent passion called upon the diners to use every weapon within the law to drive the enemy of democracy from American shores.

Thomas pledged himself to carry on a relentless fight, "Even if it means I shall sweep the streets of Miami or lose my life."

Copies of the resolution were sent to President Truman, Gov. Fuller B. Warren of Florida, Atty. Gen. Howard McGrath, the mayor of Miami, and city officials of Mims, Florida.

Despite the pall of tragedy which was cast over the convention by the killing, 95 members of the fraternity went through with a scheduled flight by air to Havana, Cuba, Sunday, Dec. 30, which was part of the special entertainment arranged for the conclave.

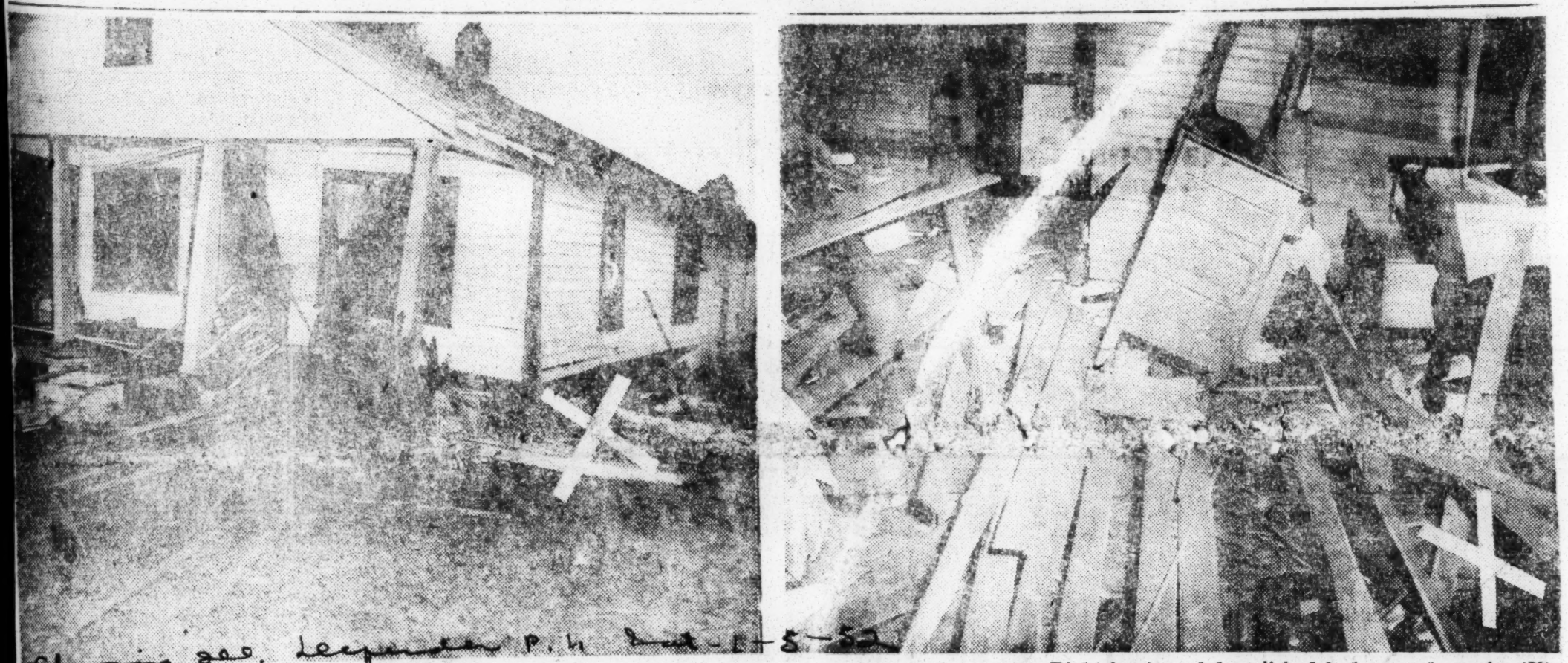
The group returned in time to attend the Orange Bowl Football Game on New Year's day.

Willard Townsend of Chicago, head of the United Transport Workers, CIO, received the Man of the Year award from the fraternity. Thurgood Marshall, general counsel of the NAACP, along with Dr. Edgar Love, one of the founders of the fraternity, and Milo C. Murray, Grand Basileus of the order, joined in urging prompt decisive action in the bombing.

AKA Sorors Rap Bombing

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, meeting here in its thirty-first boule, passed a resolution last Friday in protest of "the terrible and shocking" hate bomb killing of Harry T. Moore, Florida State NAACP executive secretary. Mrs. Laura T. Lovelace of Cincinnati, Supreme Basileus, presided at the meetings which were held from Dec. 27 through 31.

Where Christmas Night Hate Blast Killed NAACP Offici



EXTERIOR VIEW, left, of wrecked Mims, Fla., home of Harry T. Moore, Florida NAACP official, killed Christmas night when bomb exploded under his bedroom. (X) indicates spot where bomb was placed. His wife injured in same blast, is being treated at hospital in Sanford, 40 miles from scene. Right is view of demolished bedroom of couple. (X) indicates position of bed in which pair were sleeping at time of explosion.

Moore Ignored Threats, Pushed Fight For Race

NEW YORK — Harry T. Moore, NAACP official killed by a bomb in his home at Mims, Fla. Christmas night, had been active in the organization for several years.

Prior to 1939 he was secretary of the Brevard, Fla. branch NAACP. Moore became president of the Florida State Conference in 1939, serving until 1946 when he was engaged as full time executive secretary. At the last state conference in November he was named state coordinator.

The militant crusader also organized and was executive secretary of the Florida Progressive League (founded in 1944), an organization working to register qualified Negro voters and endorse political candidates.

Recently, it was reported, Moore had received several threatening letters.

He was a teacher in the Florida school system prior to becoming president of the Florida State Conference, but was fired when the NAACP instituted a suit some years ago against the school system.

Moore's mother said she had begged her son to quit his work with the NAACP, fearing something might happen to him.

She said Moore told her that he was trying to do what he could to elevate the Negro race.

"Every advancement comes by the way of sacrifice," he told her recently, "and if I sacrifice my life or health I still think it is my duty to my race."

* * *

See Revival Of Klan In Harry Moore Death

NEW YORK—The Catholic Interracial Council last week called on all Americans to unite in their determination to eradicate threats and violence from the American scene and declared that the tragic death of Harry T. Moore indicates a revival of the infamous Ku Klux Klan.

Moore, state co-ordinator of the NAACP in Florida, was killed by a bomb Christmas night.

The Council said in its statement last week that: "All Americans should redouble their efforts to accelerate recent gains and to work for the expansion and perfection of our Democracy."

Set Memorial For Dead NAACP Chief

NEW YORK—The NAACP will hold the first of a series of nationwide memorial services for the late Harry T. Moore, killed in a Florida bombing, on Sunday, Jan. 6, at the Mt. Olive Baptist church, Lennox ave., at 120th st., at 3 p.m.

Among the speakers will be Walter White, Thurgood Marshall, Shad Polier, chairman of the executive committee of the American Jewish Congress, Max Lerner and Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, pastor of Mt. Olive.

* * *

Governor Warren Calls White A Lie

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (INS) —Florida's Gov. Fuller Warren last Friday accused NAACP Executive Secretary Walter White of telling "absurd lies" about the Governor's activities in relation to recent bombings in Florida.

White charged Warren with "defying world opinion by failing to act vigorously to suppress lawlessness in his state."

The NAACP chief made the statement after Florida NAACP coordinator Harry T. Moore was killed Christmas night by a bomb which exploded under his bedroom at Mims, Fla.

Warren said he had done everything in his power to halt the bombings by sending personal investigators to the scene and posting rewards for their capture and conviction.

The governor said White's statements do not stand up when confronted with the facts.

Investigators at the bombing scene when Moore was killed had little to report Friday after three days of investigation. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath says all facilities of the FBI are being utilized to find the assassins, and state, local and county officers are probing the blackened ruins of the bedroom.

Moore's wife, who was injured

in the blast, is still hospitalized at Sanford but attendants say her condition is improving.

* * *

CIO Seeks Action In Moore Murder

WASHINGTON — The Congress of Industrial Organizations has demanded quick action to prosecute the perpetrators of a series of violent attacks on members of minority groups in the State of Florida which last week culminated in the murder of Harry T. Moore, prominent Negro leader, and State coordinator for the NAACP.

CIO Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey, who heads the organization's Committee to Abolish Discrimination, sent telegrams to President Truman, Gov. Fuller Warren of Florida and to the House and Senate leadership calling for an immediate investigation by the federal and state government, and for Congressional action to strengthen civil rights legislation.

Kluxers Summoned

U.S. Probes Into Fatal Fla. Blast

MIAMI, Fla.—Federal authorities revealed Friday that Ku Klux Klan members in this area have been summoned by a Federal grand jury now in session, to testify about the terror racial bombing which destroyed Negro apartments here last year and ended with the fatal bombing of Harry T. Moore, NAACP official in Mims. 10-4-52

The Ku Kluxers along with about eighteen other persons were ordered to appear before the U. S. Grand Jury on Oct. 6, when the jury will dig into the bombing with a view to indicting those whose explanations do not clear them of any participation in the series of blasts which terrorized Negroes and aroused Jews and Catholics, whose synagogues and churches were also damaged.

After a short recess, the grand jury will start on the Mims bombing that took the lives of Harry T. Moore and his wife, Harriet.

Dec 1952

Florida

Harry T. Moore
NAACP

Offer $5,000 Reward for Bombers

NAACP Rallies To Aid Moores

NEW YORK—Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, left by plane last Thursday for Florida to attend the funeral of Harry T. Moore, NAACP state coordinator, who died as a result of a bomb blast which wrecked his home and also seriously injured his wife on Christmas night.

Before leaving New York, Mr. White announced that the NAACP is offering a reward of $5,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers. The association, he said, is determined to do everything possible to insure justice in this case — the first in which an NAACP official has been killed in line of duty.

ASK U. S. ACTION

Pressing the Department of Justice to move into the Florida situation, the NAACP, through Mr. White, asked Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to receive a delegation of representatives of national and Florida organizations "to discuss steps which must be taken to end these outrages."

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, wired the Attorney General that "only with the aggressive intervention of your office will this type of lawlessness be curbed." Mr. Marshall also sent a telegram to Gov. Fuller Warren demanding action.

NAACP AIDS FAMILY

In an emergency meeting, the association's committee on administration voted a contribution to the family for restoration of the home and other expenses. An appeal was sent out to 1,000 NAACP branches throughout the country asking for contributions, calling upon them to hold memorial services for Mr. Moore on Sunday, Jan. 6, and urging that they request action by Attorney General McGrath.

Mr. Moore died on the way to a hospital a few hours after the bomb exploded beneath the floor of his bedroom on Christmas night. He and his wife, daughter and mother-in-law, all of whom are usually away from home in teaching positions, had gathered in Mims to spend Christmas together.

Coming less than two months after the cold-blooded slaying of Samuel Shepherd, and wounding of Walter Irvin, defendants in the notorious Groveland "rape" case, by Sheriff McCall of Lake County, Mr. Moore's violent death stunned many complacent persons into realizing the full menace of the recent pattern of terror in Florida, including the bombing of Jewish synagogues and centers, the bombing of a Negro housing project and the attempted bombing of a Catholic church—all in Miami.

Ernest Thomas, one of the four original victims of the Groveland frame-up, was killed by a deputized mob in the summer of 1949 shortly after the alleged crime took place. Shepherd was slain on Nov. 6, en route to court for a retrial ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court. Mr. Moore became the third Negro to lose his life as a result of the breakdown of law and order in Florida since the Groveland case.

Mr. White noted that the Federal government has not thus far "taken effective action to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice."

LED McCALL FIGHT

Ever since the Shepherd-Irvin shooting on election night, Mr. Moore had been spearheading a campaign throughout Florida to bring about the indictment and prosecution of Sheriff McCall for murder. He spoke at meetings sponsored by NAACP branches throughout the state and circulated petitions calling for justice in the case.

Decrying the lack of precautions taken to safeguard Shepherd and Irvin, Mr. Moore wrote Governor Warren shortly after their shootings, reminding him that the Florida NAACP in 1949 asked that the prisoners, who had been beaten by police, "not be entrusted to the custody of Lake County police officers again, but . . . be permitted to leave Raiford State Penitentiary only under a special guard appointed by you."

Mr. Moore, whose most recent title was NAACP coordinator in Florida, was executive secretary of the Florida State Conference of NAACP branches from 1946 to 1951, president of the State Conference from 1939 to 1946, and active in the Brevard County branch prior to 1939.

SPURRED VOTING

He was also executive secretary of the Progressive Voters League of Florida (no connection with the Progressive party), a group organized primarily to stimulate political activity among Negroes and to secure unrestricted use of the ballot.

In January, 1947, he called attention to "certain forces at work in Florida which would undermine the true principles of American democracy" and called upon "liberal-minded citizens of all colors to cooperate in an effort to secure and maintain a more practical application of the democratic principles of 'Government of the people, for the people, and by the people'."

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He reported on other cases of police brutality uncovered in Haines City, Lake Wales, Apopka and other places, and said "unfortunately, there are many peace officers who seem to think that their most sacred duty is to beat and intimidate Negro citizens. This is a situation that demands our best attention."

HIT WHITE PRIMARY

In a letter dated March 15, 1947, Mr. Moore commented upon the so-called white primary bill which was to be presented to the Florida legislature. In April, he expressed opposition to the bill sponsored by Senator John E. Mathews of Duval County, stating that it sought "to disfranchise a third of the voting population of Florida," and to "remove primaries from state control and thus leave our election machinery open to the worst forms of fraud and corruption."

"Immediate purpose of the Mathews bill is to disfranchise Florida citizens," Mr. Moore declared. Recognizing that the Negro alone could not stop the passage of the bill and that it was to the best interest of liberal whites to join in this struggle, Mr. Moore called on all "straight-thinking people" to oppose the measure.

Hate Killed Harry Moore

Angry Eyes Of World Focused On Florida - - Nation's Lawless Son

The hate-filled bomb that fatally wounded militant NAACP leader Harry T. Moore and his wife Harriet, as they slept Christmas night, focused the angry eyes of the nation and the world on Florida.

Like a shamed parent her scolding a lawless son, words of rebuke and disgust have descended upon America's winter playground like an avalanche. As one Northern editor put it, "Florida has become a playground for assassins."

Moore died shortly after the blast in a Sanford, Fla. hospital. His wife, Harriet, died Thursday, Jan. 3, suffering a relapse after leaving the hospital to view her husband's body.

In blasting the series of bombings which began last June, and acts of terrorism in the state, the Atlanta Constitution said editorially:

"Florida authorities must stop these acts of violence which were climaxed in the bomb death of Harry T. Moore. They threaten the entire pattern of racial cooperation which is working miracles in the South today in meeting the challenges which confront us. We can solve our problems in a democratic way, without violence."

From his pulpit in New York City, Rev. Donald Harrington declared "The United States stands blackened and discredited in the eyes of the world because of the killing of Moore."

Reverend Harrington said he was ashamed of Florida, of the white race, and of Florida churches for not taking action against "this rank injustice." He called Moore "another glorious martyr in the unending struggle for liberty and justice for all men everywhere."



POINTING TO WHERE FLOOR was completely ripped up in hate bombing which killed Harry T. Moore and his wife is James A. Jackson, who is examining the fatal scene with Atty. F. A. Fordham in photo at left. Both men are of Tampa, Fla. In photo at right is Mrs. Rose Moore, school teacher and mother of Harry T. Moore. Asleep in an adjoining bedroom at the time of the explosion, Mrs. Moore escaped without injury.

In defending the spirit of the "New South," the Christian Science Monitor said in an editorial:

"The unknown persons who killed Moore and his wife may be mere hoodlums. Or they may be fanatics who believe themselves fighting for preservation of the 'Old South.' Their deed betrayed all that was worthy in the Old South and flouted the fruits of education and enlightened cooperation in the New. No one in the North will deplore what has happened more sincerely than will the decent people of the South.

In six months 13 explosions have ripped the sands of Florida. But none carried more impact than the brutal blast which ended the heroic life of Harry T. Moore. The world mourns. . .but remembers Moore's words: "Every advancement comes by the way of sacrifice"

Declares Moore Died A Martyr

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Harry T. Moore was killed because he fought the "doctrine of white supremacy," Roy Wilkins, national administrator of the NAACP told some 1,200 persons at a meeting here Jan. 20.

The NAACP executive told the aroused audience that Moore was an exemplary citizen and that his death was "no ordinary killing."

Wilkins described Moore as strong, aggressive and dangerous to the philosophy of many whites.

Moore, who was NAACP coordinator for the state of Florida, and his wife were fatally injured when a bomb wrecked their Mims, Fla. home Christmas night.

The public meeting addressed by Wilkins ended a two-day emergency conference of some 200 NAACP delegates from 15 Southern states.

At the previous day's session the delegates adopted a resolution to fight political, educational and employment dicrimination.

Wilkins said many people had "denounced the NAACP for disturbing race relations," and that "to these people 'good race relations' means uncomplaining Negroes and unchallenged whites."

Moore Killers

(Re: THE MOORE KILLERS BY WILLIAM H. HUFF FOR ANP.

I shudder when I think
Of what will be their fate
Down at death's chilly brink,
Or at the pearly gate
What will they say when asked,
"Why did you take Moore's life
With that infernal blast
And kill his dear wife?"
What will their answer be?
Why men are so depraved
Is hard for us to see;
Just why they so behave
In this democracy
We're at a loss to know.
Their doomsday will appear;
Such heinous crimes must go.
In fact, their doom is near—
The ax is by the tree.

F.B.I. ROLE WIDENED IN FLORIDA ATTACKS

Unusual Authority Given by Attorney General to Track Down Racial Terrorists

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UP) — Attorney General J. Howard McGrath disclosed today he had given the Federal Bureau of Investigation unusual authority to track down racial terrorists in Florida. He said F. B. I. agents had been told to find and deal with persons responsible for the recent outbreak of violence before doing anything else.

It was the first time the crime bureau had proceeded in this manner. Ordinarily, Mr. McGrath said, the F. B. I. determines whether there is Federal jurisdiction before moving in on a cas. In this instance, the agents will act first and settle jurisdictional questions later.

The Attorney General told of the action in answering some twenty Negro, church, labor and other leaders who had demanded Federal measures to end the terrorism.

The group, headed by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, wanted Mr. McGrath to appoint a special prosecutor and call a special grand jury.

Mr. McGrath assured the group that the United States Attorney in Florida "has a good record and a trustworthy one" and said there was no need for a special Federal grand jury until more facts were gathered.

He said the F. B. I. had "complete and unlimited" authority and "I believe we will come up with basic material with which to undertake grand jury proceedings."

Mr. White told Mr. McGrath the "hoodlums" responsible for the Christmas murder of Harry T. Moore, Negro leader, and his wife at Mims, Fla., "have complete disregard for the law enforcement machinery of Florida."

He also called for a stepped-up investigation of recent bombings in the Miami area.

SECOND VICTIM OF CHRISTMAS NIGHT FLORIDA VIOLENCE DIES

Beach Dispatch P. 6

Grew Steadily Worse Following Sight of Her Slain Husband As He Lay in State

Oklahoma City Okla.

$19,000 NOW OFFERED FOR APPREHENSION OF MURDERERS

SANFORD, Fla. — (ANP) — Mrs. Harriet Moore, 49, wife of Harry T. Moore, 46, Christmas night victim of an anti-Negro bombing, died in a hospital here, Thursday night, thus becoming the second fatality in the dynamite attack.

Mrs. Moore left her hospital bed on New Year's day to see the body of her husband. After viewing his body as it lay in state, Mrs. Moore, who had been improving, grew steadily worse.

Her attending physician, Dr. George H. Starke, said the death was caused by a blood clot. She had been hospitalized since Christmas night when a bomb exploded under her bed after she and her husband, Florida NAACP leader, had gone to sleep.

More than 600 persons attended the dead man's funeral. Dr. Richard V. Moore, president of Bethune-Cookman college, was among the speakers.

Sat. 1-12-52

No new development have been announced officially in the investigation of the incident although the federal bureau of investigation and local authorities reportedly are studying the case.

In the meantime, innumerable protests of the bombing are being directed to President Truman, Gov. Fuller Warren of Florida, and to local authorities asking that something be done about anti-Negro violence in Florida.

Rewards totalling $19,325 have been offered for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers of the Moores. They are headed by: $6,000, state of Florida announced by Gov. Warren; $5,000, NAACP announced by Walter White, executive secretary.

Several theories, however, have been introduced as motives for the killing.

Klan Not Guilty, It Claims

An unusual factor in this case is the stand of the usually vicious Ku Klux Klan. The Florida Klan burned a cross on New Year's eve and denounced persons who accused it of the bombings. The KKK denied all connections with the incident.

Walter White, NAACP head, failed to show up at the Moore funeral, but left the state hastily, giving as his reason "pressing" NAACP business. Before leaving, White said he knew the names of three white men involved in the bombing.

He said he has given the names to the FBI. He added that he was not leaving under pressure or threat.

Gov. Warren continued his blasts at White, calling him "a paid professional agitator."

The two most prevalent theories on the cause of the bombing are that it is connected with recent bombings in Miami aimed at the Negro Carver Village housing project, Jewish synagogues and Catholic parishes, and that the Miami incident and the Mims action were separate events, the Moore bombing being caused by Moore's militancy in the NAACP.

The biggest supporter to the first view is the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. In a report the League said it found no connection even between the bombing of Carver Village and Miami Jewish and Catholic religious institutions. It considered housing the cause of the project blasts, fanatics, the cause of the religious attacks, and anti-Negro sentiment, the reason for the Moore deaths.

The League also proposed through Benjamin R. Epstein, national director, a three point program to end terrorist bombing in Florida:

1. Passage of state law controlling sale of explosives.
2. A survey in local areas for racial danger and tension spots.
3. Community level projects to promote interracial understanding.

More Protests Floor Mails

More newspapers and organizations added their names to the growing lists of objectors to mob rule. Among the newspapers acting through their editorial pages were the Atlanta Daily World, the Memphis Commercial Appeal, and the Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer.

Also denouncing the blasts were:

The National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A., the American Civil Liberties Union, the United Furniture Workers of America, CIO, the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the Progressive party.

Funeral Services Held For Mrs. Harry T. Moore

Wired P. 1

Wed. 1-9-52

MIMS, Fla. — (INS) — Funeral services for Mrs. Harry Moore, widow of the Florida NAACP leader who was killed in a Christmas night bomb blast, were held Tuesday afternoon at Mims.

Mrs. Moore, 49, died of injuries suffered when the bomb exploded beneath the bed room of their home.

Attending, Ga.

She was recovering from the effects of the bomb, but fell into a relapse after visiting the funeral home to view the body of her husband before it was interned New Year's Day.

Moore was the Florida coordinator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, wired from New York that he was unable to attend the ceremony. However, Roy Wilkins, the national administrator for the group, was on hand at the ceremonies.

Law enforcement agencies have yet to make any arrests in connection with the murders.

AKA Sorority Makes Protest Against Fla. Bomb Killings

Daily World moved P. 1 Thurs. 1-10-52

Special to Atlanta Daily World

At the 31st annual Boule of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority held in Baltimore recently the more than 600 delegates took time out to send telegrams to President Truman, Governor Fuller Warren and J. Howard McGrath against the brutal killing of Harry T. Moore and the fatal injury of Mrs. Moore in the Florida bombing.

Atlanta Ga.

The organization voted to purchase national headquarters in the City of Chicago, finance the purchase of Sorority houses on the campus of the University of Kansas and University of Indiana.

The organization voted to give $2,000 to child development research program which is being conducted at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D. C. as a part of the nation-wide health program supported by the Sorority.

Dr. Josephine E. Alpenfels of the department of Human Relations at New York University who was guest speaker at the public meeting on Sunday at the Mt. Ebon Baptist Church accepted honorary membership in Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, which now includes such international figures as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Miss Marion Anderson and Madam Pandit of India.

Dr. Gladys Jones of Morgan State College was awarded a foreign fellowship for study next year.

The daily luncheons were highlighted by talks on the general theme, "Our Freedom Through World Freedom." Talks were given by Mrs. Alice Arrington, executive director of the Madison Avenue Branch YWCA, who had recently returned from Switzerland, on "We View Europe." Soror Marze Tate, Howard University faculty, "India in Transition," and Soror Margaret Davis Bowen of Atlanta, Ga., "Our Share in Africa's Problems."

1-10-52

Mrs. Laura T. Lovelace of Cincinnati was returned to the office of Supreme Basileus uncontested. Also unopposed for supreme tamiochus was Mrs. Irma F. Clarke of Chicago, Ill. The newly elected officers are: Mrs. Norma Carter, University of Indiana, Bloomington Indiana, second anti-basileus; Mrs Mary Shoshee, Muskogee, Oklahoma, Mid-Western regional director; Miss Eugenia Long, Austin Texas, South Central regional director. Others officers include, Arnetta G. Wallace, Knoxville, Tenn., first anti-basileus; Carolyn S. Blanton, Louisville, Ky., supreme grammateus; Lucile M. Scott, Atlanta, Ga., Editor-in-Chief, Ivy Leaf; Elsie Mae Davis, Charleston, W. Va., parliamentarian; Wilbretta P. Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio, financial director; Lillian Parrot Baltimore, Md., North Atlantic regional director; Zatella Turner, Petersburg, Va., South Atlantic regional director; Fannette B. Norris, Detroit, Great Lakes regional director, and Mayme E. Williams, Miami, Florida, South Eastern regional director.

Florida Racist Killing Scored as 'Worst Blot'

Negro Press Wed. 1-9-52

Freedom House officials in a letter to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath today decried the bombing murder in Florida of Harry T. Moore, Florida Co-ordinator of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Memphis

"The desecration of churches and synagogues and the bombings in Florida climaxed by the murder of Harry T. Moore and his wife constitute the worst blot on the American scene in recent times," the attorney general was told.

P. 19

The letter was signed by Robert P. Patterson, president; Leo Cherne, the Rev. George B. Ford and Harry D. Gideonse, vice presidents; Herbert Bayard Swope, treasurer; and George Field executive secretary.

2,000 JAM CHURCH FOR MOORE MEMORIAL MEET

NEW YORK—Two thousand persons who jammed Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, 120th Street and Lenox Avenue, Sunday afternoon for a memorial meeting for Harry T. Moore, murdered NAACP Florida official, and his wife, pledged their full support to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its fight to ring an end to the current wave of terrorism against minority groups.

Walter White, NAACP secretary, told the crowd that the Association will consider calling a nationwide work stoppage as a protest if those responsible for the Christmas night bombing of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Moore in Mims, Florida, resulting in their deaths, are not caught and punished.

Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall said that the Moores' death should be an object lesson to those who think that police brutality and mob violence are directed only at hoodlums or underprivileged people. He asserted that all right-thinking Americans must work together to stop bigotry and prejudice by striking at it wherever it occurs.

Other speakers were vigorous in their pledge of support of the Association in its campaign against violence. They included Jackie Robinson; Shad Polier, chairman of the executive committee of the American Jewish Congress; Charles Zimmerman of Local 22, International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Hulbert Warner, National Maritime Union, and Rev. L. S. White of the Williams Institutional CME Church. Rev. O. Clay Maxwell is pastor of the church in which the meeting was held.

A total of $2,200 in cash was raised for the civil rights work of the NAACP.

G-Men Start Intensive Hunt For Florida House-Bombers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—(AP)—FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover has turned a large force of G-men loose in Florida to hunt down the nightriders whose bombs have killed two Negroes and terrorized the Miami area in recent months.

It's an intensive man-hunt, spurred by the official belief that a denial of civil rights is involved in the series of bombings and attempted bombings which began last September.

There is confidence among officials here that the G-men, working with local police, will reveal the identities and motives of the terrorists.

Agents have been rushed into Florida to bolster the state's FBI staff. They have "complete and unlimited authority" from Attorney General McGrath to use the resources of the federal government in their hunt.

It is known that Hoover gave the go-ahead signal for a full FBI investigation after the bombing at Mims, Fla., on Christmas night which killed Negro leader Harry T. Moore and fatally injured his wife, Harriet.

Summary Action Taken

Normally, the FBI determines first whether the federal government has jurisdiction before it moves in on a case. But in extreme situations such as the Florida bombings, the FBI moves first and settles the questions of jurisdiction later.

Attorney General McGrath told a group of racial, religious and labor leaders this week that "We will not stop spending our every resource until these crimes have been solved."

He read a memorandum to Hoover saying: "The whole country is greatly disturbed at events that are taking place in Florida, that challenge the civil rights of many groups—their right to assemble, their right to worship, the right to the security of their own home."

In its inquiry, also, the FBI is making a check on the activity of the Ku Klux Klan. Two groups are fighting for control of the "Invisible Empire" in Florida and are recruiting new members into the secret organization which has a background of violence in the South.

There has been no direct evidence to indicate the Klan is involved in the recent bombings. But the FBI is checking all possibilities.

Apartment Damaged

The first bombing was in September when an explosion damaged an apartment unit in Miami's Carver Village Negro housing project. Two other explosions have jarred the village since then.

Dynamite sticks have been planted at five Jewish synagogues and a Roman Catholic church.

And finally an explosion wrecked the little frame home at Mims, killing Moore and his wife.

Investigators have been checking on the possibility all the bombings were directed by a single group. But the evidence at this point appears to indicate there was no connection between the Mims bombing, the Carver Village bombings, and the dynamiting attempts against the churches.

Tracking down the terrorists by trying to trace the source of the explosives has proved to be almost impossible. It's almost as easy to buy dynamite in Florida as it is to buy a box of chocolate candy.

The City of Miami requires a permit to purchase explosives. But the permits can be obtained at any fire house—and they are good for the purchase of one stick or one case with little explanation of what it is to be used for.

Explosives Obtainable

If a dynamite buyer doesn't want to take the trouble to get a permit, then he can go outside the Miami city limits into Dade County where there are no regulations governing the sale of explosives.

Large quantities of explosives are used for legitimate purposes in clearing the land of tree stumps and in construction work. So terrorists have no difficulty in getting explosives whether they want to steal them or buy them on the open market.

A report by the Florida branch of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith supports the theory there is no connection between the bombings of Negro and Jewish centers.

But there appears little doubt that racial and religious hatreds and tensions are at the bottom of these acts of violence which have aroused Florida citizens as well as others outside the state.

Harry T. Moore Slaying To Bring Southwide Protest

"Southwide Protest Mass Meeting" to dramatize resentment against the "Chrismtas Night Murder" of Harry T. Moore at his home in Mims, Florida is likely to be held in Birmingham, Sunday, January 20.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern Regional Coordinator, NAACP indicated in New York last Friday where she attended a meeting of the national NAACP executive board that such plans were being developed. State NAACP president W. C. Patton, interviewed on the proposal, gave the impression that he would cooperate with such a program.

In the meantime the Birmingham Branch NAACP sent telegrams of protest to President Truman, Gov. Fuller Warren and Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath urging that every effort be made and all investigative genius be used to locate, capture and punish the persons who cowardly murdered the Mr. Moore, who served as Florida state coordinator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples.

The local NAACP's wire to Florida Gov. Fuller Warren said:

"The foul Christmas Night murder of Harry T. Moore by cowards using dynamite is shocking. Unsolved this type of violence will expand. We urge you exhaust every means at your disposal to apprehend and punish the person or persons who committeed this crime against democracy. Acts of terror against Negro citizens, Jewish and Catholic groups have reached an intolerable and disgraceful height. The State of Florida has a responsibility to the least and moct unpopular of its citizens. Courageous and relentless action by you in this instance is the least that decent people can expect of the governor of Florida."

The telegram to Atty. General McGrath read:

"American prestige has been hurt abroad by a series of ugly acts of violence and hate in the state of Florida. The Christmas night murder of Harry T. Moore, a patriotic leader and fine citizen at his home in Mims, Florida spotlights a week in our democracy. The way Moore was killed reveals a new type of unlawful violence worse than lynching. Unless this type of terror and murder is curbed it will spread until we are engaged in so much internal violence that we cannot defend against foreign enemies and ideologies."

UE Official Demands Action In Bomb Case

NEW YORK — Immediate action in apprehending the guilty parties in the bombdeath of Florida Negro Leader, Harry T. Moore, has been demanded by Albert J. Fitzgerald, General President of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE). Police said the bomb which killed Moore, Florida Coordinator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was planted in his home in Mims. The union leader has wired Governor Warren demanding "immediate and complete investigation in the brutal murder" of the Negro leader. Mr. Fitzgerald added, "This investigation must lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties."

Text of the wore to Governor Warren follows:

"We demand immediate and complete investigation in the brutal murder of Negro Leader Harry T. Moore, Florida State Coordinator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This investigation must lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties. The murder of Moore is evidently part of a planned reign of terror which, in recent months, has seen the shooting of Walter Irvin, the slaying of Samuel Shepherd, the bombings of Negro housing developments and Jewish synagogues. As Governor you have the power to end this reign of terror, restore law and order to the State and protect the lives and liberty of the minorities who contribute to your state's welfare."

Signed: Albert J. Fitzgerald,
General President, UE

Telegrams Sent To President Truman Requesting Action

WASHINGTON— (ANP) — Church, civic, and union leaders throughout the nation flooded the wires Friday with telegrams to President Truman and Florida and federal leaders demanding action against the person or persons who bombed an NAACP leader to death in Mims, Fla. Christmas night.

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, in New York announced a $5,000 reward from his organization for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the guilty.

White also repeated his charges against Gov. Fuller Warren, claiming that the governor is allowing law and order to break down in Florida.

The Christmas night bombing causing the death of Harry T. Moore, 46, prominent N. A. A. C. P. leader and fighter for civil rights of Negroes in Florida, climaxed a series of dynamite blasts aimed at Negroes, Jews and Catholics. Moore's wife is now in a hospital with a 50-50 chance to live.

Among the numerous protests of the bombing were the following:

The CIO thru Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey, head of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination:

To President Truman: We strongly urge you to insist that the federal government take action to run down the murderer of Harry T Moore in Florida and to call upon congress to enact legislation that will put an end to the series of violent outrages against individuals and minority groups that have disgraced the country in recent weeks. ..The people of the nation will back you to the limit in these endeavors."

To Gov. Warren: "The lawless outrage that has taken the life of Harry T. Moore and maimed his wife has shocked all decent people... It is idle for you to talk about investigation through local law enforcement machinery when the nation knows that it does not function adequately in your state.

"We call on you to use all the powers of your office to bring the perpetrators of this full murder, the slayer Samuel Shepherd (one of the Groveland Two) and the Miami Temple bombers to justice.."

To Congress: "We demand that you institute at once in congress such investigation and punitive measures as will bring to justice the murderer of Harry T. Moore in Florida."

THE CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL at a Forum Dec. 27: "It is our considered opinion that the recent flareup of intimidation and violence in Miami, culminating in the tragic death of Harry T. Moore indicates a revival of the infamous Ku Klux Klan.

"We believe that it is the duty of every American-and particularly of members of minority groups in America— to recognize this as a new cutbreak of an epidemic of prejudice..

'Today, all Americans should be united in their determination that the infamous Klan and other groups who resort to threats and violence be eradicated from the American scene."

UAW-CIO through President Walter P. Reuther:

To U. S. Attorney Gen. J. Howard McGrath: "... Are we to expect still more murders and maiming of Negroes in Florida? Will this evil be allowed to spread to other areas of our country? The UAW-CIO demands that our government protect its people. We demand that you use the total resources of the department of justice in search for the Moore killers."

To Walter White: "This is our pledge to you of any and all cooperation from our organization in order that the perpetrators of this foul crime may be apprehended and punished."

Chicago YOUTH COUNCIL, N. A. A. C. P. thru its officers: "Considering the serious implications of the 'murder' of an official of the Florida NAACP, we call for a more vigorous and positive campaign immediately to rid our nation of this deliberate and growing threat against the rights of minicrities throughout the United States."

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS through its three national cochairman, Benson Ford, vice president, Ford Motor company; Thomas E. Braniff, president, Braniff International Airways and Roper W. Straus, chairman, American Smelting and Refining company:

"The murder of Harry T. Moore in Florida fills us with horror...Catholic churches and Jewish temples have been bombed. Protestant ministers have been threatened. Negro homes have been dynamited. That this brutal act is part of a pattern of terror is clear.

"The fullest investigation and the prosecution of the guilty persons must be made swift and sure.. The NCCJ pledges increased efforts to make impossible such crimes.

"We offer our deepest sympathy to the family of te murdered man. He will be remembered by all wh believe in America."

In the meantime the NAACP is asking all its 1,000 branches to hold memorial services for Moore, Sunday, January 6. The association's committee on administration in an emergency meeting also voted a contribution to the family for the repairing of the Moore home and other expenses.

Many NAACP leaders believe Moore's troubles stem from the Groveland Four case in which two months ago, a sheriff shot the last two, killing one while they were handcuffed. Moore demanded that Sheriff Willis V. McCall of Lake county be prosecuted for murder but an all white coroner's jury freed the sheriff, who claimed self defense.

Fla. Bombing Action Pushed

Nation-wide Protest Meetings Planned

NEW YORK — The NAACP this week moved ahead with a mobilization of its branches for action to bring about justice in the recent bomb-killing of Harry T. Moore and Mrs. Moore and other recent acts of violence in Florida.

Letters urging branches to sponsor vigorous community programs were sent out by Gloster B. Current, director of NAACP branches, asking them to sponsor mass meetings and to invite the co-operation of church, civic, labor, veterans and other organizations.

Mr. Current also advised the branches to invite leading ministers, rabbis, priests, educators, labor leaders, politicians and other outstanding citizens to participate in the NAACP program and to issue statements to the press protesting the Moores killings.

The branches were further asked to call upon their community councils or boards of aldermen to ganizations which seek to use pass resolutions urging President this issue for purposes contrary Truman, Attorney-General J. How- to those of NAACP."
ard McGrath and Governor Ful- Reminding the branches of the ler Warren to take action to bring anti-Communist resolution adopted the slayers of Mr. and Mrs. Moore by two successive NAACP nation- to justice. al conventions, Mr. Current asked

Members were warned against them to emphasize the fact that accepting the "co-operation" of or- the NAACP is "the only autho- rized organization to collect funds for the case."

Harry T. Moore Cited At Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The late Harry T. Moore, Florida state coordinator for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who was killed when an assassin set off a bomb explosion beneath his house on Christmas night, was runner-up to Secretary of State Dean Acheson and General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower for the title of "Man of the Year" in a poll conducted by the Political Union, largest undergraduate organization at Yale university.

Mr. Moore's name appeared among the final five, along with Secretary Acheson, General Eisenhower, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Senator Estes Kefauver. After Messrs. Churchill and Kefauver were eliminated, a furious debate ensued, during which Mr. Moore was vigorously acclaimed for his work as head of the Florida NAACP before his murder.

According to the New Haven Daily News, General Eisenhower "was hailed as the man whose public service had been felt by the most people. His work as head of SHAPE was termed the most outstanding single accomplishment of the year." Secretary Acheson, cited as the man who formulated General Eisenhower's policies, received the award for "distinguished service to fellow-citizens through outstanding achievments in the field of public affairs."

Bomb Victim Wins Award

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. —(INS) —Harry T. Moore, Florida leader killed in a Christmas night bomb blast was honored, posthumously, by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Sunday.

Moore was named winner of the association's annual Jefferson award for "outstanding contribution to furtherance of the principals of democracy."

M/Sgt. George Simms, brother of Mrs. Moore, who also died from injuries received in the bombing of their home at Mims, Fla., accepted the award.

NAACP leaders from 15 southern states attended the ceremonies during a week end emergency conference at Jacksonville.

Spokesmen for the group said some 200 delegates mapped plans to increase the number of southern Negro voters; to organize a campaign to halt the wave of terror, bombing and police brutality and to step up the drive for abolition of segregation in education and other public facil-

NAACP
HARRY T. MOORE CASE

WALTER WHITE SAYS LAW AND ORDER HAS BROKEN DOWN IN FLORIDA WITH LATEST BOMBING

Says NAACP Offers $5,000 Reward For Apprehension and Conviction of Guilty Parties

JEWS AND CATHOLICS ALERTED BY OUTRAGE

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"The murder of Harry T. Moore in Florida fills us with horror. . . . Catholic churches and Jewish temples have been bombed. Protestant ministers have been threatened. Negro homes have been dynamited. That this brutal act is part of a pattern of terror is clear.

"The fullest investigation and the prosecution of the guilty persons must be made swift and sure. . . . The NCCJ pledges increased efforts to make impossible such crimes.

Naacp offers $5000-reward in Fla. bombing

NEW YORK—Walter White, executive secretary of the Naacp, arrived by plane Friday in Miami, Fla. to attend the funeral of Harry T. Moore, Naacp state coordinator who died as a result of a bomb blast which wrecked his home and also seriously injured his wife Christmas night.

Before leaving New York, White announced that the Naacp is offering a reward of $5,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers. The association, he said, is determined to do everything possible to insure justice in this case—the first in which an Naacp official has been killed in line of duty.

Pressing the Department of Justice to move into the Florida situation, the Naacp asked Attorney-General J. Howard McGrath to receive a delegation of representatives of national and Florida organizations to discuss steps which must be taken to end these outrages."

NAACP AIDS FAMILY

In an emergency meeting, the Association's committee on administration voted a contribution to the family for restoration of its home and other expenses. An appeal was sent out to 1,000 Naacp branches throughout the country asking for contributions, calling upon them to hold memorial services for Mr. Moore Sunday, and urging that they request action by McGrath.

Mr. Moore died on the way to a hospital a few hours after the bomb exploded beneath the floor of his bedroom on Christmas night. He and his wife, daughter and mother-in-law, all of whom are usually away from home in teaching positions, had gathered in Mims to spend Christmas together.

Coming less than two months after the cold-blooded slaying by Sheriff McCall, of Lake County, Fla., of Samuel Shepherd and wounding of Walter Irvin, defendants in the notorious Groveland "rape" case. Moore's violent death, said the Naacp, stunned many complacent persons into realizing the full menace of the recent pattern of terror in Florida, including the bombing of Jewish synagogues and centers, the bombing of a Negro housing project and the attempted bombing of a Catholic church—all in Miami.

Ernest Thomas, one of the four original Groveland defendants, was killed by a deputized mob in the summer of 1949 shortly after the alleged crime took place. Shepherd was slain on Nov. 6, 1951, enroute to court for a re-trial ordered by the Supreme Court.

WHITE ANSWERS WARREN

White issued a statement refer-ating his charge that Governor Warren "has consistently refused to take any steps to uphold law and order in that state," and scoring the Florida governor's denial through his press secretary, of the charge.

"He (Governor Warren) cites the 'investigations' he ordered in the killing of Samuel Shepherd . . . and the Miami bombings," White said. "For this slaying, McCall was not even suspended for a single day and the Governor's investigator vindicated the killing on evidence that would not stand up in any court of justice. Shepherd's killer walks the streets of Tavares a free man today. Nor has the Governor's investigation halted the Miami bombings, which have been going on for months. Just as Governor Warren defied the United States Senate by refusing to appear before its investigating committee, he has defied world opinion by failing to act vigorously and promptly to suppress lawlessness in his state."

Ever since the Shepherd-Irvin shooting on election night, Moore had been spearheading a campaign throughout Florida to bring about the indictment and prosecution of Sheriff McCall for murder. He spoke at meetings sponsored by Naacp branches throughout the state and circulated petitions calling for justice in the case.

Decrying the lack of precautions taken to safeguard Shepherd and Irvin, Moore wrote Governor Warren shortly after their shootings, reminding him that the Florida Naacp in 1949 asked that the prisoners, who had been beaten by police, "not be entrusted to the custody of Lake County police officers

Raiford (State Penitentiary) only to be permitted to leave County branch prior to 1939.

He was also executive secretary of the Progressive Voters League of Florida (no connection with the Progressive Party), a group formed primarily to stimulate political activity among Negroes and to secure unrestricted use of the ballot.

In 1946, and active in the Brevard

White Says He Knows Who Is 'Responsible'

Weekly

Sanford, Fla. (ANP) — Mrs. Harriet Moore, 49, wife of Harry T. Moore, 46, Christmas night victim of an anti-Negro bombing, died in a hospital here Thursday night, thus becoming the second fatality in the dynamite attack.

Mrs. Moore left her hospital bed on New Year's Day to see the body of her husband. After viewing his body as it lay in state, Mrs. Moore, who had been improving, grew steadily worse.

Sat. 1-12-53

Her attending physician, Dr. George H. Starke, said the death was caused by a blood clot. She had been hospitalized since Christmas night when a bomb exploded under her bed after she and her husband, Florida NAACP leader, had gone to sleep.

More than 600 persons attended the dead man's funeral. Dr. Richard V. Moore, president of Bethune-Cookman college, was among the speakers.

New Orleans

No new developments have been announced officially in the investigation of the incident although the Federal Bureau of Investigation and local authorities reportedly are studying the case.

In the meantime, innumerable protests of the bombing are being directed to President Truman, Gov. Fuller Warren of Florida, and to local authorities asking that something be done about anti-Negro violence in Florida.

Rewards totalling $19,325 have been offered for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers of the Moores. They are headed by: $6,000, state of Florida announced by Gov. Warren; $5,000, NAACP announced by Walter White, executive secretary.

Several theories, however, have been introduced as motives for the killing.

An unusual factor in this case is the stand of the usually vicious Ku Klux Klan. The Florida Klan burned a cross on New Year's Eve and denounced persons who accused it of the bombings. The KKK denied all connections with the incident.

Walter White, NAACP head, failed to show up at the Moore funeral, but left the state hastily, giving as his reason "pressing" NAACP business. Before leaving, White said he knew the names of three white men involved in the bombing.

He said he has given the names to the FI. He added that he was not leaving under pressure or threat.

Weekly

Gov. Warren continued his blasts at White, calling him "a paid professional agitator."

The two most prevalent theories on the cause of the bombing are that it is connected with recent bombings in Miami aimed at the Negro Carver Village housing project, Jewish synagogues and Catholic parishes, and that the Miami incident and the Mims action were separate events, the Moore bombing being caused by Moore's militancy in the NAACP.

Sat. 1-12-53

The biggest supporter to the first view is the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. In a report the League said it found no connection even between the bombing of Carver Village and Miami Jewish and Catholic religious institutions. It considered housing the cause of the project blasts, fanatics, the cause of the religious attacks, and anti-Negro sentiment, the reason for the Moore deaths.

The League also proposed through Benjamin R. Epstein, national director, a three point program to end terrorist bombing in Florida:

1. Passage of state law controlling sale of explosives.
2. A survey in local areas for racial danger and tension spots.
3. Community level projects to promote interracial understanding.

More newspapers and organizations added their names to the growing lists of objectors to mob rule. Among the newspapers acting through their editorial pages were the Atlanta Daily World, the Memphis Commercial Appeal, and the Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer.

The Moores are survived by two daughters, Miss Annie Moore, teacher at Ocala, and Miss Evangeline Moore, Washington, D. C., and Mr. Moore's mother, Mrs. Rosa A. Moore.

NAACP Calls Southwide Meet In Wake Of Fla. Bomb Killing

Memphis, Tenn. Colored. P-5

NEW YORK — A South-wide conference of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, spurred by the Christmas night Bomb-Killing of Harry T. Moore in Mims, Fla., has been called for January 20 in Jacksonville, Florida, Gloster B. Current, director of NAACP branches, announced today.

Atlanta Ga.

The response of southern branches to the conference call has been widespread and enthusiastic. Outraged by the Florida bombing, southern NAACP members have refused to be intimidated by this terrorist murder of one of their leaders, and throughout the South there have been expressions of indignation and renewed determination to continue the fight for full equality. The southwide NAACP conference will map out an intensified civil rights campaign, Mr. Current reported.

Typical of the attitude of NAACP organizations in the South is the statement issued by the North Carolina State Conference of branches, which asserted that "the legal program against social and civil wrongs, political injustice, discriminatory and segregative practices will be redoubled with a stronger determination to win for all Americans equality and justice." Strong statements were also issued by the Birmingham, Ala.; Alexandria, La.; and New Orleans branches, all of which sent telegrams to the justice department seeking immediate and forthright action.

Mrs. Harriett Moore
Wife of Harry T. Moore

Bomb Victim's Widow Dies

SANFORD, Fla., Jan. 3—(INS). Mrs. Harriet Moore, widow of the Florida Negro leader who was killed by a bomb Christmas night, died Thursday from injuries suffered in the blast.

Doctors at a Sanford Hospital where she was taken after the bomb exploded beneath her bedroom said death was due to a blood clot. She suffered a relapse from internal injuries and a concussion Wednesday night and failed to regain her strength. Doctors gave her only "a 50-50 chance to live" on the night of the bombing.

Her husband, Harry T. Moore, Florida co-ordinator for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored persons, died shortly after being driven 32 miles to the same hospital.

Moore was buried New Year's day at a funeral attended by more than 600 persons, including Walter White, head of the NAACP.

Officials from four law enforcement agencies, including the FBI, have investigated the bombing in the tiny hamlet of Mims but no arrests have been made.

SECOND VICTIM OF BOMBING DIES

Wife of NAACP Leader Succumbs in Florida

(The Associated Press)

Sanford, Fla., Jan. 3—Harriett Moore, wife of bomb-slaying victim Harry T. Moore, died in a hospital here Thursday from injuries received in the Christmas night bombing of the Negro leader's home at Mims, Fla.

Dr. George H. Starke said death was due to a blood clot in her circulation.

She had been improving steadily until Tuesday, the day of her husband's funeral. She left the hospital that day against Dr. Starke's orders to view Moore's body at the funeral home.

Moore, 46, was Florida secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Both he and his wife were school teachers.

Elliott, Brevard county authorities and the FBI have been investigating the bombing but so far have made no report.

At the time of Moore's funeral Tuesday, FBI agents completed a piece by piece examination of the rubble of the bombed home.

At an earlier inquest, county Judge V. B. Carlton said the bomb had been placed directly under Moore's bed. Officials so far have not said what type of explosive was used.

One of the Moore's two daughters, Rosalea, was also in the small frame home in another bedroom when the explosion took place. She was not injured. Another daughter, Evangeline, had not yet arrived for the family reunion Christmas night.

Assistant state attorney Hubert E. Griggs and J. J. Elliott, special investigator for Governor Fuller Warren, attempted to get a statement about the bombing from the widow Wednesday.

NEGRO LEADER'S WIFE ALSO DIES IN BOMBING

SANFORD, Fla., Jan. 3 (AP)—Mrs. Harriett Moore, wife of bomb-slaying victim Harry T. Moore, died in a hospital here today from injuries received in the Christmas night bombing of the Negro leader's home at Mims, Fla.

Dr. George H. Starke said death was caused by a blood clot in her circulation.

She had been improving steadily until Tuesday, the day of her husband's funeral. She left the hospital that day, against Dr. Starke's orders, to view Mr. Moore's body at a funeral home.

Mr. Moore, who was 46 years old, was Florida secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Both he and his wife were school teachers.

State and county authorities and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been investigating the bombing but so far have made no report.

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Florida Klan Seeks Members

MIAMI—(ANP) — Despite the Christmas night murder and bombing of Mr. and Mrs. Herman E. Moore (he was a NAACP leader) or maybe because of this attack, the Ku Klux Klan in Florida has stepped up its recruiting of new members.

The two factions of the Klan in this resort state are gaining more new members than ever, according to their leaders. The head of one group has announced himself as a candidate for governor of the state.

Both groups claim to be 100 per cent White Protestants, and both deny responsibility for the fatal bombing in Mims. All this is in a state in which 25 percent population are Negro. Around Miami there are 48,000 Jews.

Recent bombing attacks have been directed at Negroes, Jews, and Catholics, none of whom may hold membership in the Klan.

Despite their agreement on principles, the two Klans are rival groups. The Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is led by Bill Hendrix, Tallahassee, the man who says he will be Florida's next governor. The nights of the Ku Klux Klan is headed by W. H. Brough of Wildwood.

Second Victim Dies

Mrs. Harriet Moore, the wife of the Florida NAACP coordinator, Harry T. Moore, who was slain in the bomb blast of his home in Mims, joined her husband in death shortly after his funeral last week. The criminal attack upon the Moore family which climaxed a bombing wave in Florida has claimed two lives and the urgency of positive action toward apprehending the guilty parties and putting a stop to minority violence is greater than ever today.

Some investigators have tried to show that the attack upon Negroes in Florida is not connected with bombings of Jewish synagogues and the attempted bombing of a Catholic church there. We insist that there is a connection in the logic of the situation. Intolerance and hatred are at the root of the troubles and no minorities would be threatened if this were not so. Historically wherever and whenever one minority is attacked, all minorities are threatened.

The so-called Negro problem cannot be isolated so easily as some of the fuzzy-brained social scientists seem to think. We know that the tide of violence toward racial and religious groups rises from the same sources of blind prejudice and intolerance. We must make sure that America is safe for all citizens regardless of their race and religion and anything short of this approach to the problem would be stupid and shortsighted.

3pc 1952

General

Who are the trouble-makers?

By David Lawrence

WASHINGTON—Officials are beginning to speculate as to whether there isn't a pattern of conspiracy in the bombings and untoward incidents of racial friction which have been reported from various parts of the country in recent weeks.

Bombing of homes when Negroes have moved into sections where whites predominate numerically or bombing where Negroes have been active in asserting their rights have been recorded now in Florida and California, together with threats of violence or anti-racial outbursts in Iowa, Pennsylvania and New York.

It is part of the Communist technique, of course, to stir up friction and then to point to the results in a propaganda calculated to arouse more racial antagonisms. It is to be noted that there has also been reported recently manifestations of a widespread anti-Semitic propaganda, some of which cropped out in New York in connection with the threatening letters received before and after the slaying of Arnold Schuster.

* * *

Who stirs up trouble?

THE FACT that some of the anti-racial manifestations seem to show similarities to Fascist behavior during the past war does not mean that fascism is resurging. Communists take advantage of any possible basis for friction to increase the tensions between groups, both religious and racial.

The case of the Hawaiian-born couple who wanted to buy a house in Des Moines, only to find that the owners were threatened in telephone calls from persons in the neighborhood where the new residence was to be purchased, is shrouded in mystery. The Hawaiian couple finally did buy the house they wanted, as public opinion asserted itself to welcome them. But there has been as yet no explanation of the reason for the anonymous calls and what stirred the case up.

Unless citizens are alert to the possibilities of being exploited by those individuals who are interested in fomenting discord and breeding dissension, innocent persons may unwittingly become the instruments of such conspiracies.

RACIAL FRICTION and antagonisms are unfortunately an old story in this and other countries, and were invented by Communists. In Russia they themselves are guilty of racial and religious discrimination. But, with the Communist tendency to fish in troubled waters, it is possible for such feuds in America to be intensified now and for the resultant publicity to play into the hands of the Communist agitators.

Government officials are watching the situation closely. Some of the episodes have been staged by juvenile hoodlums, but whether the teen-agers have been egged on or incited to their acts by older persons with a purpose has not been disclosed. Officials are inclined to feel that local communities should be more vigilant than ever to find out something about the persons who seem to be eager to magnify racial or religious differences.

There is, of course, at all times a legitimate pressure exerted by organizations representing minority groups which are striving by publication to bring about a better understanding between groups and to remove segregational restrictions and discriminatory attitudes, but none of these organizations condones or encourages methods of violence or threats of violence as a means of achieving the objectives of their respective causes.—©

BOMBINGS CALLED PART OF PATTERN

Antidefamation League Voices View

(International News Service)

Atlanta, Jan. 5—Recent bombings in Miami were described by an antidefamation league official Saturday as part of a "new pattern of terror by bombing" that is spreading across the nation.

Alex Miller, Southern director of the league, said in Atlanta that the recent series of 10 explosions in the Miami area and the slaying of a Negro leader and his wife by a blast at Mims, Fla., are "part of a chain of events which began nearly two years ago."

He traced the bombing pattern through incidents in Dallas, Tex., Birmingham, Ala., Atlanta, Miami, Mims, Rome, Ga., and other towns.

Miller asserted:

"Unpunished bombing attacks in one city lead terrorists in other areas to substitute dynamite for lynchings, floggings or synagogue and church demonstrations."

Miller thinks housing tensions are the chief source of discord prompting many of the blasts. He added:

"We are going through a series of adjustments that contain the seeds of the kind of violence we already have seen."

Miller suggested a three-point program for communities where potential racial tension exists:

1. Study possible trouble before, not after, it happens.

2. Law enforcement agencies must be prepared to cope with any incidents since knowledge that local officers are alert and equipped to handle trouble often prevents terror attacks and vandalism.

3. A review of local laws should be made to be sure use of explosives is controlled.

38c 1952

Georgia

As the Result of an All-White Planning Board

Atlanta Planners Would Wipe Out Negro Business Area

Courier P. 7 Pittsburgh Pa

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

NEGROES in Atlanta are greatly disturbed because the Metropolitan Planning Commission is recommending that the Auburn Avenue Negro business district be eliminated. The proposal is to convert the Auburn Avenue district into a permanent park and civic center. It seems that Atlanta's Mayor-Council governing body approves the plan. The area from Piedmont to Boulevard and from Edgewood to Forest is the area proposed.



Dr. Mays

If this is done the heart of Atlanta's Negro business would be dislocated: Atlanta Life, the Atlanta Daily World, the Citizens Trust Company, WERD, the Herndon and Odd Fellows Buildings, Hopkins Book Concern, branch offices of the North Carolina Mutual, Pilgrim Life, Afro-American Life, Hooper's Crystal Market and many other Negro businesses.

It would strike at the church life of Negroes as represented in Ebenezer, Wheat Street, and Big Bethel. I hope Negroes of Atlanta will stand up like men and oppose this scheme. The plan of relocation, many argue, would provide a system which would keep Negroes segregated for a century or more.

But this situation reveals the tragedy inherent in a segregated economy where Negroes move on the fringe of things and—often not even on the fringe—they are just out—that's all. The Metropolitan Planning Commission has deliberately refused to put Negroes on the Planning Commission. Herein lies the tragedy and plight of the Negro everywhere and particularly in the South.

If Negroes had been on the Commission this dastardly proposal to upset the major portion of Negro business would not have been made. In fact, one-third of the members of the Commission should be Negroes. But no Negroes were there when they did the planning. So the Negro's interest was not considered. And it never will be properly considered if he isn't there.

I have always contended that nobody is as much interested in your welfare as you are yourself. The mere presence of Negroes on a committee or commission reminds the white members that there are some things they should not do. Often the Negro doesn't have to say a mumbling word—just sit. And if there is a real person on the committee who is a Negro, he can often see that things go right.

If Negroes had been members of the various school boards of the South, the educational conditions of Negroes would have been much better. Several facilities would have been so improved that many suits would have never needed to be filed. But no Negroes were around. So for decade after decade the school boards of the South robbed Negroes of justice in education.

The laws of segregation were mostly instituted after Negroes had been thrown out of the state legislatures of the South. A few Negroes in the state legislatures would have prohibited the passage of many a bill aimed at segregating Negroes. The fact that there are no Negro judges, solicitors and attorneys general in our segregated economy means that justice is partially administered.

No group is good enough to deal as fairly with another group that isn't present as it deals with its own which is present. The Negro is more in the center in some Northern areas, but he is on the fringe in the North too.

All this means that Negroes must begin now to strive mightily to get representation on all important boards and committees, on all government councils and agencies if he is to approximate getting anything like a fair deal. The ballot is not enough.

He must not only help elect the men who make the policies, but he must help to make the policies. Negroes should be represented on every school board, on every commission that plans for the city, on all city councils, in every state legislature, and they should be represented on all agencies of the Federal Government.

He will never get what democracy promises until he is a part and parcel of the machinery. This is the problem now and it will be the problem when every vestige of legal segregation has been eliminated.

City Sued In Lawsuit Filed By Home Owners

McDaniel Dwellers Seek Injunction To Stop Redevelopment

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

Weeks of careful planning, fund raising and organization climaxed here yesterday when the McDaniel Street Area Civic Club entered suit against the City of Atlanta and the Atlanta Housing Authority in the names of 15 residential families, asking that defendants be "temporarily restrained and permanently enjoined from proceeding" with the proposed McDaniel Street Redevelopment Project.

Attorneys for the plantiffs said the peition was entered Thursday at 4 p m. in Fulton Superior Court and signed by Superior Judge Virlyn B. Moore.

The petition, which was preparec by the law firm of Edenfield and Buchanan, had its origin in Zion Hill Baptist Church several weeks ago when Rev. L. M. Terrell sent out a call to angry home owners and renters in protest to a sponsored "friendly suit" to decide on a point in the law of eminent domain.

The suit was built up around 26 points for the court to decide and basically charges that:

1. The petitioners homes are in good condition.
2. That no necessity exists for condemnation of petitioners property.
3. That blighted areas could be corrected by the city enforcing nuisance laws.
4. That redevelopment is mainly for business purposes.
5. That other Atlanta areas are being corrected.

In their suit the petitioners ask for temporary and permanent injunction against the defendants and a declaratory judgment of their rights upon the controversies "enumerated."

Listed in the petition as plaintiffs are:

1. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Alston, 656 McDaniel St., S. W.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Sewell, 647 Ira St., S. W.
3. Mr. and Mrs. Horace Carroll, 649 Ira St., S. W.
4. Eddie Reed, 398 Richardson St. S. W.
5. Robert Thomas, 479 Well St., S. W.
6. Mrs. N. E. Smith, 652 McDaniel St., S. W.
7. Mrs. Mary Trimble, 517 McDaniel St., S. W.
8. Rev. and Mrs. Percy Williams, 505 Whitehall Ter., S. W.
9. Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Newsome, 586 McDaniel St., S. W.
10. Mr. and Mrs. Isiah Rush, 645 McDaniel St., S. W.
11. S. E. Mitchell, 593 Ira St., S. W.
12. A. C. Zackery, 542 Ira St., S. W.
13. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Winston, 674 Ira St., S. W.
14. Johnny Butts, 543 Whitehall Terr., S. W.
15. Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Bozemann, 448 Glenn St., S. W.

The defendants were listed as "the City of Atlanta, Georgia, and the Housing Authority of the City of Atlanta, both of whom are subject to the jurisdiction of this court."

The petition was addressed to the Superior Court of Fulton County and declared that "petitioners, as individuals and taxpayers, and as residents and property owners in that area of the City of Atlanta affected by the proposed McDaniel Stret Redevelopment Project bring this suit on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated.

Photographs of homes of each plaintiff were entered with the petition to be used as evidence to show that "all of the properteis owned by petitioners are in good structural condition and all have private baths, and all have indoor flush toilets."

The petitioners further held that none of their homes are crowded to the density of one and one half persons per room, none are slums and none in any manner endanger the safety, health, morals, or welfare of the community or of any individual, either in the manner described in the proposed redevelopment plan or otherwise."

The suit added that "the defendants have found as a fact that the area affected is a blighted area as defined in the redevelopment law and that by reason of the facts shown in the resolution the present condition of the property is detrimental to the safety, health, morals and welfare of the community and that all property in the entire area, including property of petitioners, should be condemned under the power of eminent domain and redeveloped according to the plan proposed by defendants."

But the plaintiffs held that no necessity exists for the "condemnation of petitioners property, and that all of the conditions found to exist in other property in the area affected can be summarily corrected by defendants by merely enforcing the nuisance laws of the City of Atlanta."

The petition also alleges that the defendant plans to seize their property "for the expressed and avowed purpose of leasing or selling it to private persons and private corporations." They held this is in violation to sections of the Constitution of Georgia.

The petition grew out of planning by the McDaniel Street Area Civic Club which called together a large group of home owners and renters and made plans and raised funds to save their homes from what they expressed as being "arbitrary, discriminatory, unnecessary and illegal." They have been led for weeks by the Reverend L. M. Terrell, pastor of the Zion Hill Baptist Church.

Alexander Says Realtors Are Opposed To Measure

T. M. Alexander, president of the Empire Real Estate Board, reiterated his organization's stand against "buffer zones" yesterday and indicated that Negro real estate brokers are opposed to the white housing project in West End.

Alexander issued a statement on the disputed West End housing project which city and civic officials said will serve as a "buffer zone" between Negro and white residential area. Negro property owners in the area have served notice that they will contest the project in court.

VOICES OPPOSITION

The prominent businessman pointed out that "We (Empire Real Estate Board) are opposed to any device, whether it be a railroad, super-highway or "buffer zone," which limits and restricts the normal, orderly expansion of our communities."

"If the proposed housing project in the West End area falls into any of the objectionable categories mentioned above the Empire Real Estate Board would have no choice but to be opposed to it," the statement continued.

Alexander belied statements from city officials and the Southwest Citizens association which alleged that the "buffer" zones had the support of "leading Negroes." He raid:

"WILL NOT COOPERATE"

The Empire Real Estate Board "has not and will not cooperate with any organization which proposes zoning or regimenting Negroes behind buffer and restrictive areas which are a violation of our constitutional rights."

Housing authority officials said Friday that Washington has "definitely approved" the 510-unit white housing project in the West End areas. J. E. Jordan, businessman and property owner in the section, said the issue will be taken to court on the grounds that it is illegal to construct a housing project which specifically bars Negroes.

"POSITION IS CLEAR"

Alexander's statement read:

"The position of the Empire Real Estate Board is clear. We are interested in the housing development of the total community. We are opposed to any device, whether it be a railroad, super-highway or 'buffer zone,' which limits and restricts the normal, orderly expansion of our communities. The property rights of every citizen should be protected in any development program.

"If the proposed housing project in the West End area falls into any of the objectionable categories mentioned above the Empire Real Estate Board would have no choice we are not entirely familiar with but to be opposed to it. At present the boundaries of the land which would be effected by his proposed development.

"It does not now appear from what we have been able to learn that it would replace any large amount of sub-standard housing, and, of course, it has been the policy of the Federal Housing Authority to replace sub-standard housing with public housing projects rather than destroy good houses. What percentage of this proposed area is sub-standard housing, we do not know at present. However, it is not a problem with which we are concerned.

"We are not opposed to a public housing development for whites in the West End area which does not conflict with the housing regulations or disregard the property rights of property owners in the proposed area."

38c 1952 Georgia

Master Plan To Relocate Atlanta Negroes

Proposes To Eliminate burn Avenue Negro Business strict

Director Says Negro Leaders OK'd Plan

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fourth of a series of stories about the Metropolitan Planning Commission's recommendations for urban redevelopment. Today's story deals with commission's proposal to convert the Auburn Avenue district into a civic center).

BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON
Atlanta Daily World Staff Writer

Some 20,000 Negroes now living in the Auburn Avenue district who would be affected most will have to cushion the shock of being uprooted and relocated in new "Negro expansion areas" should Atlanta's mayor-council governing body approve and carry out the recommendation of the Metropolitan Planning Commission to convert the area into a "permanent park and civic center."

Approximately 21,266 persons of which an estimated 515 are non-Negro would have to move out of the so-called "Black Bottom" district bounded by Piedmont, Forrest, Boulevard and Edgewood.

commission's proposal stems from its study dealing with the future pattern of commerce. Out of this study comes the proposal to rebuild certain downtown sections. One calls for developing a large government center and park mall around the State Capitol, the City Hall and the County Courthouse. The other proposes the redevelopment of a large area bounded by Piedmont Avenue, Highland Avenue, Boulevard and Edgewood Avenue east of the downtown business district.

NEGRO NERVE CENTER

Lying within the walls of these boundaries is the heart and nerve cent of Negro life—social, religious, business and political.

Virtually all of the Negro crystallized and manipulated by the sensitivities and pounding pulsations of this area's "Black Heart" (Sweet Auburn Avenue.)

It's an area chiefly characterized by extremes, contrasts, contradictions and paradoxes. The area houses the bulk of the Negro poverty and the bulk of the Negro wealth. Here you will find property assessed from $6,000 to $90,000

(Since the assessment is usually about one-tenth the value, Negroes in this area own business property whose value ranges from $6 thousand to $1 million. From this property the city claims $25 in taxes for every $1,000 in assessed value.)

This is merely a peep into the area which the commission's proposal would uproot.

A part of the background of the

BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON
Atlanta Daily World Staff Writer

Philip Hammer, director of the Metropolitan Planning Commission, told a WERD radio audience and a Hungry Club forum group Wednesday that the reason for a proposal to develop "several large, new Negro communities out in the suburbs" is obvious:

"Without a clean-cut and definite public effort to get this land for Negro expansion, most Negroes will not get the advantages of the metropolitan life" embodied in the commission's land use plan.

Hammer, also project director for Atlanta-Fulton County Plan of Improvement, made the statement as a featured speaker at the weekly luncheon-forum held at Butler St. YMCA under the sponsorship of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity.

Dr. L. D. Reddick, historian and librarian of Atlanta University, and R. O. Sutton, assistant cashier of Citizens Trust Company on Auburn Avenue, were the other speakers on the program of which Dr. R. O. Johnson, associate professor of education at Atlanta University, was moderator.

Hammer, who, as time slithered by, became less restrained in his enthusiastic support of the planning body's "master plan", went on to bolster his contention by adding that unless Negroes spread out they will "continue to be herded into unhealthy, congested downtown areas."

"This is an unmistakable fact which anyone can see," he emphasized. "It is also an unmistakable fact that the opening up of selected suburban areas for exclusively Negro use is the only way we can get this land for this purpose in the year 1952 and the immediate future."

Silence became sonorous, giving way to a quake of murmurs as Hammer compounded the controversy over the question of Negro expansion areas when he alleged Negro leaders endorsed the commission's plan for expansion.

Hammer, apparently taking some of his listeners by surprise, stated:

"Incidentally, the commission's plan for Negro expansion areas is taken directly from the plan of the Atlanta Housing Council, an organization of Negro leaders, which was developed in May 1947 — five years ago.

"The housing council's program at that time had the endorsement of many Negro organizations, including the Atlanta Business and Trade Association, the Atlanta Urban League, the Iota Phi Lambda sorority, the Empire Real Estate Board, the Atlanta Metropolitan Council of Negro Women and outstanding faculty members of Atlanta University.

"I presume and hope that these organizations and individuals are still for the idea," he said.

Turning to the question of the proposal which would affect Negroes in the Auburn Avenue business district, Hammer said the commission "urges that the blighted section north of Auburn Avenue be cleaned out." He gave two reasons:

"One is that this area holds one of the worst slums in Atlanta and its continued existence can't be defended.

"The other reason is that the area between Piedmont Avenue and Boulevard is urgently needed for the expansion of Atlanta's central functions."

Hammer warned that the community will have to decide what might be the affect of this development north of Auburn Avenue on the Auburn Avenue business district.

"The commission feels that the Negro population might want to develop a really modern central business district on the west side near the great bulk of Negro purchasing power. Apparently many Negroes here in this room disagree with this idea," Hammer stated.

He was right.

Dr. L. D. Reddick disagreed "from the standpoint of the principles of sound social planning in a democratic society."

"This is precisely where the plan falls apart," Dr. Reddick averred.

He added.

"This plan violates the first principle of democratic planning in that the composition of the Planning Commission is not democratic. We might ask, how could the product of such a body be democratic when that body itself is not democratically composed? No Negroes are represented on the commission or on its paid staff .....

"Three of these proposed Negro settlements would be adjacent to industrial sites and one of them seems to strike the fancy of the commission because it would be convenient for certain other people to have their domestic servants live there. This is what the report ("Up Ahead") says on page 88!" Dr. Reddick exclaimed.

"Finally, in taking an overall view of all of the recommendations that directly affect the Negro people, the Atlanta of the future would be more of a jimcrow city than it is today," the University librarian said.

R. O. Sutton of Citizens Trust Company denounced the proposal relating to Auburn Avenue. He said the commission was protective of the so-named "Golden Heart" district and deliberately unprotective of the Auburn Avenue district.

"The commission," Sutton said, "seems to be operating on a false assumption that Auburn Avenue is a so-called shopping center."

"What about Auburn Avenue's great financial and commercial institutions?" Sutton asked. He explained: "One of our enterprises, for example, not only serves Atlanta and the Southeastern region, but its service can be described by an arch stretching all the way from Texas to Michigan and its existence has not only contributed to the growth of Auburn Avenue but to all Atlanta."

Sutton said the businessmen of Auburn Avenue "do not expect to be

relocated in some little shopping district of one of the designated Negro neighborhoods of future Atlanta."

"We want the opportunity to participate in the economic life of this growing metropolis on a competitive basis without regards to race, color, creed or national origin. We want our chance to become a part of the "Golden Heart" district of this future Southeastern metropolis," the bank official stated.

E. M. Martin, executive of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, warned that "if ever there is to be peace between the races, certain forces in the South have got to give up their thinking of segregation and live up to the constitution." He said he adopted Dr. Reddick's statement 100 per cent, adding that he is "opposed to tearing up Auburn Avenue ..... building segregation and slavery instead of Christianity."

Cheers greeted a statement by T. M. Alexander, an insurance and real estate executive. Alexander, charging that the plan looks backward instead of forward, stated emphatically:

"We don't want all of our planning done for us. We have grown up and have plans of our own for our future economic and social development."

He said there is a mistaken notion that Auburn Avenue businessmen thrive on slum areas. "This is not so," Alexander said, "for our patronage comes from all over Atlanta."

Walter "Chief" Aiken, who has spent the last 30 years helping build Atlanta, said ghetto zoning and designated racial areas have been struck down by the United States Supreme Court.

"Who are these people to say that we must locate our businesses to deal only with Negroes?" Aiken asked. "Some of our businesses have greater white flavor than Negro," he asserted.

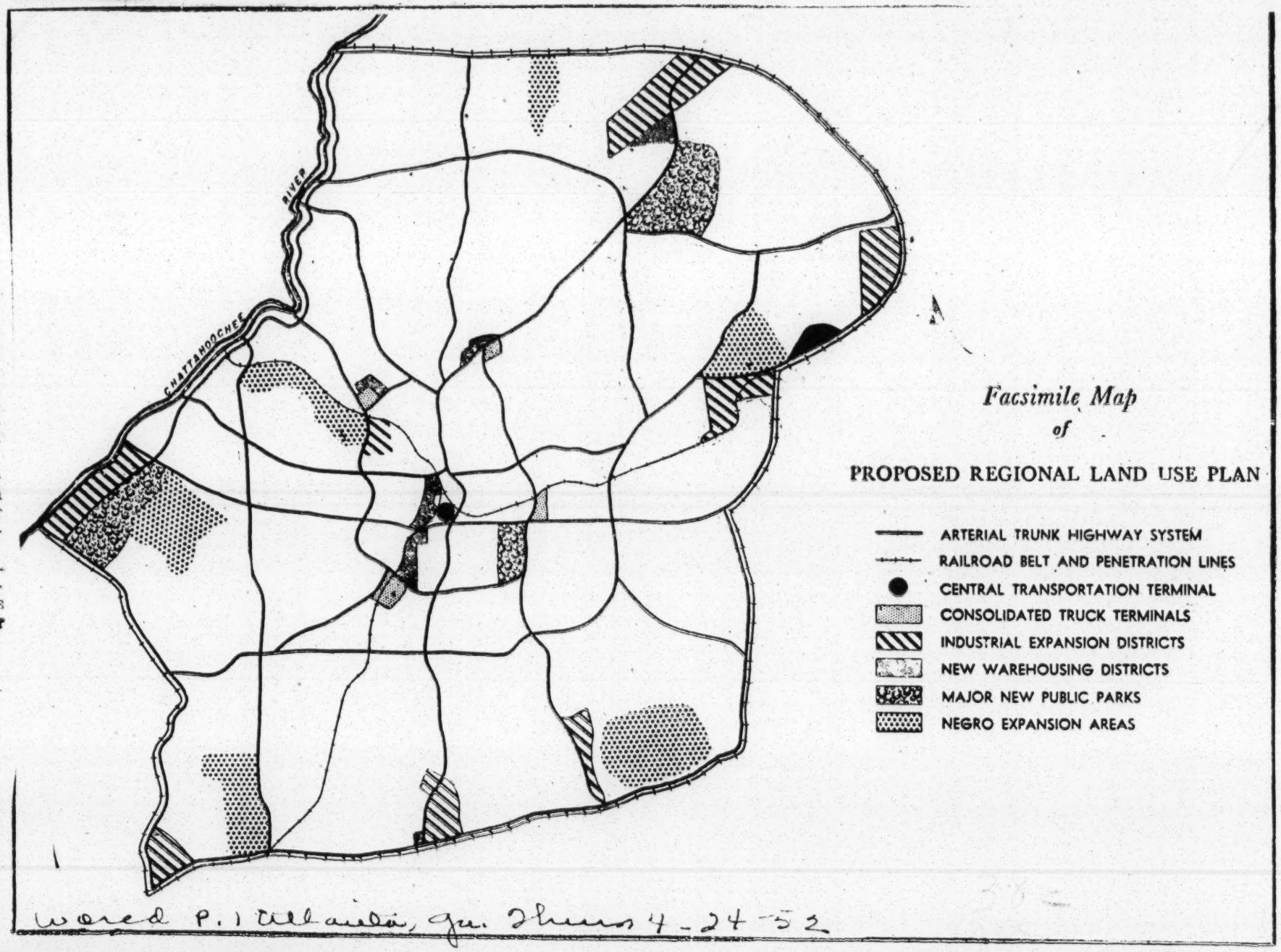
The contractor warned that Negroes stand to lose in the publicity given to the proposed Negro expansion areas. Said he: "As soon as land hawks find out that Negroes would be moved from east to west, the speculators will buy up all the land and the value will rise out of proportion to its worth."

"Chief" Aiken emphasized that Auburn Avenue land is about as valuable as Peachtree.

Hammer, in a rebuttal, repeated that the commission's proposals were subject to changes. He was not adverse to the idea of Negro representatives on the commission.

Dr. Johnson, in the role of moderator, set the tempo of the meeting when he stated that "while most or all of us agree that planning is good and necessary, many persons do not agree with the proposals made" in the report.

The program was carried out under the general chairmanship of Joseph T. Bickers and committeemen J. L. Wolfe, Charles Moore, and A. L. Jesse.



Moved P. 1 Atlanta, Ga. Thurs 4-24-52

PROPOSED NEGRO EXPANSION AREAS — The above map shows proposed areas in which Negro neighborhoods would be developed in accordance with recommendations by the Metropolitan Planning Commission. Reproduced from the commission report ("Up Ahead"), the areas were targets of heated controversy at Wednesday's meeting of the Hungry Club forum at the Butler Street YMCA.

Ask Georgia Court To Bar Home Sales

Defender P. 21

ATLANTA, Ga.—In a move to bar home sales to Negroes, Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLean last Tuesday filed suit in Fulton Superior Court asking an injunction to restrain Atlanta realty firms from "listing or selling to colored persons any additional property in the petitioners' neighborhood."

Fulton Superior Court Judge Claude D. Shaw ordered a show cause" hearing for Wednesday, May 14.

Dat. 5-17-52

The McLeans charged the realty companies of selling or attempting to sell to Negroes "certain strategically located properties now in areas predominantly or exclusively occupied and owned by members of the white race.

They claim the object is to effect an encirclement of the city public school for white children known as Frank L. Stanton school and the "white" Mozley Park.

"Petitioner's neighborhood" was defined in the suit as being bounded on the east by West view pl., S.W.; on the north by Mozley dr., S.W.; on the south and west by Gordon st., S.W.; and on the south by Lucile ave., S.W.

Two White Men Indicted On Bomb Charge, Never Tried

Indictments returned against two white alleged klansmen in connection with the bombing and setting fire to the East Avenue home of a Negro family last March 24, was the subject for discussion here Thursday night by a group of Negro citizens, who are seeking to ascertain when the men will be brought to trial.

The two men, Charles H. Klien, reported to be the Imperial Kligrapp of the Association of Georgia Klans, and James Knight, a mechanic of 1488 Memorial Drive, S. E. were indicted last July 26 on a charge of felony-dynamiting a residential home. The bombed home, occupied by Glen Scott and Lillian Brooks, was located at 524 East Avenue. The pair, arrested and later released on posting of $5,000 bond each. To date, after six months, the men have not been called up for trial.

3 Admit Bombing Ga. Clubhouse

ROME, Ga.—Three white men have admitted setting off a dynamite charge near a colored social club near this city, Police Chief Smith Horton told newspapermen on Jan. 1. No one was hurt in the early morning blast.

R. H. Armstrong, 40, Charles R. Thompson, 27, and Jack Brown, 30, are the men who confessed to the charge of exploding dynamite near a non-residential building—a felony—and failure to register the purchase of an explosive—a misdemeanor.

Chief Horton said the men, who live in the neighoorhood, declared that the club was a "public nuisance" and they were trying to frighten its operators into closing it.

Klansman Admits Bombing Ga. Home Of Two Families

Implicates Secretary Of Imperial Wizard, 3rd Party In Conspiracy To Keep Atlanta Area Lily-White

ATLANTA (NNPA)—An admitted Ku Klux Klansman last Thursday gave a first-hand account in Fulton County Superior Court of the bombing of the unoccupied home of two colored families.

Called as the State's star witness, Frank W. Castille of Rex, Ga., a flooring contractor and admitted Klansman, named Charles H. (Chuck) Klein, 41-year old secretary to Imperial Wizard Sam Roper, and James Knight, along with himself, as the persons responsible for the bombing.

Klein was on trial for allegedly dynamiting the home of Mr. and Mrs. Glen Brooks and Mr. and Mrs. Scott Brooks at 524 East Ave., NE, last March 24. The house had been purchased by the colored families but no one had yet moved in.

Made Dynamite Bomb

Castille testified that he answered a call to meet Klein on the night of the bombing. When h arrived at Knight's home, he found already there Knight, Klein and three women.

Klein met him at the door, Castille testified, and told him "we've got to straighten out these 'n—s' on East Ave." Castille told the jury that he, Klein and Knight went into the kitchen and made four or five sticks of dynamite into a bomb.

He and Knight went to the scene of the bombing without Klein, Castille testified. According to the witness, Knight placed the bomb in position and lit a four-foot fuse attached to it.

They left, he said, before the bomb exploded. Later, Castille said, Klein warned him "if anything comes of this, keep still—don't you do nothing.

2 Attempt to Alibi

Both Klein and Knight denied Castille's version of the bombing. They admitted that Castille visited the Knight home but said he left by himself. Both Klein and Knight are trying to make stick an alibi that they remained inside the Knight home until midnight.

In his unsworn statement, Klein admitted being the executive secretary of the Association of Georgia Klans. He said he was originally from the North.

Klein said he was appointed temporary chairman of the white citizens committee formed to prevent colored people from moving into the East Ave. section. He denied knowing anything about the bombing, saying he preferred legal action.

Could Get 20 Years

Knight, who is under indictment with Klein, testified that Castille came to his house to see about decorating a room in the Klan headquarters in East Atlanta.

He denied knowledge of the white citizens committee and said all he knew about the bombing was what he read in the papers the next day.

Attaches of the solicitor's office pointed out that the maximum gia code—which makes it a felony penalty for dynamiting an unoccupied house is, under the Geor—20 years in prison.

Trio Admits Dynamiting Near Club, Rome Chief Says

ROME, Jan. 1—(AP)—Police Chief Smith Horton said Tuesday three white men have admitted setting off a dynamite charge near a Negro social club Sunday.

The men, booked as R. H. Armstrong, 40, Charles R. Thompson, 27, and Jack Brown, about 30, were charged with exploding dynamite near a non-residential building, which is a felony, and failing to register the purchase of an explosive, a misdemeanor.

No one was hurt in the early morning blast.

Horton quoted the men as saying the club was a "public nuisance" and that they were trying to frighten the Negroes into closing. The three men live in the general area of the club.

Horton added that investigation indicates there is no connection between the club incident and an attempt to blow up a Southern Railway diesel engine Friday night.

Two men fled from the engine under a train shed when a passerby approached. Nine sticks of dynamite were found under the engine.

Upholds Right To Buy Home In Atlanta

ATLANTA — A Fulton Superior court judge last week denied an injunction sought by Mr. and Mrs. Donald A. McLean against listing and sale of property to Negroes on the strength of a U.S. Supreme court decision outlawing racial covenants.

The McLeans had charged 11 Atlanta realty firms with "conspiring to decrease the market value of petitioners' home and property and properties of others in the vicinity," by selling or attempting to sell to Negroes.

Judge E. E. Andrews, who handed down the decision last Wednesday, pointed out that the high court decision upholds the rights of Negroes to buy and sell property without regard to race.

The case was not dismissed and may come to trial later.

Three White Men Face Charges In Dynamite Case

ROME, Ga. — (INS) — Three Rome men faced charges Thursday of setting off a dynamite explosion near a Negro social club which they wanted to close.

The men were booked as Robert H. Armstrong, Charles R. Thompson and Jack Brown.

The three were charged with two violations of the law—one in using explosives near a non-residential building and the other in failing to register the purchase and intended use of the dynamite.

The men were quoted as saying they lived in the neighborhood of the club and were attempting to force it to close or move.

House Bombing Suspect Faces Raid Charges

A man listed on police records as Charles (Chuck) Henry Klein, 41, of 523 Forrest Ave., N. E., reported by officers to be awaiting trial in Fulton Criminal Court for allegedly bombing a Negro home in a Ku Klux Klan raid, recently was fined by Recorder A. W. Callaway Monday on vice charges.

Klein, arrested by Vice Squad Lt. I. A. Thomas and Sgt. J. L. Moseley, was charged with disorderly conduct-being in the room with a woman and violating the knife ordinance. He was released under $1,050 bond.

Lt. Thomas quoted Klein as saying he was "the Ku Klux Klan member who is charged with bombing those Negroes' home." Klein was arrested Friday in one of a series of vice raids, Thomas said.

Sol. Gen. Paul Webb told a Constitution reporter that Klein will be tried "sometime this week" on charges of dynamiting.

Faced Charges Of Dynamiting Home Of East Ave. Citizen

A mistrial was declared early Friday in the trial of Charles H. Klein, admitted high Georgia klan official who was arraigned Thursday in Fulton Superior Court on a charge of dynamiting a Negro residence.

Judge Walter C. Hendrix declared the mistrial at 12:30 A. M. Friday after it was discovered the all w[illegible] hopelessly deadlocked over the verdict.

Judge Hendrix continued the case after the two attorneys for defense, Wilbur Nall and Robert Carpenter refused to allow the jurors to go home overnight before deliberating the case. It was also found that hotel rooms were not available.

The jury retired about 9 p. m. Thursday after nearly a full day of testimonies by both states and defense witnesses. Klein was tried on a bill of indictment that charged both he and James Knight, a mechanic, of 1488 Memorial Dr. S. E., with a felony-dynamiting a house.

CONFLICTING TESTIMONIES

The trial saw a selection of jurors by both the state and the defense. The defense rejected 13 white jurors and the state eight before a 12-man jury was formed to try the case.

During the course of preceedings, the courtroom witnessed the confession of an admitted Georgia klansman, who said he and James Knight had "bombed" the Negro residence at 524 East Ave., N. E. on March 24, 1951, upon orders of Klan Executive Secretary Charles Klein. The trial witnessed a denial under oath by Knight, and in an unsworn statement by Klein. The greatest portion of the trial was spent with the attorneys for defense revealing an alleged conflict within the Klan itself. Countless defense witnesses swore under oath that Klein and Knight did not leave Knight's home in time to do the alleged bombing. They also swore that Frank Castille, Rex Georgia Klansman, had not gone off with Knight on the evening of the bombing.

CHIEF WITNESSES

Castille, who confessed under oath that he took part in the bombing at 524 East Avenue, accompanied by Knight, and acting under orders from Klein, told the jury Thursday both men had cautioned him later to keep quiet if there was any trouble.

Castille declared both Klein and Knight told him "If anything comes of it, keep still."

The witnesses said that after the bombing "Mr. Klein asked how'd it go?"

When asked to clarify what he had meant by the order to "keep still," Castille affirmed, "He said don't swear to nothing to nobody."

KLEIN'S JOB

The prosecution asked many witnesses, who said they knew Klein, where he came from and what type of work he did. Most of them, although character witnesses gave a negative answer to both questions. One female witness, who told the court she met Klein at "a white citizens Committee meeting at the Forrest Avenue School," said he was a professional "organizer of organizations."

Klein admitted belonging to the klan in the past, and added boldly that he still was a member. But he said loudly, "The klan's not an organization of violence."

White housing project in Negro area opposed

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 14—(AP)—A proposal to build a housing project for white persons in a Negro area stirred up a controversy that has been placed in the lap of the city council.

Attorney Frank M. Oliver told the council in a special meeting yesterday that he represented Negroes who oppose the proposed Fred Wessels Homes Project o fthe Savannah Housing Authority.

He said his clients fear they will be "dispossessed" by the project which he declared would "cut the center out of the Negro pie and put a white center in it."

George C. Heyward, attorney for the housing authority, replied that the questions raised by Oliver had been handled by racial relations committees headed by prominent Negroes in Atlanta and Washington. The project has been under consideration for 10 years. Recently it obtained a $3,000,000 loan to start construction work.

The council deferred a decision.

Segregation Suit Slated Here Mon.

A suit filed by a New York businessman asking that segregation be abolished in the State of Georgia is scheduled for hearing Monday in the Atlanta Federal Court before Judge Frank A. Hooper.

The plaintiff, James L. Rumble, filed the plea last year in an effort to have segregation laws wiped off the Georgia statute books.

Rumble's plea names Eugene Cook, attorney general of Georgia, and Paul Webb, solicitor general of Fulton County, as defendants in the petition.

Attorney Cook and Solicitor Webb filed an answer in October 1951. They said in their answer that the courts do not make the laws. Law-making is a legislative function, the answer further pointed out.

Judge E. E. Andrews Cites Supreme Court Decisions

BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON
Atlanta Daily World Staff Writer

A request for a temporary restraining order to stop 11 Atlanta realty firms from selling property to Negroes in a "predominantly" white neighborhood was tossed out of Fulton County Superior Court yesterday.

Superior Court Judge E. E. Andrews denied the restraining order as requested in an equity suit filed May 6 by Mr. and Mrs. D. A. McLean, who charged that the real estate dealers are "conspiring to decrease the market value" of their home and property.

The suit named as defendants Property Service Company, Wilson Realty Company, J. L. Wolfe Realty Company, Glass Realty Company, Gann Realty Company, Alexander-Calloway Realty Company, Neil-Linhardt Company, Lockhart Insurance and Realty Company, and Williamson and Company.

Alleging they had no adequate remedy at law, the white couple specifically asked that they "be granted a temporary and permanent injunction against each defendant named herein, restraining and enjoining them from listing or selling to colored persons any additional property in that area of Atlanta defined herein as petitioners' immediate neighborhood."

Judge Andrews turned down the request for the order pending a probable suit in which the case will be tried on its merits.

In effect, the ruling yesterday leaves the 11 realty firms free today to list or sell to Negroes any additional property in the "predominantly" white neighborhood defined in the McLeans' suit.

Judge Andrews, in handing down his ruling, commented on segregation cases which the United States Supreme Court has handed down decisions.

The Superior Court justice cited cases in which the high tribunal bannished racial zoning and restrictive racial covenants.

Judge Andrews declared:

"The United States Supreme Court has ruled that a city cannot pass a zoning ordinance which restricts Negroes to a particular section and whites to another.

Moreover, the Supreme Court has ruled that the buyer and seller cannot make racial covenants in deeds. Such a covenant incorporated in the deed is unconstitutional.

"The Supreme Court has already made a ruling in this case and I can't do anything but follow the rule laid down by the high court.

"I must administer the law justly and impartially."

Attorneys for Mr. and Mrs. McLean argued that the realty companies are "selling and attempting to sell to colored persons certain strategically located properties now in areas predominantly or exclusively occupied and owned by persons of the white race in order to effect an encirclement of the city public park for white persons known as Mozley Park."

The area referred to in the suit by the McLeans is bounded on the east by West View Place, S. W., on the north by Mozely Drive, S. W.; on the south and west by Gordon Street, S. W.; and on the south also by Lucile Avenue, S. W.

Stephen Mitchell, defense attorney, contended that each realty firm is licensed under laws of Georgia "to list and sell real estate wherever the agent finds someone wanting to list and another wanting to buy."

Man Held On Charge Of Dynamiting Medic's Home

BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

CAIRO, Ill. — Cairo police Thursday arrested a 26-year old auto salesman in connection with the bombing late Tuesday of a Negro physician's home.

Robert Hogan of Cairo was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Dr. Ubane F. Bass, whose home was bombed in the latest flare-up of violence since racial segregation ended in city schools.

The warrant, signed by City Magistrate Max Bevill, charged Hogan with causing an explosion "of some substance placed or thrown on or against" the Bass home.

The physician, his wife and four small children escaped injury but $500 damage was done to the rear of the family dwelling.

Meanwhile, police chief Earl Shepherd is continuing his investigation. He disclosed Thursday that a car with about five persons inside was seen racing away from Bass' home shortly after the bombing.

Shepherd also revealed that three sticks of dynamite, tied together with a partly-burned fuse, was found Thursday in front of a tire shop operated by Henry Dyson Cairo spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of which Bass is a member.

Enrollment of 23 Negro students in previously all-white grade and high schools is expected to be completed on time for Monday's classes. The NAACP and school authorities decided segregation would end in city schools last Monday. The date was postponed however, to transfer the necessary papers. Several Negro students have already been admitted to white schools.

Racial segregation is forbidden in Illinois School Systems through a law authorizing the withholding of state grants from violating schools. Without state help the schools could not operate.

Bomb Blasts Illinois Negro Doctor's Home

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 30—A Cairo Negro doctor's home was bombed last night in the first flareup of violence occuring during preparations to admit Negro pupils to city schools previously limited to whites.

The physician, Dr. U. F. Bass, his wife and four small children escaped injury. An unoccupied rear bedroom was demolished.

Today Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and Illinois State police joined local authorities in an investigation. They declined to comment immediately.

The physician, in an oral statement, said the bombers "may have been a small minority group of hoodlums that have become incensed because of the school fight and who intend to terrorize and maybe to kill." He added he had not taken part in the school problem.

Only two nights before, three crosses were burned in and around Cairo Negro sections. That was on the eve of the date agreed upon between the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and school officials to admit 23 Negroes in white schools.

Race segregation is forbidden in Illinois school systems through a law authorizing the withholding of State grants from violating schools. Schools could not run without State help.

The Negro pupils were told to return to their own schools until they were notified individually that their transfer papers were ready.

Woman Warned Colored Would Not Be Tolerated In Cicero

CHICAGO—(NNPA)— Mrs. Camille De Rose, former owner of the apartment building in Cicero, a Chicago suburb, where rioting occurred last July when a colored family attempted to move in, testified in Criminal Court last Friday that she had been warned earlier by the town attorney that colored people would not be tolerated in Cicero.

Mrs. De Rose was a witness at the trial of Erwin Konovsky, Cicero police chief, on charges of malfeasance in office and "palpable omission of duty," in connection with the riots.

POLICE GUARD

After she had received telephone threats, Mrs. De Rose told a jury in Judge Frank R. Leonard's court, two policemen guarding her building told her about last April 1 that Konovsky wanted to see her in his office. Accompanied by two colored men, George Adams, her attorney, and a man named Edwards, who, she said was her rental agent, she went to Konovsky's office.

With Konovsky at the time, she testified, was Nicholas Berkos, Cicero town attorney. Berkos, she said, told her: "You can't do that to us. You can't bring colored into Cicero."

Mrs. De Rose said she had heard enough, and went into the hall. When the meeting broke up, she testified, she heard Adams say to Berkos, "I'm sorry, counsellor, but we are coming in."

SOLD BUILDING

The rioting at the apartment building occurred last July 11 and 12 when Harvey Clarke, a bus driver, and his family tried to move in. Mrs. De Rose had sold the building to Adams after trouble with tenants and rent control authorities, but she now has a suit pending against him for its return.

Russell Babcock, director of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, earlier testified that he was present during the riots and observed that Cicero police made no attempt to halt them.

He said he overheard a father, standing six feet from a policemen, tell his son he would give him "three shots for a nickel," meaning stones thrown through the window of the Clark apartment. The second stone the boy threw broke a window, bringing congratulations from the father., Babcock testified, but the policeman did nothing about it.

Cairo Terrorists

Ill. Jury Indicts 5 As Bombers

CAIRO, Ill. (ANP)—In contrast to a previous grand jury action, the Alexander County grand jury last week returned true bills against five white men in connection with the Cairo bombing of a Negro physician's home last winter in a wave of terror touched off by attempts to enroll Negro children in previously all-white schools here.

The indicted men are Robert Hogan, Kenneth Sullivan, James McKee, C. H. Miller and Ervin Kreitner. The five were specifically charged with bombing, malicious mischief and conspiracy. The victim of the bombing was Dr. Urbane Bass.

After an earlier grand jury had refused to indict the men, Ivan A. Elliott, Illinois Attorney General acting on a resolution from the Illinois State Conference of the NAACP, had asked that a new grand jury review the evidence.

POLICE GUARD APARTMENT

Mob of 4,500 in Chicago Tries to Burn the Building

CHICAGO, July 2 (UP)—The police guarded today an apartment house that a mob of 4,000 tried to burn last night after hearing that a Negro family planned to move in.

Every window in the building was broken and two fires were set before 200 policeman quelled the uprising. Only one person, a 15-year-old boy who was struck by a flying bottle, was injured.

The police said the mob began to gather after hearing that a Negro family had inspected an apartment in the all-white district only half a mile from where the Republican and Democratic Presidential conventions will meet.

A shed in the rear of the building was set afire about 7:30 P. M. but the firemen quickly put out the blaze. An hour later another fire was set inside the building.

Husky youths swinging sledge hammer and crowbars demolished the building's porch before the police arrived.

The members of the crowd jeered at police and snapped several radio aerials on squad cars but allowed themselves to be pushed back.

Mob Control Plan Works;

Alert Police Quell 5,000

50 Squads Move Into Tension-Torn Area

Disperse Crowds, Rout Hoodlums Tearing Up Tan Matron's Home

CHICAGO (ANP) — Anti-colored sentiment here was defeated last week as alert police action halted a mob of 5,000 whites from rioting over the purchase of a home by a colored woman in an all-white neighborhood.

Coming on the eve of a series of political conventions in Chicago only a few blocks from the Amphitheatre, scene of the current Republican National Convention, the riot was quelled within 48 hours.

For the first time, Chicago police put into action its mob control plan, and it worked.

Annual Occurrence

Ever Since World War II ended in 1945, summer time has meant mob time in Chicago, with weeks of tension between the races because some colored person seeks to move his family out of the black ghetto.

The violence occurred only 10 days less than a year after the 1951 Cicero riot. This one, however, happened within Chicago's city limits at 4544 S. Union St. in a frame house purchased by a family from Milwaukee, Wis.

First action was what appeared to be the innocent burning of trash in the back yard. When the fire department showed up to put out the fire, firemen found young hoodlums beginning to loot the building. They called the police.

50 Squads Rout Mob

As the crowd swelled into the thousands, 50 police squads with 200 police officers moved into action.

Policemen then stopped the young hoodlums, who were being cheered by the white mobsters, from tearing down the house, and began to push the crowd back. In less than 24 hours, the crowd had broken up.

This occurred the night and morning of July 1 and 2. The next night, police stood guard, but no mobsters showed up. A regular police watch has been assigned the building.

Home Bought Month Ago

Mrs. Harriet Garrett of 5525 Wentworth Ave. bough the home through her attorney, Arthur H. Bellamy, a colored West Indian, a month ago, from its four owners who now live in Milwaukee — Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Alwin and Mr. and Mrs. Williard F. Loomis.

Active in the background in helping to quell the riot were Maynard Wishner, acting head of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, and Fritz Pollard, former football star and member of the commission.

The neighborhood in which the violence occurred is considered one of Chicago's roughest and toughest communities. It has a history of anti-colored violence.

Cicero Riot House Abandoned

CHICAGO — (ANP) — The apartment house which was the scene of the famed Cicero riots, stands boarded up today, a ghost of its former self, with no tenants, no income and no repairs in sight, a monument to the work of the rioters.

In addition, court litigation in the matter ended last week when Mrs. Camille De Rose, white landlady of the riot building, lost her suit charging fraud against George C. Adams, 63, her colored attorney.

Mrs. De Rose had charged Adams, who was her lawyer at the time of the trouble and who later bought the building from her, with embezzlement. She accused him of defrauding her of $8,500 in the purchase of a mortgage of the building.

Adams Acquitted

Judge Daniel A. Covellie of Criminal court after hearing three days of testimony acquitted Adams.

Evidence in the case revealed that Mrs. De Rose asked Adams to go into partnership with her on the mortgage, but he told her he had no money. She is then said to have accepted his note for $4,250.

Since the suit was filed the mortgage has been re-negotiated, and Mrs. De Rose has received a return of $9,565 on her original $8,500, according to testimony.

The building in question is located in the all-white suburb of Cicero. It was the target of white mobsters when a colored family moved its belongings into one of its apartments.

The latest demonstration against non-striking workers occurred early Sunday when bombs were exploded at the homes of employes. No one was injured in the bombings, police reported.

William Foster, 52, a non-striker, was slugged fatally several weeks ago in front of his home as he left for work.

Bomb Homes In Harvester Strike Fray

New violence broke out on the Chicago labor front as the Farm Equipment United Electrical Workers union strike at International Harvester plants in the Windy City area neared the end of its eleventh week.

38c 1952

Illinois

Torture Case

Says Gang Beat Him, Burned House Down

Afro American

Dat. 12-20-52

Suit Tells Of Police Threat; Permanent Injuries Suffered

CHICAGO—Henry Miles, 73, a retired policeman, has filed a $100,000 damage suit against East Chicago Heights, Police Chief Nicholas Deluca, Lt. John Harris, Stanley Biel, a neighbor of his, Clifford Cole and village officials, charging that they tortured him.

The former policeman who now lives at 4738 Langley ave. says that he has permanent injuries as a result of the torture and of being left to die in his burning home.

In his suit it is explained tha Miles moved to 1624 Woodlawn ave. in the suburbs in 1947, and in June, 1951 made a complaint to the village officials about his neighbor, Biel.

Police Threat

This complaint, Miles states, resulted in a visit to him by Lieutenant Harris, who laid a gun on the table and told Miles, "You are causing our trustees to lose a lot of money. Why not move?"

Six months after he made the complaint, Miles declares that a gang grabbed him in his yard, beat him, took him into the house where they tied him to a chair, burned his feet and then set fire to his home and fled.

Rescued By Firemen

Firemen rescued Miles, but the house was burned to the ground and the wounds inflicted upon Miles have become permanent.

In the damage bill Miles calls Biel's place "a menace to the village," and in addition to the monetary damages he is seeking, he asks that the plaintiffs in the case be restrained from molesting him further.

Commenting on the suit Chief Deluca said that Miles has made it hot for half of the residents of East Chicago Heights, but that the FBI and State's Attorney's office had failed to build a case against them.

38c 1952

Iowa



Associated Press Wirephoto

Hawaiians Told Not to Buy House

Mr. and Mrs. James Nishimura, both Hawaiian-born, were given back their $500 deposit on a house in West Des Moines, Iowa, and advised not to move in. The real estate company said it had received anonymous calls objecting to the couple taking a house in the neighborhood. Nishimura, a University of Michigan graduate, is an Internal Revenue Bureau agent.

38c 1952 Kentucky

To Keep Colored Out, Whites Pool Cash, Buy House

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(ANP) — Rather than allow a colored family to purchase a house in their lily-white neighborhood, residents of Western Parkway and River Park Drive last week voted to pool their money and buy the house themselves.

Center of the controversy is a 12-room brick house at the corner of Western Parkway and River Park Drive owned by Mr. and Mrs. Randall Fischer. Listed for sale in local newspapers in both white and colored property "For Sale" columns, It has not yet been sold. Fischer apparently decided to sell to colored as revenge against white residents who refused to allow him to convert the home into apartments.

38c 1952

Louisiana

Demand Protection For L. A. Family

Charred Cross Found in Yard

LOS ANGELES — The Los Angeles branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week demanded adequate police protection for two Negro families following a cross-burning which the branch termed "the most recent anti-Negro act in a series of demonstrations and acts of violence over a three-month period."

A charred, cotton-padded, kerosene soaked cross was found on the rear lawn of Mrs. Ursula Bates' home on Sunday, June 15. Mrs. Bates reported to Dr. E. I. Robinson, president of the Los Angeles NAACP branch, and Lester P. Bailey, field secretary, that the family received a threatening letter on moving into their new home on April 1, and that the district police did not act on the complaint made to them at that time. The police also refused to provide protection after the cross-burning this week.

The NAACP also called for police action in connection with the recent bombings on Dunsmuir avenue. A stationary guard placed near the bombed homes in March was removed on June 4, the day after primary elections were held in California. The association asked that the guard be returned and that a grand jury investigation of the bombings be initiated.

38c 1952

NAACP Asks Race Ban End At Sandy Point

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9 (AP).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has started court action to end segregation at Sandy Point State Park.

Eight Negroes filed a suit in Federal Court yesterday, asking that the color line be erased at Maryland's new park on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay.

Linwood Koger, jr., one of their attorneys, said the NAACP sponsored the action.

"Segregated facilities could not afford the plaintiffs complete, wholesome recreation," the suit declared. It was directed against the State Department of Forests and Parks, which operates Sandy Point. Joseph F. Kaylor, department director, and Joseph Henderson, park superintendent.

Sandy Point now has two separate beaches, one for whites and one for Negroes. Facilities at the latter are "physically unfit for use and psychologically undesirable," the suit contended.

A New York University faculty member filed an affidavit with the complaint, charging the Negro beach is "not only unequal, but dangerous." Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, jr., of the NYU physical education and recreation departments, said in the statement he had examined both beaches. He maintained the facilities for whites were far superior. East Beach, the bayside plot set up for Negroes, was smaller and littered with rocks and glass, he said.

38c 1952

MASSACHUSETTS



REVIEWING THE NEWS

By WILLIAM GORDON
Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World, On Leave

Racial Effects On Housing Denied

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — (SNS) — The old theory that the entrance of a non-white family into an "all-white" residential neighborhood tends to low the value of property in that neighborhood, has finally been proven to be groundless. In a research study made by a special research analyst with the assistance of the Real Estate Research Program, Bureau of Economic Research on the Berkley campus of the University of California, it was revealed that race differences are ineffectual as far as prices are concerned. Nine test areas were used in the analysis, all in San Francisco.

The findings ran directly counter to prevailing opinion among real estate firms banking officials, insurance companies and other institutions making loans on real estate.

Such findings should be given wide and specialized attention in order that another figment of imagination should be eliminated. Racial infiltration into neighborhoods previously occupied by whites only have of course, in previous years, caused some concern — especially among people who dislike living next to Negroes or other minorities. The feeling, which has always been difficult for people to explain logically, is now beginning to change. The people who believed that non-white residents would depreciate property values in neighborhoods where they might move, did so solely without documented evidence. This is so true of so much of the racial bias we constantly confront. We base our feelings entirely on what we hear others say.

This report went further to say that "according to some experienced observers, wide-spread non-white entry into formerly all-white neighborhoods is proceeding a pace in such cities as Detroit and Chicago with no discernible repercussions."

The people who wanted to view this situation from the right point in the beginning of course have always known that such a move would have no effect. This should further clarify that when ever persons or groups are given an inferiority position by groups or persons, people who may not even be concerned at first quickly take the same point of view. Therefore, it is convincing that we are getting more and more people every day in our society, who are willing to take the objective rather than the biased point of view with race relations.

Judge Tells City To End Housing JC

DETROIT — The long-delayed suit to end segregation in public housing in Detroit will come to trial next month, United States District Judge Arthur F. Lederle announced at the conclusion of a pre-trial conference between attorneys for the NAACP and those for the city of Detroit.

Trial may be averted, Judge Lederle indicated at the conference, provided city officials voluntarly proceed with the abolition of the present policy of imposing racial restrictions on occupancy of projects operated by the Detroit Housing Commission, the local authority.

Compensation Required

Only two issues will be considered at the trial, Judge Lederle indicated:

The city's justification for its policy of racical segregation in public housing and the extent of injury suffered by the complainants and other colored persons who solely because of their race, have been denied opportunity to occupy vacancies in "white" projects for which they are eligible.

"Under our form of city government," the judge said, "the mayor of the city has effective means for accomplishing his program. If he wants better law enforcement, he can get it; if he wants to end segregation in public housing, he can do it."

Mich. Court Strikes At Racial Suit

LANSING, Mich. (ANP) — The Michigan State Supreme Court struck another blow last week against attempts to prevent colored persons from moving into white neighborhoods.

The court ruled last week in a Highland Park, Mich., case that the fact Negroes have moved into the neighborhood is not sufficient grounds on which to base a damage suit against the persons who sold a house to them in violation of an agreement.

"We agree with the lower court that liability to suits for damages for breach of a reciprocal racial restriction constitutes an indirect method of enforcing the restriction," the decision explained.

"If one person is entitled to damages, the others in the area may also want damages. Thus, the owners of restricted property who want to sell to non-caucasians would be reluctant to do so."

Jessie P. Phillips, 53 Tennyson, Highland Park, sued Faris Naff, a former neighbor, for $5,000 damages because he sold his home to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Collins. He argued that the presence of colored folks lowered his property value.

Group Refuses To Pay Income Taxes

GANO, Ohio. — (ANP) — Two Ohio couples whose move into what had been an all-white community caused a stir in the village of Gano. They are among the 41 men and women who are openly refusing to pay 1951 income taxes because they do not wish to pay for war.

The experiences of the couples, Ernest and Marion Bromley and Wallace and Juanita Nelson, were written up in a recent issue of The Crisis in an article by James Peck called "Not Like in Cicero."

When the families moved in neighbors tried to force the two families who are buying the house jointly and living under a communal agreement, to move when it was discovered that the Nelsons were Negroes. The house and two-acre plot are located 17 miles north of Cincinnati.

The four men and women have been tax refusers for several years, on the grounds that they cannot condone the training of young men to be killers and therefore cannot conscientiously support such training with their money. Nelson, field worker for the Congress of Racial Equality, served 33 months in prison during World War II for refusal to serve in the armed forces. The Bromleys were leaders in a campaign for a non-segregated school system in Wilmington, Ohio, where they lived before moving to Gano.

A statement signed by the tax refusers was issued by the Tax Refusal Committee of Peacemakers, a pacifist movement patterned after the non-violent resistance of Mahandas Gandhi, with headquarters in New York City. As chairman of this group, Bromley, a Methodist minister, declared:

Many people think that the greatest crime in connection with the Internal Revenue Bureau is that some of its agents have been accepting graft and buying their wives mink coats. Actually the greatest crime in connection with the Internal Revenue Bureau is that practically all of what it collects goes for mass murder."

38c 1952

Prentiss Street Residents Call On City Commission To Block Negro Dwellings

A delegation of white citizens from S. Prentiss street called on the Mayor and Commissioners here Monday to protest the encroachment of Negro rental houses on Banks street into the neighborhood.

Eleven white residents of the section protested the filing of an application for building permits by a Negro to build a house at the corner of Banks and S. Prentiss street, west of the new College Park for Negroes on Lynch street.

The hearing developed that the city in 1950 had sold off land it formerly owned when Banks street was opened up.

Now the city has agreed to make efforts to repurchase the corner lot and to confer with persons building the rental houses in the other section of banks street.

The white property owners told the city commission that three Negro houses would be built in the section, adjacent to their properties under present plans.

The city has not issued permit for the proposed Negro residence at the corner, and will now seek to acquire the property for park purposes, which it was originally held for by the city before the sale was made.

The area is now zoned "A-1" residential.

38c 1952

Missouri

Dynamite Blast Rips Hole In Foundation; House Vacant at Time

Police Seek Three Men Seen Driving Away in Red Car

Kansas City police are seeking the perpetrators of a third bombing attack on a Negro home, the first in the block to be occupied by Negroes.

The most recent blast occurred Sunday night at the temporarily vacant home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Miller, 2736 the Paseo.

The explosion ripped a hole in the foundation of the 2-story home and shattered windows and dishes in a home adjacent at the north.

The Millers had moved out of the home last Friday after having lived there two months. They said they moved because of a series of unpleasant incidents.

Large firecrackers frequently were set off in the back yard, phony telephone calls were made to the place and once a man telephoned, identified himself as a representative of the Klu Klux Klan and said it would not be "wise to continue living there," the Millers said.

A witness said three men drove away from in front of the home in a red convertible motor car about the time the blast occurred.

Only one other home on the block is occupied by Negroes. That couple, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Andrews, occupied 2706 the Paseo in June. They said they had received threatening calls but had suffered no violence.

A homemade bomb was tossed into the dining room window at 2736 the Paseo early May 21. It was scooped up by one of the occupants and thrown into a driveway. Several windows were broken by the explosion.

At that time the home was the only one in the block occupied by Negroes. Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Crittenden moved in May 3. Crittenden rented the home to the Millers, the last occupants.

The Millers said Crittenden sold the house last week to another Negro family. A neighbor said she believed the family was to occupy the place soon because she saw a couple place flower pots on the front porch in the afternoon.

Police linked the May 21 bombing with an earlier incident in which a bomb failed to explode at the home. A bottle filled with gasoline and attached with a fuse was found at the rear of the home just before the Crittendens took possession. The fuse went out before reaching the gasoline.

A police guard stationed at the home after the May 21 bombing was withdrawn August 1, police said, after threats of violence apparently had subsided. Since then police have stopped at the place for a watch of ten minutes each hour.

A large crowd gathered shortly after the explosion sounded, about 10:45 o'clock.

Sergt. John Flavin of the arson squad and John Winfrey, assistant fire prevention chief, said no trace of material used in the bomb was found. The odor in the basement strongly suggested dynamite, they said. There was no odor of natural gas to indicate an accidental explosion.

City May Face Suit On Homes

The St. Louis Housing Authority may face a series of lawsuits filed by indignant Negro citizens over the occupancy of the John Cochran Garden Apartments unless its present attitude changes on policy, the St. Louis Argus learned this week.

The feeling grew higher here upon an announcement this week by the Authority that the homes, the newest and largest of the projects, will be ready for tenancy by next month.

Although a spokesman for the Authority declared that priority for occupants will be based on those families displaced from the area. Efforts are also being made to accommodate persons who were forced to move away from the Third Street Interregional Highway. Negroes applying at the local Housing Office have been refused applications.

CREATING SEGREGATION

The Housing Authority has been accused in some circles as "crystallizing and creating segregated housing," despite previous patterns. This charge is being based on the fact that colored and white families had previously lived side by side in this area, being displaced only for the erecting of the project.

Now that the homes are ready for occupancy, the Authority is apparently attempting to block the Negro families from returning to the site.

The St. Louis branch of the NAACP, with offices in the Peoples Building, 11 N. Jefferson avenue, has been screening families who have applied for apartments in the project.

Rents, which are scaled to the ability of the family to pay, range from $20 to $64 a month. Maximum for a single bedroom unit is $49 a month while the maximum for the relatively few five bedroom units is $64.

First of the "high rise" type of public housing developments in this area, the Cochran Apartments consist of eight six-story and four 12-story buildings on a 17-acre site bounded by Seventh and Ninth streets, Cass avenue and Carr streets, within easy walking distance of the downtown area.

ily Saved of Woman Bomb Out

n Outrage; Press ies and Pledge nded Victims

$500 Reward Offered In K. C. Bombing

The Kansas City branch of the NAACP has offered a reward of $500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of the bombing of the home of Mr. and Mrs Charles R. Crittenden at 2736 the Paseo last Wednesday night.

This action was taken at a special meeting of the executive commitee called Friday night by Carl R. Johnson, branch president.

d the incident as "Russia at its vorst" and said the county would lemand the death penalty for the erpetrators of the crime.

"Bombing is no police court offense," Fox said. "It is serious usiness."

The prosecutor pointed out that nder the 1949 Revised Statutes of Missouri the death penalty may be assesed against anyone found guilty of bombing. The statutes read:

"BOMBING—PENALTY. Whoever shall wilfully and maliciously explode or who wilfully and maliciously aids, counsels or causes to be exploded any bomb or other device charged with powder or other explosive, whereby any person is or may be put in danger of bodily injury or death, shall be deemed guilty of bombing, and upon conviction thereof shall suffer death or be imprisoned in the State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two years.

"BOMBING DEFINED. The wilful and malicious explosion of any bomb or other device charged with powder or other explosive is hereby declared to be and defined as 'BOMBING'."

Represents Mayor Kemp

Representing Mayor William E. Kemp at the meeting was Frank H. Backstrom, assistant city manager, who also condemned the bombing.

Mayor Kemp, in a statement to The CALL following the meeting, vigorously condemned the bombing.

"I hope every possible effort to apprehend the perpetrators of this outrage are brought to speedy justice," the mayor said.

Joseph F. Porter Jr., chairman of the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations, said the commission would hold a meeting Monday to determine what can be done to back up the law enforcement agencies in the solution of the bombing.

Rev. J. M. Exum, pastor of the Jamison Temple C.M.E. church, said the "spirit of the community" must stand behind the Crittendens and that if they are not protected "no other citizen can be assured of safety in his home."

Detective Sergeant John Flavin, who with Detective Joe Marchio, has been assigned to the case, said that many residents of the immediate area have been questioned in an attempt to find the person or persons responsible for the bombing.

Neighbors File Suit

Sergt. Flavin said that approximately 49 homeowners in the neighborhood were members of the Troost Park Property Owners association who are plaintiffs in a breach of contract suit against Oliver C. Campbell who sold the home to the Crittendens. The suit has been filed in the Jackson County Circuit court.

The Crittendens are the first Negroes to live in the block.

Sergt. Flavin pointed out that it was the second bombing attempt to be made at the house. On Friday, May 2, a day before the Crittendon's moved into the home, an unexploded home-made bomb, known in police circles as a "molotov cocktail," was found on the back steps of the house. It consisted of a bottle filled with gasoline, with a wick inserted into the neck of the bottle. Flavin said the wick had burned out before igniting the gasoline and the bomb had failed to explode.

The Crittendens and Mrs. Johnston were also present at yesterday's meeting.

The couple said they would remain in the house as long as they could be assured of protection by the city police and of support by the community.

"I am not an overly brave person," Mrs. Crittenden said, "and you don't know how it is to be afraid to go to sleep in your own house."

Victim Tells Story

Mrs. Crittenden told the following story of the attempted bombing Wednesday morning and of events leading up to it:

The couple received several warnings and threats by anonymous telephone callers before they moved into the house last May 3. They formerly lived in an apartment at 2844 Olive.

When they moved into the Paseo home they learned that an unexploded bomb had been found the day before on the back steps.

"This alarmed us," Mrs. Crittenden said, "but we decided to move in anyway. We had looked forward to our own home for a long time and we felt we had a right to buy the property."

Mrs. Crittenden said several of the neighbors had "acted nasty" when they found out that Negroes were living in the house.

"But we said nothing to them", she said. "All we want to do is to be good neighbors and to be fr from molestation."

On last Tuesday, Mrs. Crit den continued, their friend, M Johnston, became ill at work. Mr Crittenden drove to get her and brought her over to their home so that she would not have to stay

Saves Home By Grabbing Live Bomb

KANSAS CITY—(INS)—An occupant of a home, recently bought by Negroes, tossed out a home-made bomb early today as soon as it was thrown in a window. The bomb exploded on the driveway and no one was injured. Several windows in nearby homes were broken.

Miss Marlene Johnston was sitting in the front room with Mrs. Charles C. Crittenden, one of the new owners, when the smoking missle landed near them. She immediately seized the towel it was wrapped in and threw the bomb out.

Mrs. Crittenden said she and her husband received several threatening telephone calls before they moved into the house. They are the only Negroes in the block.

Crittenden, a Navy veteran with 19 months of overseas service, is a railway postal clerk.

Police are searching for the omb-thrower.

$500 Reward Offered In Bombing Case

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has posted a reward of $500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who threw a bomb into the home of a Negro family here, Carl R. Johnson, president, announced this week.

The home made bomb was hurled through the window of the home occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Crittenden and Miss Marlene Johnston on May 21. They had recently moved into the dwelling and are the only Negro family in the block. Quick action by Miss Johnston, who tossed the burning missile into the driveway before it exploded, averted serious damage and possibly saved the lives of the occupants.

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Suit Names Authority, Mayor Darst And Others

Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, filed a petition in United States District Court here Thursday morning seeking to enjoin the St. Louis Housing Authority from denying qualified Negroes occupancy in the John J. Cochran Housing project and asking $10,000 damages from Ted Davis and Louis Sanger, representing 15 plaintiffs.

The petition filed by Attys. Frankie M. Freeman and Robert L. Witherspoon, charges that the St. Louis Housing Authority and the City of St. Louis are violating provisions of the 1937 and 1949 Housing Acts by refusing to admit Negro applicants to the new Housing projects solely on the basis of color.

The suit was instituted on behalf of Negro veterans of World War II, non-veterans, residents of the City of St. Louis and citizens of the city and state who are in need of housing and eligible for permanent low-rent housing and persons who have been compelled to move out of areas where housing projects are built under above cited Housing Acts.

VIOLATION OF RIGHTS

The plaintiffs contend that these refusals on the part of the Housing Authority are in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, particularly the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

The petition points out that each of the plaintiffs is in serious need of a house and each has applied for admission to the Cochran Housing project only to be turned down because of his race.

CONSTANT REFUSAL

The suit came as result of constant refusal of the Housing Authority to even consider admission of Negroes despite the requests of a committee of 14 civic leaders who met with the Housing Authority some months ago.

At that time, representatives from churches, labor unions and other civic organizations sat down with members of the Authority and urged that Negro applicants be accepted. The group pointed up the complete disregard of the Housing Acts of 1937 and 1949 evident in the Authority's compliance with segregation practices.

PERMANENT INJUNCTION SOUGHT

The petition asks that the Court issue a permanent injunction forever restraining and enjoining each of them, their agents and representatives and successors in office from denying to qualified Negro applicants the right to lease or rent any unit in any of the public housing projects under their control, management and supervision because of the race or color of said applicants, and from segregating tenants into projects no the basis of race or color, and from making any distinction whatsoever because of race or color in the leasing or renting of units in any public housing projects under their control, management or jurisdiction."

Confers With Police Officials On Bombing

Carl Johnson Says He Is 'Satisfied' With Investigation

Carl R. Johnson, president of the Kansas City NAACP branch, said Thursday that he is satisfied that the city police are doing all that is possible to apprehend the persons responsible for the bombing Sunday night of a Negro home at 2736 the Paseo.

Johnson issued the statement following a conference in the office of Bernard C. Brannon, chief of police. Also attending the conference were Capt. Lewis E. Wyatt and Sergt. Leon Jordan of the Flora Avenue station, William Gremley, executive secretary of the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations, and other police officers in charge of investigation.

The NAACP leader said that Chief Brannon revealed at the meeting what had been done in the investigation and what was being planned. The meeting lasted for an hour and a half, he said.

"Information of a highly confidential nature was brought out at the meeting as to what had been disclosed in the investigation," said Johnson. "I now feel confident that the police are doing everything possible to apprehend the guilty persons."

Ealier, Johnson, in a letter to Chief Brannon, had indicated that police efforts to apprehend the perpetrators had been weak.

In reply to Johnson's letter, Chief Brannon said: "I can assure you that the Police Department and the City of Kansas City is doing everything within their power to solve this case and to apprehend the criminals who did this crime Naturally, through the very nature of police work, I am not at liberty at this time to disclose certain stages of results of our investigation for fear that such disclosure might be too premature. However, I can give you my personal assurance that when that time comes, I will be only too happy to make such disclosure to you and discuss the matter more thoroughly."

Johnson said he has been authorized by the NAACP branch to renew its offer of a $500 reward for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty persons if he felt that such reward would aid in their capture.

Johnson further stated that the Robert Williams Realty company has offered an additional reward of $200 in an effort to bring the total reward money to $1,000.

3Fc 1952 Nebraska

Negroes Drop Plan To Bar Whites From Neighborhood

OMAHA, July 31 (AP)—A group of Omaha Negroes who had sought to keep a white family from moving into their neighborhood tonight dropped the whole thing.

"I'm withdrawing every bit of it; I'm through with it," said Mrs. Luella Blackson, who yesterday delivered to Public Defender Joseph M. Lovely a protest petition signed by 17 Negroes in the South Omaha neighborhood.

She said she had talked to other signers and they, too, wanted to drop it. She said they were sorry they had made the complaint and get along fine with other white persons who live nearby.

Comes In Hurry

Withdrawal came after a flurry of protests directed at the Negro group, mostly from other Negro groups.

"We do not subscribe to this sort of thing," said M. M. Taylor, industrial secretary of the Urban League of Omaha, an organization to protect and promote Negro interests. "It is our purpose to fight discrimination, not to promote it."

He termed the action "spur of the moment, without benefit of leadership," and said investigation indicated the racial question wasn't strongly involved.

Help Offered

From New York, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) wired Lovely offering its help to the unidentified white family involved.

"Our association is opposed to segregated housing and condemns any group which seeks to bar residents from a neighborhood on the basis of race or color," said the NAACP telegram.

It all started when word got around that a house was going to be moved onto a vacant lot in the neighborhood and that the house would be occupied by a white family.

The petition-protest followed, only to be withdrawn less than 24 hours later.

Negroes Don't Want White Neighbors

Omaha Unit, Fearful Peace Will Go, Asks Legal Help

OMAHA, Neb., July 30 (AP).—A group of Omaha Negroes today sought legal help to keep a white family from moving into their predominantly Negro neighborhood.

A protest petition signed by seventeen neighborhood residents was turned over to public defender Joseph M. Lovely with a request for legal help in the matter.

"We don't have anything against them," said Mrs. Luella Blackson, one of the petitioners. "It just wouldn't work out. Everything has been peaceful and quiet and we want it to stay that way. We don't want to live fighting all the time. There are too many children in the neighborhood."

Mr. Lovely said he would seek an answer to the problem, but warned that the law frowns on discrimination.

Tan Residents Deny Opposing White Family

Report Ridiculous—Petitioners; Whites Already In Block

OMAHA, Neb. — A 59-year-old resident of this town who reportedly led a movement to keep a white family from occupying a home in her block branded the report as untrue in an exclusive interview with the AFRO on Friday.

Mrs. Luella Blackson said:

"That report is ridiculous. We couldn't be protesting a white neighbor moving in when the neighborhood is already mixed." She explained that the protest was against removal of a vegetable garden on a vacant and unoccupied lot. Owners of the lot had decided to move their home on it.

Marion M. Taylor, industrial secretary of the Urban League, likewise confirmed for the AFRO the fact that the report was in error.

He said that the block in question has 14 homes and 60 per cent of them are occupied by white residents. A protest against another white family moving in would be silly, he added.

Yarn Bloated, Twisted

The story, built around Mrs. Blackson's efforts to help James Lett, 78, who used the vacant lot as a garden, was spread throughout the nation by the daily press, the yarn becoming more bloated and twisted as it spread.

Mrs. Blackson was interested in helping Mr. Lett continue to raise and harvest his garden on the lot and other residents who signed the petition likewise intended that and nothing more. Otherwise, he would have to abandon his garden in the midst of the growing season.

A New York paper quoted Mrs. Blackson as saying although they had nothing against the white family, "It just wouldn't work out. Everything has been peaceful and quiet and we want it to stay that way. We don't want to live fighting all the time. There are too many children in the neighborhood."

NAACP To The Rescue

Living up to its reputation for fighting discrimination in all its forms, the NAACP, through Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, sent a telegram to Joseph Lovely, Omaha public defender, offering to come to the aid of the white family that was being made a victim of discrimination.

A former resident of Alabama, "just outside Birmingham," Mrs. Blackston also resided in Johnstown, Pa., before coming to Omaha. She is a widow and has two grown children. The neighborhood in question—in which she lives—is the 5700 block S. 33d St.

38c 1952

New York

Tenants Win Eviction Delay At Stuyvesant

World Telegram

Nineteen tenants of Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village still have homes, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. having decided to postpone the evictions scheduled for today.

Herald 1-17-52

Until last night it had appeared certain that the families' furniture would be moved out for them today.

P. 16

Then the company announced that "after consultation with a number of civil leaders" it would "postpone action in the matter of evictions."

New York

In 1950 the company, without giving any reason, had refused to renew the leases of the 19 families. Those involved charged that it was because they had led a successful fight to open the insurance company's housing project to Negroes.

They fought eviction up to the Supreme Court, which ruled the company had the right to oust them from the privately owned but tax-favored development.

The civic leaders who met yesterday with Frank C. Lowe, a vice president in charge of housing for the company, were identified as:

Algernon D. Black, chairman of the State Committee on Discrimination in Housing; Mrs. Hortense W. Gabel, executive director of the City Committee on Discrimination in Housing; Roy Wilkins, national administrator of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People; Morris Iushewitz, secretary-treasurer of the City CIO Council; Councilmen Stanley M. Isaacs and Earl Brown, and Mrs. Carl J. Austrian.

Later Paul L. Ross, 1950 ALP mayoralty candidate who is one of the 19 tenants, expressed pleasure that the company had "responded to the pressure of public opinion.

38c 1952 New York

Halt Evictions At Stuyvesant

Metropolitan Life Reaffirms Bias End

NEW YORK — The eviction of 19 families who had protested the exclusion of colored families from Stuyvesant Town has been stayed following a conference of civic leaders with Frank C. Lowe, a vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, owners of the semi-public housing development.

Members of the group which met with the insurance company executive on Jan. 16 included:

Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator; Dr. Algernon D. Black, chairman of the board of the New York Society for Ethical Culture; Mrs. Carl J. Austrian and Mrs. Hortense W. Gabel of the State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing; Morris Iushewitz, secretary-treasurer of the New York CIO Union Council, and Stanley M Isaacs.

The 19 families, 18 of whom lived in Stuyvesant Town and the other in Peter Cooper Village, also owned by the Metropolitan, were scheduled for eviction on Jan. 18 after having exhausted all legal recourses. The stay was announced on Jan. 16 by Mr. Lowe.

Despite protests of citizens of all races, the two Metropolitan developments were initially opened as lily-white projects.

Following the filing of a law suit, the organization of the Town and Village Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town and the enactment of the Brown-Isaacs Anti-Discrimination Ordinance, Metropolitan agreed in 1950 to lease apartments to all families.

This new policy was reaffirmed by Mr. Lowe at the Jan. 16 conference.

Met Life Stops Eviction Plans

NEW YORK — The 19 tenants facing eviction because of their fight for Negroes to move into the Metropolitan Life Insurance company's two giant projects, Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village, won't have to move after all.

After threating to evict the families up until the very last minute, the company met with a group of civic leaders and later announced that it "would postpone action in the matter of the eviction."

Hate Mongers Tell Interracial Pair To Move Out Or Else

N.Y. Police Guard Expectant Mother, White Mate After Neighbors Stone Windows

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK, N.Y. — New York policemen have been called on to guard the lives of an interracial couple who have been threatened with bodily harm by tenants of an all white housing development in the Astoria section of Long Island because "we don't want any "N---- in this neighborhood."

Officials of the 114th Police Precinct in Queens told the AFRO Thursday that they have detailed a special guard to protect Mr. and Mrs. Chet Slocum from meeting with any harm in their apartment at 20-62 Crescent Ave. in Astoria, Long Island.

Mrs. Slocum who is expecting a baby, is colored and married to Chet Slocum, a white man.

A. D. Wright of the Queens Urband League which along with the NAACP has taken up the case of the couple gave this version of the story to Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan who has been called upon to investigate the case:

The Slocums contacted the Urban League in June and asked the League if they felt it would be all right for them as an interracial couple to sign a lease for an apartment, even though the management did not request information concerning their race.

Sought NAACP Advice

The League consulted the NAACP legal branch which advised the couple to go ahead and sign the lease saying that it would be a valid contract. The couple accordingly signed the lease and on July 3 moved into the apartment.

On July 5, Mrs. Slocum called the League to report that her phone had been ringing continuously, that she had received threats, had been ordered to move by July 8 and that her husband had asked for police protection but had received none.

On July 8, the management of the project began to protest the presence of the couple in the apartment on the grounds that they were making a great deal of noise. Later, the manager is said ot have called Mr. Slocum to his office and accused him of being dishonest by not telling him that his wife was colored.

According to Mr. Slocum, the manager, a Mr. Renner stated that if he had known Mrs. Slocum was colored he would have advised against their renting the apartment.

"A brief comment regarding a printed circular distributed by hand signed "The Marine Terrace Committee Against Discrimination. It is against management rules, a violation of the law for anyone to distribute by hand any circulars of whatever nature or for any purpose. Likewise for anyone to knock at your door to solicit business or further special interests is a violation of management rules and a violation of your personal rights.

"You have the right to call police Astoria 8-8810 and report any such occurrences. As many of you state, there are individuals and groups who for reasons of their own, wish to further their special interests and who will do anything to create confusion, distrust and disharmony through lawful or unlawful means."

This notice by the management was obviously referring to circulars distributed to the tenants by the Committee Against Discrimination.

Mr. Slocum is employed by the Equitable Life Insurance Company and one of the threats stated that if he did not leave the apartment his employer would be notified that his wife was colored.

Threats Would Continue

Mr. Slocum charged that the manager stated they would continue to be harassed by phone calls, stones through their window and other acts but that the management would not step into the situation until there was violence.

Meanwhile, some tenants of the apartment have organized a Committee Against Discrimination to help the Slocums fight the case. The Urban League has set a meeting of top community leaders for August 4 and the NAACP has promised legal aid. Meantime, the couple remains in the apartment.

Latest development in the threat came to Mr. Slocum on July 28 when he found a typewritten note stuck on his door which said:

"N------s get out and go back to Harlem. Also tell your friends they will be tarred and feathered. As for you, you'd better wear a bullet proof vest."

Police Protection Nil

Mrs. Slocum in her statements to the League has denied that the police have given her adequate protection. She is fearful that she will lose her baby which she expects next month.

Officials of the 114th Precinct, however, told the AFRO that every measure is being taken to prevent any untoward incidents from developing in the area.

The controversial apartment is located just across the East River from Harlem in the Queens section of Long Island known as Astoria. Astoria is adjacent to Long Island City where this reporter lives.

There are virtually no colored people living in that section of Astoria and very few living in the adjacent section of Long Island City.

The Marine Terrace, which is the name of the housing development, is under the management of the Astoria Associates. When the AFRO reporter went to the management's office Thursday, the apartment manager sent word through an aide that if the reporter came to discuss the Slocum case he had "no comment."

Company Opposes Humaniness

While in the office, however, the reporter picked up a memo circulated by the management to all tenants of the apartment development which reads as follows:

Mixed Couple In New York Gets Threats

NEW YORK—Verbal and written threats of violence to an interracial couple living in an all-white neighborhood here was cause enough for the Urban League of Greater New York to schedule an emergency meeting last week.

Describing the situation as "serious," Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the League, stated that the couple, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Slocum, of Astoria, both received threats from a self-styled Ku Klux Klan spokesman who ordered them to move to Harlem, where you belong—or else."

Lewis said his organization and the NAACP had arranged police protection for the Slocums. He also warned that "this is only the beginning of an all-out fight in Queens on the housing issue."

Summarizing the Slocum case, the League charged that the couple had originally been denied protection on the ground that the police department could not intervene until after an act of violence had taken place. This decision was reversed after the League and the NAACP communicated with Deputy Police Commissioner William Rowe.

Threats Made On Mixed Pair

NEW YORK—A blond, blue-eyed former Navy officer, married to a Negro woman, last week told thirty-seven officials of the city, police and social agencies of death threats he and his pregnant wife have received since moving into the all-white Marine Terrace Apartments, Astoria, Queens.

At a meeting in the offices of the Urban League of Greater New York, Henry Slocum, 28, accused police of inefficiency, arrogance, unconcern and a "shocking disregard" for the safety of his family and the apprehension of the senders of the death threats.

MR. SLOCUM IS a candidate for the Doctor of Philosophy degree at Columbia University. Mrs. Slocum, 27, is a graduate of Teachers College, Columbia University, with a Master of Arts degree.

The Slocums moved into their three and one-half-room apartment in the 1,300 family development in April. On the night of July 4, at the stroke of midnight their phone rang and a voice said: "This is the KKK. You don't belong here. Go back to Harlem, you n— lover."

Mr. Slocum said that every two minutes thereafter until 1:30, the phone rang and the same woman's voice, "with a phony Southern accent," called back, growing more abusive with each call.

AFTER THE FIRST call the Slocums called the police. About **twenty minutes later a patrol car arrived from the Astoria precinct.** Mr. Slocum said the two policemen wanted to act immediately, but upon calling the desk sergeant, they noticeably lost interest. He added that the policemen reported that the sergeant thought it was just a prank.

Charging that he received no cooperation from the police, Mr. Slocum said he then reported the matter to the Queens branch of the Urban League of Greater New York. Arthur Wright, branch secretary, said he too had been getting the "run around" from the police.

A registered letter to Police Commissioner Monaghan, sent by Mrs. Slocum, got police protection at the Slocum home, but not before friendnly neighbors took up a twenty-four-hour vigil to protect Mrs. Slocum and her unborn child.

THE SLOCUMS REPORTED at the meeting that they had also had trouble with the management of the Marine Terrace Apartments. They said Richard Renner had accused Mr. Slocum of dishonesty in not stating that Mrs. Slocum is a Negro.

On July 28, the Slocums said, they found a typewritten note on their door:

"Warning: N— get out and go back to Harlem, some nerve you had to come among white people, also tell your friends some time soon they will be tar put on them and feathers and as for you, well you better wear bul let proof vest when you go ou in the future. (signed) n— hater."

* * *

THE NOTE HAS been turned over to the Queens police.

Mr. Slocum asked participants at the meeting for two guarantees: (1) A clear statement from the management, that he and his wife would be allowed to live there unmolested, and (2) an effective police investigation leading to the apprehension and conviction of the persons making the threats.

Attending the meeting were a representative of Borough President of Queens James A. Lundy, Mrs. Edith Alexander, executive director of the Mayor's Committee on Unity; Algernon Black, New York State Commission on Discrimination in Housing; representatives of the following organizations: Urban League of Greater New York, NAACP, Anti-Defamation League, American Jewish Congress, American Jewish Committee, Queensboro Council for Social Welfare, National Conference of Christians and Jews and the National Council of Churches of God in Christ Marine Service Committee

38c 1952

North Carolina

Blast Damages New Dwelling

Father Of 11 Guards Property With Arms

OXORD, N.C. — A 55-year-old farmer, this week, was protecting his property under armed guard, following a mysterious dynamite blast which damaged his newly completed five-room residence in southern Granville County.

The farmer, Sanford Holding, father of 11 children, told police that he had heard rumors that an attempt would be made to damage his house.

The explosion, reportedly set off by two charges of dynamite near midnight Jan. 10, shook a wide area of the surrounding community. The scene of the blast was in Brassfird Township near the Wake County line, one mile from Grissom.

Owns 200 Acres

After several days' investigation the sheriff's deputies and FB agents, were without any leads that might reveal the identy of the persons who set off the charges.

Sheriff E. P. Davis said he knew of no racial differences in the area where the blast occurred. Holding, however, said he had experience trouble over the location of his proprty line.

He owns 200 acres of farm land and has lived in the community for 17 years. His new dwelling is situated on a site formerly used by the Old Rock Spring Methodist Church (white). He purchased the land from heirs to whom the property reverted after the church closed.

3Fc 1952 Ohio

Dayton Gets On Dishonor Roll, Too; Slams Door In Face Of Chinese Couple

DAYTON, Ohio — South Dayton, Ohio, joined South San Francisco last week in forcing a young Chinese war veteran to give up a home on which he had made a down payment.

George Huffman, Dayton realtor, revealed that he had accepted a down payment for ranch house in plush South Dayton area from a young naturalized American citizen who has Chinese blood.

Huffman said he suggested that the young man, a former student in both Chinese and American colleges, get the approval of his new neighbors before finally closing the deal. So, the youth visited several homes in the neighborhood.

At one, the wife of an Air Force officer called him a "foreigner" and threatened to make trouble for him and his wife and children if they moved in. Another neighbor said he "wasn't sure he wanted a Chinese living" next door to him.

Huffman revealed that the young man, after several similar rebuffs, came back and had his down payment refunded. The realtor expressed disappointment, but said "we've got to protect our buyers."

In San Francisco, Feb. 16, a neighborhood voted 174-28 against letting a Chinese family move into the block, stating that the value of their property would be lowered.

Chinese Veteran Forced To Move By Dayton Snobs

SOUTH DAYTON, Ohio—This city joined South San Francisco as a stronghold of snobbery when it forced a young Chinese war veteran to give up a home he had made a down payment on, a local realtor revealed this week.

As with the California community, South Dayton residents objected to the Chinese family's moving in. The ex-soldier disgustedly reclaimed the payment he had paid. In the California case, Sing Shang moved away after white neighbors voted 174-28 against his living in their neighborhood.

38c 1952

Pennsylvania

Bomb Scare Keeps Vet Off Farm

Courier p. 20

Pittsburgh, Pa

38c P

By PAUL G. GARDNER
(Courier Staff Writer)

DONORA, Pa.—An anonymous band of terror-spreaders from the tiny community of Perryopolis are reported to have threatened to "burn out" a 31-year-old Negro w[illegible] veteran and his family of four if they persisted in occupyi[illegible] a forty-two-acre farm.

The klan-like white supremacists also threatened to "bomb" the adjoining farm residence of one of their white neighbors, John Matway, for arranging the sale of the disputed property to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Baird, formerly of Pricedale, Pa.

HAD MOVED IN ONE LOAD

10-4-52

Baird, the father of three children, said he and Matway had completed "preliminary arrangements" for his purchase of the $6,800 farm—located about two miles out of Perryopolis—"about Sept. 10 or 11."

The homeless steelworker was stopped on Sept. 13, however, as he attempted to move in his second load of furniture.

Baird said he was cautioned by George Matway to "see my brother first before you move anything else in here."

AUTO SALES PROPRIETOR GETS THREATS

The brother, owner of a new car sales room in Donora, told Biard "since my neighbors have learned of my intention to sell you the farm they have deluged me with letters and telephone calls threatening to burn you out and bomb me out of my place."

Matway then nullified the entire transaction with the explanation "it would be too dangerous for either family—yours or mine—to go against this kind of pressure."

DEALER SORRY SALE FAILED

With no place to take his expectant wife and children, Baird appealed to a lawyer, but was told that the transaction could not be held valid inasmuch as no papers had been signed transferirng the property to his name nor had any money exchanged hands.

Baird said he was to have given Matway $100 on Sept. 14.

Matway expressed sorow Wednesday that the transaction had failed to materialize.

"I'd just as son see Robert and his family living and working at the farm as anyone, but not at the risk of property damage or personal injury."

The new car dealer reported that he had received "about ten or eleven" threatening letters from "people I know very well."

The letters were reportedly turned over to a lawyer in Uniontown.

Matway also stated that he'd be gald to sell the Baird "if the smouldering resentments of my neighbors could be erased."

MAY BUILD IN GRINDSTONE

Meanwhile, Baird and his family, forced to move from their home in Pricedale to make room for a new highway, stayed briefly with an aunt at 1205 Meldon Avenue in Donora immediately following the "incident."

They are now sharing quarters with Mrs. Baird's parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Levi Prescott, in Grindstone, Pa.—about four miles outside of Brownsville.

Baird said he would build near his wife's people although he was still very much interested" in Matway's farm.

"My wife's delicate condition," he commented, "is what actually prompted me to 'give in' to the prejudiced demands of the people in Perryopolis."

Mrs. Baird held a different opinion of the situation.

"I wouldn't live there now," she heatedly declared, "if they paid me a million dollars. I would always be concerned about the welfare of my children."

The Bairds' three children are Sharon, 4; Robert, 2, and Yvonne 11 months.

3Fc 1952

Pennsylvania

Housing Segregation In Pa. Faces Courts

AFro American P. 14

HARISBURG, PA. — The Elks' Civil Liberties League No. 74 has voted to take immediate court action to keep the city council and local housing authority from enforcing segregation in public housing projects.

The League Exechtive committee, through its counsel Lewis Adler, seeks to enjoin the Harrisburg Housing Authority from allegedly violating Federal laws in the selection of tenants to the John A. F. Hall and Hillside Village low rent housing projects.

This action came after recommendations to provide equal housing, on the part of a inter-racial committee, had gone unheeded by the Harrisburg City Council and HHA.

Sought Homes For Displaced

This committee, representing a cross-section of churches and civic organizations, had appeared before the Codncil over a month ago and had asked that:

Families to be displaced by the Capitol Park extension program, the widening of Foster St., and the New Downey School building, be given priority in public housing projects on the basis of qualification and needs rather than on personal opinion or policy.

It was after no action came of the proposal that it was decided to take the issue to court.

In accepting the case, Mr. Adler stated that he could not honestly have refused his services because of the human and constitutional rights involved. He was authorized as counsel after the Elks' League passed a signed resolution at a special session.

Whites Protest Strongly Against Planned Project

Home Owners In A. B. Hill Area Determined To Keep Negroes Ou

While Home Owners in the vicinity of the A. B. Hill section of this city, has posted signs on the lawns of their property stipulating "This property not for Sale To Negroes" in an effort to discourage any possibility of prospective Negro purchasers.

The A. B. Hill section is located near the A. B. Hill School near Latham and Trigg Ave. The homes on whose property the signs of warning appear are mostly on East Trigg Avenue near Latham St.

Recently the white Home Owners living in this section protested to the City Commission that certain real estate agents were making an effort to sell property in their predominantly white neighborhood to Negroes.

A group of about 30 home owners and members of the A. B. Hill Civic Club, presented the commission with a protest signed by more than 1,200 white home owners.

The petition warned that a race riot might result if the movement to sell property in that area to Negroes continued.

Scores of Negro Homes and property were purchased to make way for Memphis' most expensive housing project on whivh bids will be taken on Tuesday, Novembe 25, by Memphis Housing Authority.

The acquisition of the property of Negro Home Owners, some who had lived in the area for nearly a century, created a shortage of Negro homes. It is reported that some of the white owners in the A. B. Hill section realizing that these former home owners had ready cash, sought to unload some of their worthless investment to the Negro market through real estate agents

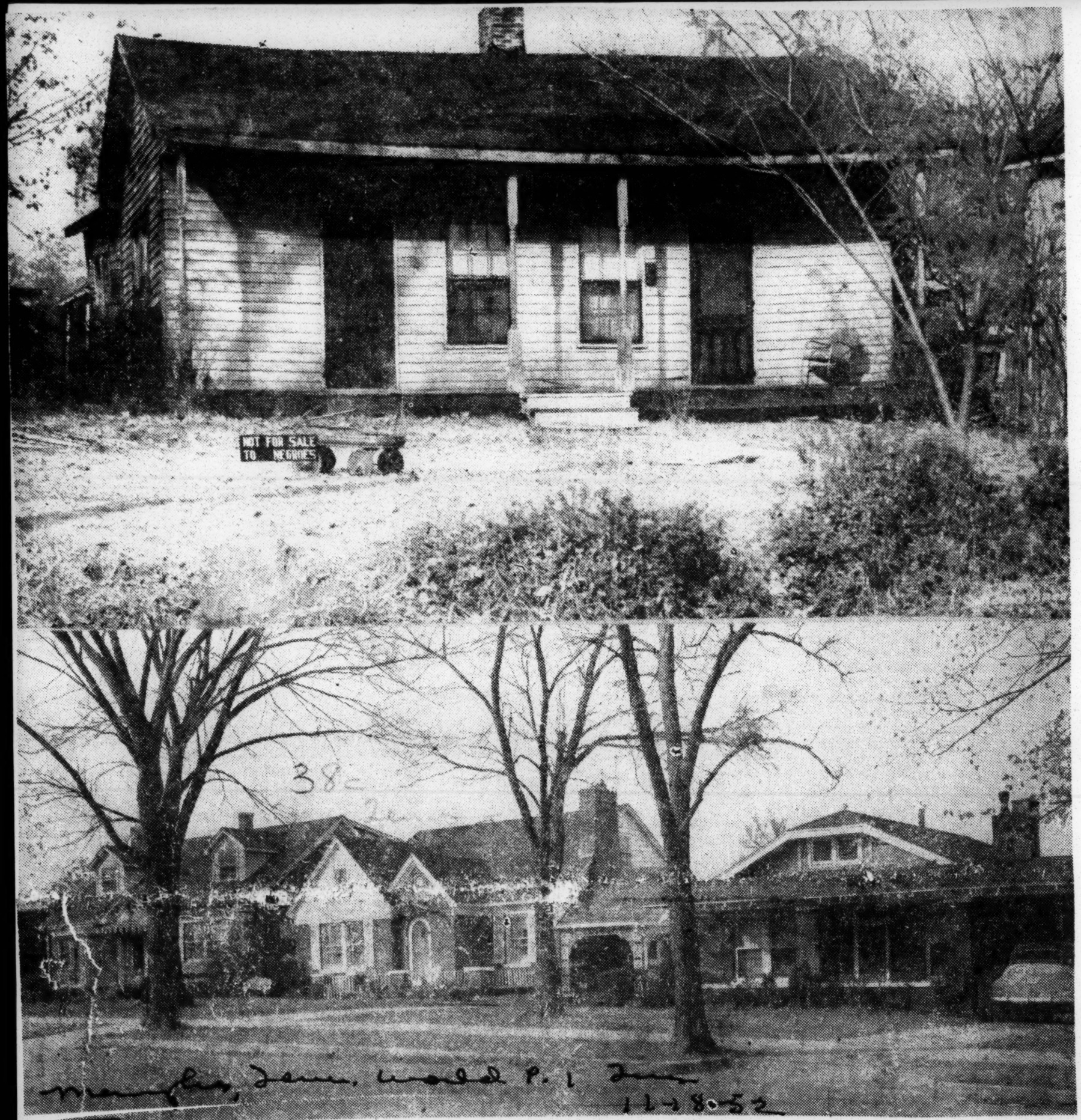
The A. B. Hill section is bounded and almost completely surrounded by Negro property owners.

Mayor Watkins Overton is reported to have said "The relations of Whites and Negroes in Memphis are too good to be talking of riots" Overton told the protesters. "I don't think it will help the situation to suggest possible riots."

The first project erected for Negroes in Memphis, was the Dixie Homes. The Memphis Housing Authority expect this latest development which to some extent is the annexation of the Foot Homes and LeMoyne Gardens to cost about 7 1-2 millions dollars.

The Authority, according to Walter M. Simmons, associate executive director, is having to pay 81 cents per square foot for the area. Some of this is due to density of antiquated housing units already occupying the site. There are 434 of these and the razing of them will be a part of the general contract.

Land acquisition is expected to cost about 1,132,000 of the $7 1-2 million total cost.



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Memphis, Tenn. Model P. I

11-18-52

38c 1952

Texas

CHURCHES MEET NEGRO PROBLEM

Two white Baptist congregations in South Dallas are forming a new church to be relocated as a solution to the problem of Negro expansion.

Property of the wto churches—Pine Street Baptist Church, 3115 Pine, and Hatcher Street Baptist Church, 3700 Hatcher—will be put up for sale to Negro congregations.

The Rev. Carroll R. Greene, pastor of the Hatcher congregation, Friday described the move as "a fine example of community and church co-operation in solving mutual problems."

He added that, "We have no hard feelings" toward Negroes and said similar relocations by twenty or twenty-five other South Dallas churches, similarly situated, would help solve the general problem of Negro expansion.

The two congregations will meet at 11 a.m. Sunday in the Hatcher Street Churih to organize the new ihurrh. Plans also may be discussed for the new building to be erected elsewhere. A charter membership of 200 is nvisioned.

Greene said the combined groups probably would locate in the Pleasant Grove area. Many members of the two churches already have moved to that section in recent years.

The Hatcher church was organized in 1932. The other church was organized in 1939. The Rev. J. Howard Smith, pastor of the Hatcher church, resigned recently to become pastor of the Fruitdale Baptist Church.

Greene said, the two churches which are about eight blocks apar are surrounded by Negroes wh have bought properties in th netighborhood.

"I believe that hte consolidation . . . and formation of the new church will mark a significant event in the history of both churches," Greene said. "The fine spirit which has been manifest by the members would seem to vindicate the action that is being taken. It indicates how the churches in this area are meeting the difficulties that are infolved by encroachment of the Negroes."

Negro Homeowners Ordered Out; Bricks Thrown Into Windows

HOUSTON — The first attempt at violence in the Riverside Terrace "Sugar Hill" area since Negroes began buying homes of whites was made last Friday night when hoodlums hurled bricks against the home of Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Taylor at 2801 Rosewood, breaking a large picture window and a front bedroom window.

Attached to the bricks were notes ordering the family to move out or, "there will be bloodshed," and the notes were signed, "KKK." Two threatening telephone calls followed the brick throwing which dared the Taylors to call police. The telephone calls were answered by Mrs. Taylor early Saturday morning. She said the first call came about 6:30 and the next one about 7:30. The voice over the wire told Mrs. Taylor not to call police or,' "we will bring out the cross on you," Mrs. Taylor told reporters. She said that the person making the call said he was the KKK.

One of the bricks struck a screen over the bedroom window and bounced back into the front yard, and the other crashed through the large picture window of the living room with so much force it shattered the three-ply plate glass all over the living room and dining room floors before landing in the dining room where officers found it. The bricks were new and unused and residents were speculating the possibility that the bricks had been taken from a pile of new bricks in a yard on the corner of Rosewood and Ennis in the same block.

One of the notes told the Taylors: "There will be Boodshed if you do not move out," and the other said: "Get the hell out of this part of town. This is only the beginning. Officers had the bricks tested for finger prints for identification. No report on their findings has been yet made. Meanwhile Negro residents expressed a determination to protect their homes against future violence.

Officers Monday were no nearer a solution to the identity of the hoodlums, but Lieutenant Fank Murray of Homicide said that the Police Department is doing all it can to prevent recurrence of similar incidents.

A license number given officers by Mr. Taylor proved to be a cold trail, Lieutenant Murray said. He said that Mr. Taylor gave two numbers and said he thought that one or the other was the right number. Mrs. Taylor told reporters that Mr. Taylor went out and took the number of a gray 1950 or 51 model Studebaker car that kept circling the block after the second brick had been thrown. She said they had caught sight of two men in their yard after the second brick broke out the plate-glass picture window. One of the men had on a white shirt and the other wore a white "T" shirt, and that the car with two men in it kept circling the block after the house had been struck by the bricks.

The license numbers given police were EZ62532 or EZ6263, Mr. Taylor did not know which. Investigating Detectives Porter and Walker located a gray Studebaker at 2918 Rosedale, the sixth street over running like Rosewood on the South of Blodgett, but neither of the license numbers given by Mr. Taylor checked with the one on the car located by officers. The numbers are Bexar County numbers which are not recorded in Harris County.

Unlike the Dallas incidents of the bombing of Negro Homes for which Texas Rangers have arrested several men who have subsequently been indicted, the brick throwing incident happened in an area where there has been no complaints from whites in the area, and whites have voluntarily placed their homes on sale to Negroes. Residents of both races and Lieutenant Murray believe that the brick throwing is the work of one or two people of the type who resent Negroes' in any white neighborhoods.

"I think it's just some white person, not necessarily living in the area, who resents Negroes moving in any area where white people live and not an organized movement to make them move out" Lieutenant Murray said. Residents are also alerted and expressed a determination to "protect" their homes against similar attacks.

Reflection over their act and over the Dallas indictments against the perpetrators of the bombings are believed to have spurred the brick-throwers to attempt to fighten the Taylors into silence, but Mr. Taylor called police immediately after the second brick which broke the picture window had been thrown.

Also contrary to the Dallas pattern of violence against Negroes who moved into white neighborhoods, is the fact that in the area where the Taylors live all residents are Negroes in this block except three families and a majority of the persons living on Rosewood street for several blocks east from Dowling are Negroes; and whites from Alabama street South through Blogett on both sides of Dowling street have sold and still are selling their homes to Negroes.

Two of the three white residents living in the 2800 block on Rosewood were interviewed by informer reporters, the third was at work. Mrs. Ruby Ott, a widow who lives across the street from the Taylors told reporters that she had heard of no complaints against Negroes moving in the area and that she thought it a "shame" that the Taylor's home had been attacked.

"If they would spend more time, being Christians and praying, they would not do such things," she said.

Mrs. H. Kalmans who lives on the same side of the street, several houses away, said that she had not heard of any objections of Negroes buying the homes in the area. She said that she and one of the other white residents had taken their "for sale" sign out of the yard after finding out that their new neighbors were "such good neighbors.

"If they want to buy my house, I will sell it to them (Negroes), but I am not in any hurry to move," Mrs. Kalmans said almost apologizing for wanting to remain in her home.

The pile of brick from which it is believed the hoodlums got the ones they used is on a vacant lot on the corner of Rosewood and Ennis. Residents say that a white property owner had started to erect a house, but had not gone through with it after the other white residents began selling to Negroes.

Va. Whites Fight Sale Of Homes To Negroes

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)—Norfolk white families in the Campostella section who are opposed to the sale of homes in white neighborhoods to Negroes have appealed to the Virginia State Real Estate board to intervene for their "protection," it was revealed here last week.

The board wrote Samuel Goldblatt, Norfolk attorney, who is representing I. Etheridge, target of irate white families, that the case has been continued against Etheridge for 90 days.

The board indicated that the case will be pressed against the Norfolk defendant for selling the house at 1600 Indian River Road to Mrs. Nona Diggs and family.

One of the charges against Etheridge is that the sale of the home to Negroes was an unethical act. It appeared also that an old code bearing on the sale of property in restricted areas in Norfolk to Negroes will be used against the defendant.

The first action against the sale of homes on Indian River Road to Negro families, according to the history of the case on file here, was on last Aug. 15, when white residents of the section held a meeting at the Masonic temple to map plans to prevent the consumation of the sale of one house and to prevent the owners of another use fro mselling to Negroes.

Despite white opposition, Fletcher L. Sawyer, who has been advertising his home for sale to a Negro family, is still willing to sell to Negroes, it was reported here last week. Since the August protest meeting, another Negro family has occupied a home in the disputed area.

The Diggs family first moved into 1604 until the house next door at 1600 was ready for occupancy. Now the family resides at that number; and a colored couple, Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams, have moved into the house at 1604 vacated by the Diggs family.

The board's record here also shows that colored families have been continually invading territory in the Indian River rd. section of Norfolk which has been occupied exclusively in the past by white families. It is this invasion which some white families dislike.

Home Owners Oppose Sales

Norfolk Whites Fight Tan Buyers

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August Meeting

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Despite white opposition, Fletcher L. Sawyer, who has been advertising his home for sale to a colored family, is still willing to sell to colored persons, it was reported here last week. Furthermore since the August protest meeting, another colored family has occupied a home in the disputed area.

38c 1952

Virginia

FBI Moves In To Protect Family As Hoodlums Break Windows

Thomas Carrolls Gets Threats From Others; Moved Into White Neighborhood On Aug. 18

RICHMOND

The FBI, local police, and the NAACP have moved to protect a colored family recently subjected to violence and threats by white persons in Richmond's Churchill district.

The incident which brought on the action took place Monday night when unknown persons hurled bottles through the windows of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carrol of 103 N. 28th st.

The Carrolls have resided in the previously all white neighborhood since Aug. 18. Until Monday night there had been no disturbance.

Since the incident, the family has been the subject of telephone threats and other pranks.

Other Property Damaged

In addition someone knocked out the windows of adjoining property which belongs to Thomas Matthews another colored man who has bought property there

The FBI began an inquiry into the case Thursday afternoon.

NAACP officials took immediate action after being informed of the incident on Wednesday. A legal redress committee composed of Oliver Hill and Martin A. Martin, attorneys, and W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia District of the NAACP, are handling the case.

Want Adequate Protection

The organization is acting to see that the Carroll family is given adequate protection.

Sergeants Wakefield and Brown of the city's detective force are also working on the case.

Sign Of KKK

Mr. Carroll told the A F RO that the disturbance took place shortly after midnight on Monday.

"We were awakened about 12:15 by the sound of crashing glass. Wondering what it was, I went and found out that bottles had been thrown through the windows."

"Inside each bottle was a slip of paper with the letters "KKK" scribbled on it."

The Carrolls immediately called city police, who arrived to find that the hoodlums had dispersed. Police took the three bottles that had been hurled into the Carrolls' window.

Mr. Carroll stated that the first policemen who arrived took a very casual attitude towards the whole affair.

He said that they asked to use the telephone to call headquarters, but after proceeding through the hallway to the telephone changed their minds.

The following afternoon, vicious and derogatory threats started coming over the telephone. The Carrolls' phone is not listed in the telephone directory since they had only recently had it installed.

Phone Calls Decrease

The phone threats reached a peak Thursday afternoon when the FBI started working on the case. Since then they have decreased in number.

The FBI official handling the case stated that the "FBI is conducting an inquiry to obtain the facts of the case."

After obtaining the circumstances relating to the flair-up, Federal authorities stated that they will send it to the Justice Department for further consideration.

The Carrolls continued to be annoyed after the phone calls tapered off. Unsolicited packages containing identical goods started arriving.

They contained laxatives, spirits of ammonia, paragoric acid, and toilet tissue. The drug store boys stated that they had received orders over the phone to deliver them.

About seven of them arrived during Thursday and the first part of the following day.

Mr. Matthews who is now working on his home which he just recently purchased a few doors from the Carrolls, turned two bottles which were hurled through the window over to detectives.

His windows had not been fixed when the AFRO arrived on the scene.

Will Protect Homes

Both the Carroll family and Mr. Matthews stated that they intend to protect their property and homes against the hoodlums.

After completing an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the outbreak, NAACP officialy conferred with police Chief Garton, and the Director of Public Safety, and the FBI.

Garton Warns Culprits

Police Chief Garton said Friday that the homes would be protected completely by the police department.

He issued a warning that persons found throwing stones or other missles into an occupied dwelling may be sentenced from two to ten years in the penitentiary.

In the conference with law enforcement agencies, NAACP officials demanded full protection of the offended persons.

Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the state branch, stated that it was pointed out that the Supreme Court of the United States has made it clear that a person can live anywhere he buys or rents

"Therefore we call on the police force, the FBI to protect these people." W. Lester Banks, executive secretary pointed out that the incident may have been caused by kids or died-in-the-wool racists.

"It matters little who the actual perpetrators of this crime are," he asserted." one thing is certain, they have received encouragement if not actual schooling in their would-be-evil acts by those persons occupying places of public trust."

The NAACP officials stated that they deemed it necessary that police be stationed at the residences to insure adequate protection.

Target Of Vandals



The home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carroll at 103 N. 28th st., Richmond, was the target of pop bottles thrown by a group of vandals last Monday night.

The Carrolls who had lived in the previously exclusive neighborhood since Aug. 18 without any disturbance, were subject to a week-long ordeal of telephone threats and other pranks.

Unsegregated Meeting Legal In Richmond

RICHMOND, Nov. 28 (AP) Mayor E. E. Haddock has informed the National Municipal League it can hold an unsegregated meeting if it schedules its 1953 convention for Richmond.

The group, which includes Negroes in its membership, asked whether its convention would have to be segregated if held here.

City Attorney J. E. Brinard handed down the opinion, noting that any organization holding a private meeting can ignore the State segregation statute.

Unsegregated meetings have been conducted in the Mosque Auditorium by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and by local Democrats sponsoring an address by Presidential Candidate Adlai Stevenson.